



Series SSRR3/3



SET-2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

56/3/2

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

नोट

(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित (I) पृष्ठ 27 हैं ।

(II) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में (II) 33 प्रश्न हैं ।

(III) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए (III) प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।

(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से (IV) पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।

(V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का (V) समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।

NOTE

Please check that this question paper contains 27 printed pages.

Please check that this question paper contains 33 questions.

Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.

Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.

15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

रसायन विज्ञान (सैद्धान्तिक)

CHEMISTRY (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Maximum Marks : 70

56/3/2-13

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P.T.O.



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **33** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into **five** sections – **Section A, B, C, D and E**.
- (iii) **Section A** – questions number **1 to 16** are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) **Section B** – questions number **17 to 21** are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks.
- (v) **Section C** – questions number **22 to 28** are short answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks.
- (vi) **Section D** – questions number **29 and 30** are case-based questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
- (vii) **Section E** – questions number **31 to 33** are long answer type questions. Each question carries **5** marks.
- (viii) There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions in all the sections except Section A.
- (ix) Kindly note that there is a separate question paper for Visually Impaired candidates.
- (x) Use of calculators is **not** allowed.

SECTION A

Questions no. **1 to 16** are Multiple Choice type Questions, carrying **1** mark each. $16 \times 1 = 16$

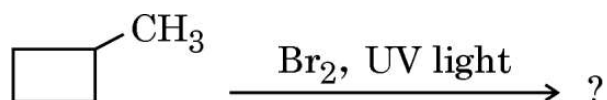
1. Which of the following ligands can show linkage isomerism in a coordination compound ?
(A) NH_3 (B) SO_4^{2-}
(C) NO_2^- (D) $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$
2. On adding AgNO_3 solution to 1 mole of complex $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{NH}_3$, two moles of AgCl are formed. The secondary valency of Ni in the complex will be :
(A) 4 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 6



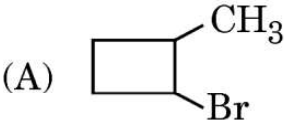
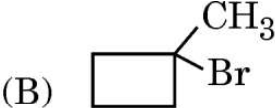
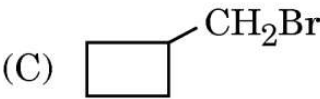
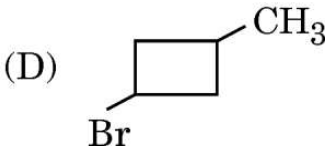
3. Transition elements form alloys easily because they have :

- (A) same electronic configuration
- (B) same enthalpies of atomisation
- (C) same oxidation states
- (D) nearly the same atomic size

4. Consider the following reaction :



The major product obtained is :

- (A)  (B) 
- (C)  (D) 

5. Which one of the following compounds has the highest pK_a value ?

- (A) *p*-Nitrophenol
- (B) *m*-Nitrophenol
- (C) *p*-Cresol
- (D) 2,4,6-Trinitrophenol

6. $C_6H_5 - O - CH_3$ when treated with HI gives :

- (A) $C_6H_5 - I + CH_3 - OH$
- (B) $C_6H_5 - OH + CH_3 - I$
- (C) $C_6H_5 - OH + CH_3 - OH$
- (D) $C_6H_5 - I + CH_3 - I$



7. Which of the following compounds on treatment with benzene sulphonyl chloride forms product insoluble in alkali ?
- (A) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$
(B) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}$
(C) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$
(D) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$
8. Which of the following amines gives carbylamine reaction ?
- (A) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$
(B) $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH}$
(C) $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N}$
(D) 
9. 'Night-Blindness' is caused by the deficiency of Vitamin :
- (A) B (B) C
(C) K (D) A
10. A 1% solution of solute 'X' is isotonic with a 6% solution of sucrose (molar mass = 342 g mol^{-1}). The molar mass of solute 'X' is :
- (A) 34.2 g mol^{-1}
(B) 57 g mol^{-1}
(C) 114 g mol^{-1}
(D) 3.42 g mol^{-1}



11. When the initial concentration of a reactant is doubled in the reaction, the half life period remains same. The order of reaction is :
- (A) First
- (B) Second
- (C) Zero
- (D) $\frac{1}{2}$
12. Which of the following is a secondary cell ?
- (A) Dry cell
- (B) Lead storage cell
- (C) Mercury cell
- (D) Daniell cell

For Questions number 13 to 16, two statements are given — one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.



