# DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS – CHENNAI-6 HSC SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION MARCH/APRIL - 2023 CHEMISTRY ANSWER KEY

Note: 1. Answer written with Blue or Black ink only to be evaluated

2. Choose the most suitable answer in **PART** – I from the given alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

**Maximum Marks: 70** 

#### PART - I

### Answer all the questions

15×1=15

| Q.No | Option | 'A' Type  | Q.No | Option | 'B'Type  |
|------|--------|---|------|--------|--|
| 1    | c)     | Antacid   | 1    | a)     | NaCl   |
| 2    | c)     | Activation energy   | 2    | a)     | Uracil   |
| 3    | b)     | Al  | 3    | c)     | Antacid  |
| 4    | c)     | [Cu(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>2+</sup>  | 4    | d)     | +3   |
| 5    | d)     | Gel-butter  | 5    | b)     | Ethane – 1,2-diol  |
| 6    | d)     | HCI   | 6    | a)     | sp <sup>2</sup>  |
| 7    | a)     | sp <sup>2</sup>   | 7    | b)     | Al   |
| 8    | d)     | +3  | 8    | a)     | Schiff's base  |
| 9    | d)     | Both <b>Assertion</b> and <b>Reason</b> are true and <b>Reason</b> is the correct explanation of <b>Assertion</b> | 9    | b)     | 0  |
| 10   | c)     | Rn  | 10   | c)     | [Cu(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>2+</sup>   |
| 11   | b)     | 0   | 11   | c)     | Activation energy  |
| 12   | a)     | NaCl  | 12   | d)     | HCI  |
| 13   | a)     | Uracil  | 13   | d)     | Both <b>Assertion</b> and <b>Reason</b> are true and <b>Reason</b> is the correct explanation of |
| 14   | b)     | Ethane – 1,2-diol   | 14   | c)     | Rn   |
| 15   | a)     | Schiff's base   | 15   | d)     | Gel-butter   |

Part –II

Answer any SIX Questions and Question No.24 is Compulsory.

6×2=12

| 16 | Sulphide ore   | 4       |   |
|----|--|---------|---|
|    | Galena, Zinc blende (or) any two suitable examples with name   | 1       | 2 |
|    | or formula   | 1/2+1/2 |   |
| 17 | Any two uses   | 1+1     | 2 |
| _  | Central atom<br>Correct Definition   |         | 2 |
| 19 | Number of atoms in FCC unit cell = Nc / 8 + N <sub>f</sub> / 2 (or)  | 1       | 2 |
|    | = 8/8 + 6/2<br>= 4<br>(or) Correct Structure   | 1<br>1  |   |
| 20 | Conjugate acid – base pairs  | 2       | 2 |
|    | Chemical species that differ only by a proton  |         |   |
|    | (or) suitable explanation  | 4       |   |
| 01 | (or) mentioning any one conjugate acid base pair   | 1       |   |
| 21 | correct explanation  | 2       | 2 |
| 22 | $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 - \textbf{CO} - \text{CH}_3 + 4[\text{H}] \xrightarrow{\textbf{Zn/Hg} / \text{Con HCl}} \\ \text{Acetone} & \text{CH}_3 - \textbf{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{Propane} & \text{(OR)} \\ \text{NH}_2 - \text{NH}_2 / \text{C}_2 \text{H}_5 \text{ONa} \end{array}$ | 2       | 2 |
|    | $CH_3 - CO - CH_3 + 4[H] \longrightarrow CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_3$ Acetone Propane   |         |   |
|    | (or)   |         |   |
|    | Correct explanation.   | 1       |   |
| 23 | Correct explanation  | 1       | 2 |
|    | Any one example  | 1       |   |
| 24 | (A) - CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> (or) Ethyl amine (or) ethanamine   | 1       | 2 |
|    | (B) - CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NHCOCH <sub>3</sub> (or) N-ethylacetamide  | 1       |   |

