## Crumpneet - Kaur

X11-A

## GURU HARKRISHAN PUBLIC SCHOOL TERMINAL EXAMINATION (2015 – 2016) CLASS - XII SUBJECT - CHEMISTRY

TIME: 3 HOURS

M.M: 70

## General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Q1-Q5

1 mark each

- Q6-Q10
- 2 marks each
- Q11-Q22
- 3 marks each
- Q23
- 4 marks each
- Q24-Q26
- 5 marks each

Write a method by which lyophobic colloids can coagulated.

- What is the formula of a compound in which the element Y forms hcp lattice & atoms
  - of X' occupy  $\frac{2}{3}$  rd of tetrahedral voids.
- Write the IUPAC name of the given compound

Which would underen Shill resption forter in the following pair & why?

Write the structure of 4 chloropentary - 2- one.

temperature

State Henry's law, why do gases tend to be less soluble in liquids as the is raised.

State Roult's law for the solution containing volatile components. Write 2 differences between an ideal solution and non ideal solution.

a) Following reaction occur at cathode during the electrolysis of aqueous sodium remide solute.

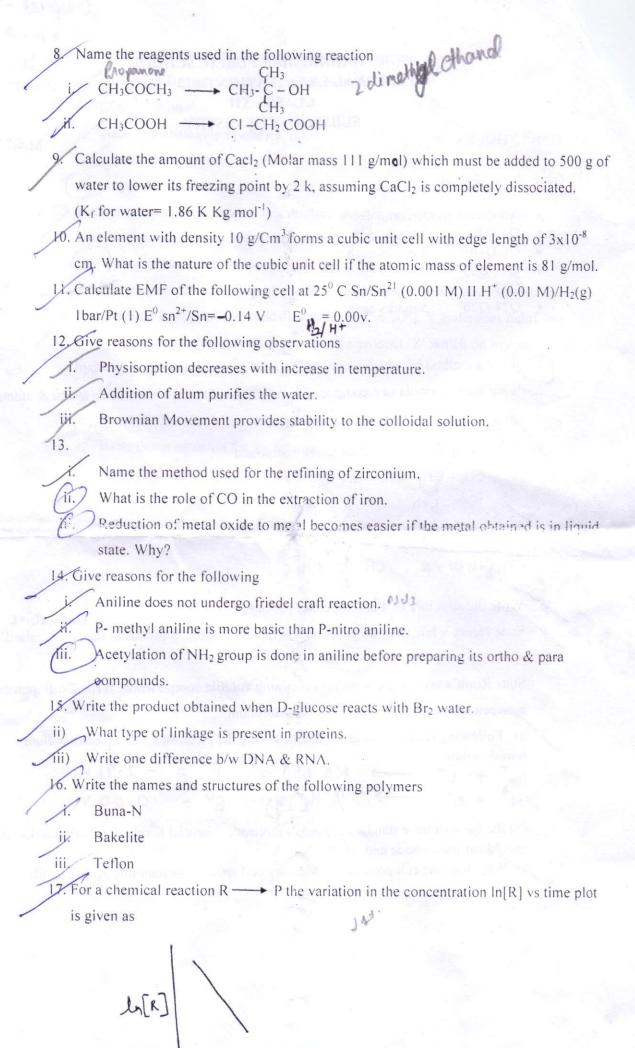
$$\rightarrow$$
 Na(s)

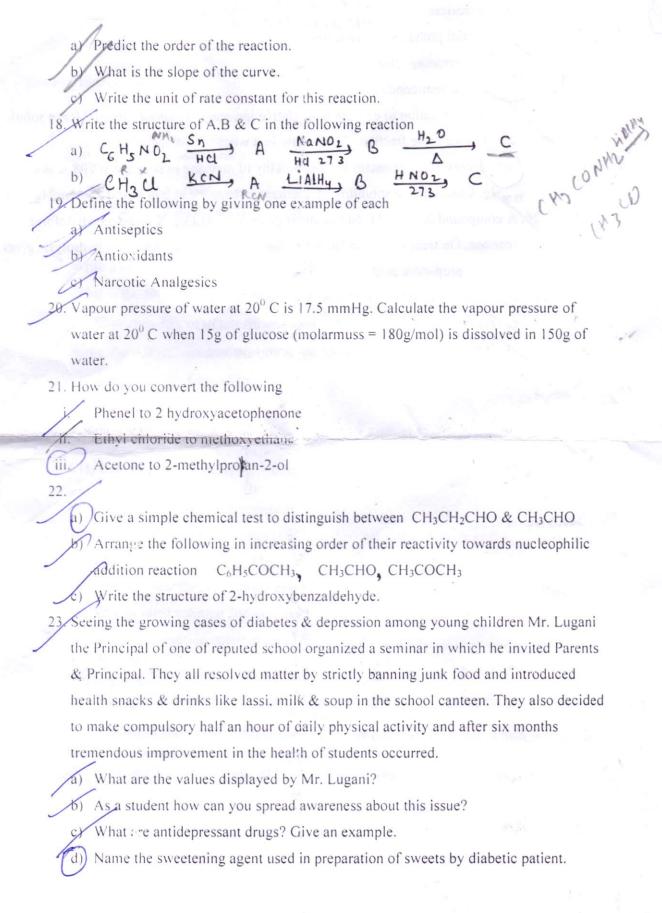
$$\hat{E}^0 = -2.71 \vee$$

$$H^{\dagger} + e^{-} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}H_{2}igg) \quad E^{\circ} = 0.00 \text{ V}$$

On the basis of their standard reduction electrode potential E values, which reaction is feasible at the cathode and why?

Why does the cell potential of Mercury cell remain constant throughout its life?





- 24. Illustrate the following reaction giving suitable example in each case.
  - a) Hoffmann Bromamide degradation reaction
  - b) Diazotization
  - c) Gabriel phthalanide synthesis
  - d) Antiferromagnetism
  - e) N-type semiconductor
- 25. Derive an equation to express that relative lowering of vapour pressure for a solution is equal to the mole fraction of the solute in it when the solvent alone is volatile.
  - Henry's low constant for the molality of methane in benzene at 298 K is 4.27x10<sup>5</sup> (b) Henry's low constant for the molality of methane in benzene at 298 K and 760 mmHg.
- 26. A compound X (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O) on oxidation gives Y (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), X undergoes haloform reaction. On treatment with HCN 'X' forms a product 'Z' which on hydrolysis gives 2 hydroxy propanoic acid.
  - a) Write down structure of X & Y.
  - b) Name the product when X reacts with dil NaOH.
  - Write down equation for the reactions involved.