13. *Assertion (A)* : $\Delta_{\text{mix}}H$ and $\Delta_{\text{mix}}V$ are zero for non-ideal solutions.
Reason (R) : Solute-solvent interactions are not same as pure solute-solute and pure solvent-solvent interactions in non-ideal solutions.
14. *Assertion (A)* : Rate of reaction increases with increase in temperature.
Reason (R) : Number of effective collisions increase with increase in temperature.
15. *Assertion (A)* : The boiling point of ethanol is higher than that of dimethyl ether.
Reason (R) : Dimethyl ether molecules are associated through hydrogen bonding.
16. *Assertion (A)* : Aniline undergoes Friedel-Crafts reaction.
Reason (R) : Aniline forms salt with AlCl_3 , the Lewis acid in Friedel-Crafts reaction.

SECTION B

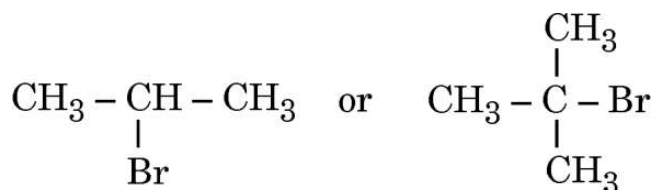
17. Write the reactions of glucose with : $2 \times 1 = 2$
(a) $\text{H}_2\text{N} - \text{OH}$
(b) Br_2 water
18. Complete and balance the following chemical equations : $2 \times 1 = 2$
(a) $\text{KMnO}_4 \xrightarrow{\text{heat}}$
(b) $2\text{MnO}_4^- + 5\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-} + 16\text{H}^+ \longrightarrow$
19. (a) Define molal depression constant. How is it related to enthalpy of fusion ? 2

OR

- (b) What type of deviation is shown by ethanol and acetone mixture ? Give reason. What type of azeotropic mixture is formed by that deviation ? 2



20. (a) Which halogen compound in the following pair will react faster in S_N1 reaction and why ?

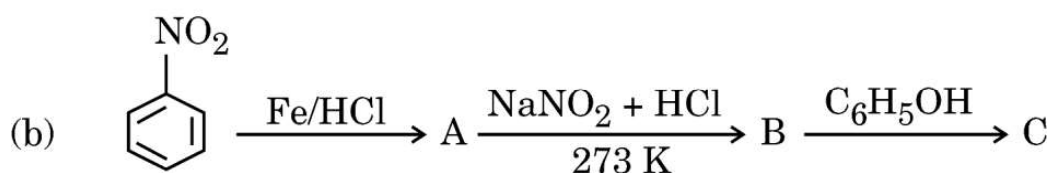
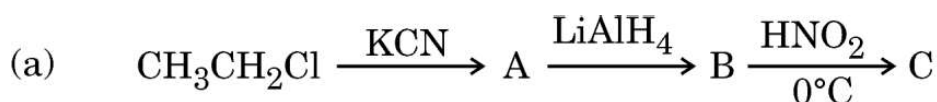


- (b) Why is the dipole moment of chlorobenzene lower than that of cyclohexyl chloride ? 1+1=2

21. (a) In a reaction, if the concentration of reactant 'X' is tripled, the rate of reaction becomes twenty-seven times. What is the order of the reaction ?
- (b) State a condition under which a bimolecular reaction is kinetically a first-order reaction. Give an example of such a reaction. 1+1=2

SECTION C

22. Give the structures of A, B and C in the following reactions : $2 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} = 3$



23. How will you bring about the following conversions ? (any **three**) 3 \times 1 = 3

- (a) Benzoic acid to Benzaldehyde
- (b) Ethanal to Propanone
- (c) Acetophenone to Benzoic acid
- (d) Bromobenzene to 1-Phenylethanol



24. (a) Write the reactions involved in the following :
(i) Reimer-Tiemann reaction
(ii) Kolbe's reaction
(b) Name the reagent used in the bromination of phenol to form 2,4,6-Tribromophenol. 2+1=3
25. A first-order reaction is 25% complete in 40 minutes. Calculate the value of rate constant. In what time will the reaction be 80% complete ? 3
[Given : $\log 2 = 0.30$, $\log 3 = 0.48$, $\log 4 = 0.60$, $\log 5 = 0.69$]
26. (a) What type of nucleophilic substitution (S_N1 or S_N2) occurs in the hydrolysis of 2-Bromobutane to form ($\pm$)-Butan-2-ol ? Give reason.
(b) What happens when chlorobenzene and methyl chloride are treated with sodium metal in dry ether ? 2+1=3
27. The conductivity of 0.2 M solution of KCl is $2.48 \times 10^{-2} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$. Calculate its molar conductivity and degree of dissociation (α). 3
Given :
 $\lambda_{K^+}^0 = 73.5 \text{ S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$
 $\lambda_{Cl^-}^0 = 76.5 \text{ S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$
28. A solution is prepared by dissolving 5 g of a non-volatile solute in 200 g of water. It has a vapour pressure of 31.84 mm Hg at 300 K. Calculate the molar mass of the solute. 3
(Vapour pressure of pure water at 300 K = 32 mm Hg)



SECTION D

The following questions are case-based questions. Read the case carefully and answer the questions that follow.

- 29.** Proteins are the most abundant biomolecules of the living system. Proteins are the polymers of about twenty different α -amino acids which are linked by peptide bonds. Ten amino acids are called essential amino acids. In zwitter ionic form, amino acids show amphoteric behaviour as they react both with acids and bases.

On the basis of their molecular shape, proteins are classified into two types : Fibrous and Globular proteins. Structure and shape of proteins can be studied at four different levels i.e., primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary, each level being more complex than the previous one. The secondary or tertiary structure of proteins get disturbed on change of pH or temperature and they are not able to perform their functions. This is called denaturation of proteins.

Answer the following questions :

- (a) What are essential amino acids ? 1
- (b) What is meant by zwitter ionic form of amino acids ? 1
- (c) (i) Give one example each for Fibrous protein and Globular protein.
- (ii) What type of linkages hold monomers of proteins together ? $2 \times 1 = 2$

OR

- (c) (i) What is the structural feature which characterises a reducing sugar ?
- (ii) What is the structural difference between nucleoside and nucleotide ? $2 \times 1 = 2$



30. The involvement of $(n - 1)d$ electrons in the behaviour of transition elements impart certain distinct characteristics to these elements. Thus, in addition to variable oxidation states, they exhibit paramagnetic behaviour, catalytic properties and tendency for the formation of coloured ions. The transition metals react with a number of non-metals like oxygen, nitrogen and halogens. KMnO_4 and $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ are common examples.

The two series of inner transition elements, lanthanoids and actinoids, constitute the f-block of the periodic table. In the lanthanoids, there is regular decrease in atomic size with increase in atomic number due to the imperfect shielding effect of 4f-orbital electrons which causes contraction.

Answer the following questions :

- (a) Why do transition metals and their compounds act as good catalysts ? 1
- (b) What is the cause of contraction in the atomic size of lanthanoids ? 1
- (c) Define lanthanoid contraction. How does it affect the atomic radii of the third transition series and the second transition series ? 2

OR

- (c) In aqueous media, which is a stronger reducing agent — Cr^{2+} or Fe^{2+} and why ? 2



SECTION E

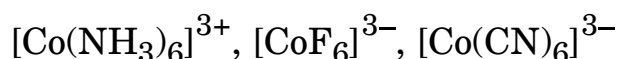
31. Attempt any *five* of the following : 5×1=5

(a) Write the IUPAC name of the complex :



(b) Why is geometrical isomerism not possible in tetrahedral complexes having two different types of unidentate ligands coordinated with the central metal ion ?

(c) Arrange the following complex ions in increasing order of their crystal field splitting energy (Δ_o) :



(d) Write the hybridization and magnetic character of the complex $[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]$ on the basis of valence bond theory.

[Atomic No. : Ni = 28]

(e) Out of $[\text{CoF}_6]^{3-}$ and $[\text{Co}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3]^{3-}$, which one complex is :

(i) more stable ?

(ii) the high spin complex ?

(f) What is the difference between an ambidentate ligand and bidentate ligand ?

(g) Write the electronic configuration of d^5 in terms of t_{2g} and e_g in an octahedral field when :

(i) $\Delta_o > P$, and (ii) $\Delta_o < P$



32. (a) (i) Calculate emf of the following cell at 25°C :

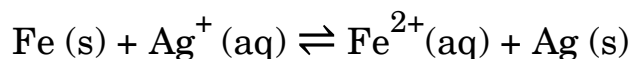


$$\text{Given : } E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}}^0 = -0.76 \text{ V}, E_{\text{Cd}^{2+}/\text{Cd}}^0 = -0.40 \text{ V} \quad [\log 10 = 1]$$

- (ii) State Faraday's second law of electrolysis. How will the pH of aqueous NaCl solution be affected when it is electrolysed ? 3+2=5

OR

- (b) (i) Calculate the $\Delta_r G^0$ and $\log K_c$ for the following cell reaction :



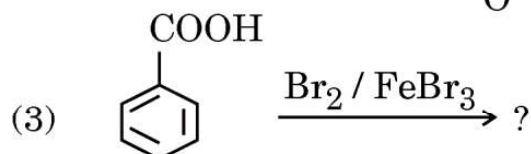
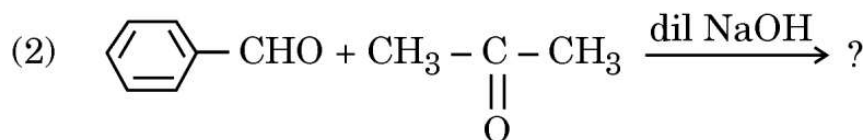
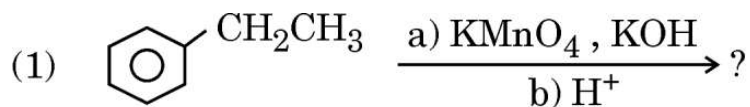
$$\text{Given : } E_{\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}}^0 = -0.44 \text{ V}, E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}}^0 = +0.80 \text{ V},$$

$$1 \text{ F} = 96500 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$$

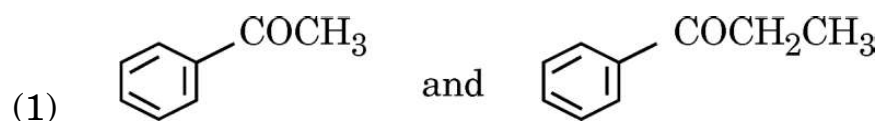
- (ii) Write any two advantages of the fuel cells over primary and secondary batteries ?
- (iii) How many Faradays are required for the oxidation of 1 mole of H_2O to O_2 ? 3+1+1=5



33. (a) (i) Write the major product(s) in the following reactions :



(ii) Give simple chemical tests to distinguish between the following pairs of compounds :



(2) Pentanal and Pentan-3-one

3+2=5

OR

(b) (i) Give reasons for the following :

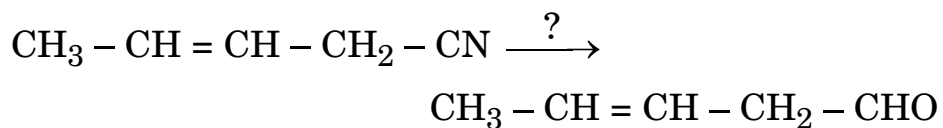
- (1) In semicarbazide, only one -NH_2 group is involved in the formation of semicarbazone.
- (2) Acetaldehyde is more reactive than acetone towards addition of HCN.



- (ii) (1) Arrange the following in decreasing order of their acidic strength :



- (2) Name the reagent in the following reaction :



- (iii) Write the reaction involved in Hell-Volhard-Zelinsky reaction.

$$2+2+1=5$$