Part-III

## Answer any SIX Questions and Question No.33 is Compulsory.

6×3=18

| 25 | Fisher tropsch synthesis:   |      |   |
|----|---|------|---|
|    | $nCO + (2n + 1)H_2 \xrightarrow{500-700K,less than 50 atm} C_nH_{2n+2} + nH_2O$ |      |   |
|    | (or)  | 3    |   |
|    | $nCO + 2nH_2 \xrightarrow{500-700K,less than 50 atm} C_nH_{2n} + nH_2O$         |      | 3 |
|    | (or) unbalanced equation(or) equation without condition                         |      |   |
|    | (or) mere explanation alone   | 2    |   |
| 26 | Any three differences   | 3×1  | 3 |
| 27 | a) Central metal atom / ion = Pt (or) Pt <sup>2+</sup> (or) Pt(II)              | 1    |   |
|    | b) Co-ordination number = 4   | 1    |   |
|    | c) Oxidation number of central metal ion= +2                                    | 1    | 3 |
| 28 | Helmholtz electrical double layer:  | 3    |   |
|    | Correct explanation   |      |   |
|    | (or) Diagram alone  | 2    | 3 |
| 29 | First Law : Correct statement   | 11/2 |   |
|    | (or) Correct mathematical expression  | 1    | _ |
|    | Second Law : Correct statement  | 11/2 | 3 |
|    | (or) Correct mathematical expression  | 1    |   |
| 30 | COO-  |      |   |
|    | +H <sub>3</sub> N—CH  |      |   |
|    | R R   |      | 3 |
|    | Zwitter Ion   |      |   |
| 31 | (or) any other correct structure  |      |   |
|    | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$                           | 3    | 3 |
|    | (or) equation without sodium ethoxide   | 2 ½  |   |
|    | (or) Mere Explanation   | 2    |   |

| 32 | Correct explanation  | 2                              |   |
|----|--|--------------------------------|---|
|    | Any two Examples   | 1/2+1/2                        | 3 |
| 33 | $t = \frac{2.303}{k} \log \frac{[A_0]}{[A]}$                                   | 1                              |   |
|    | $\iota_{90\%} = \frac{2.303}{k} \log \frac{[100]}{[100-90]}$ (or) $t_{90\%} =$ | $= \frac{2.303}{k} \log{(10)}$ |   |
|    | $t_{99\%} = \frac{2.303}{k} \log \frac{[100]}{[100-99]}$ (or) $t_{99\%} =$     | $= \frac{2.303}{k} \log(100)$  | 3 |
|    | $t_{99\%}/t_{90\%} = \frac{\log 100}{\log 10}$ (or) $t_{99}$                   | $\frac{1}{\%}/t_{90\%} = 2$    |   |

Part- IV

### **Answer all the Questions**

5x5=25

| 34<br>(a) | Zone Refining Principle - fractional crystallization                       | 1    |   |
|-----------|--|------|---|
|           | Correct explanation  | 3    | 5 |
|           | Example: Germanium (Ge) / silicon (Si) / gallium (Ga) /Semiconductor       | 1    |   |
|           | (OR)   |      |   |
| (b)       | (i). (1) -1<br>(2) +4  | 1+1  | 2 |
|           | (ii). (1) $P_4 + 3NaOH + 3H_2O \longrightarrow 3NaH_2PO_2 + PH_3 \uparrow$ | 1    |   |
|           | $(2) XeF6 + 3H2O \longrightarrow XeO3 + 6HF$                               | 1    | 3 |
|           | (3) $Cu + 2H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow CuSO_4 + 2H_2O + SO_2 \uparrow con.$    | 1    |   |
|           | (or) Unbalanced equations - 1/2 + 1/2 + 1/2                                | 11/2 |   |

| 35           |   |                                    |   |
|--------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| (a)          |   |                                    |   |
|              | Any four points from the following.  1. Two BH <sub>2</sub> units are linked by two bridged hydrogens.    |                                    |   |
|              | 2. It has eight B-H bonds.  |                                    |   |
|              | 3. It has only 12 valence electrons unable to form normal   |                                    |   |
|              | covalent bonds.   |                                    |   |
|              | <ol> <li>The four terminal B-H bonds (2c-2e) bond.</li> <li>Two B-H-B (3c-2e) or bridged bond.</li> </ol> |                                    |   |
|              | 6. The bridging hydrogen atoms are in a plane   |                                    |   |
|              | 7. The boron is sp³ hybridized.   |                                    |   |
|              |   |                                    |   |
|              | (ii). Ethyl Borate test   | 2                                  |   |
|              | $H_3BO_3 + 3C_2H_5OH \xrightarrow{Conc.} B(OC_2H_5)_3 + 3H_2O$  | _                                  |   |
|              | 2 4   | 11/2                               | 2 |
|              | (or) Equation without conc.sulphuric acid   | 1                                  |   |
|              | (or) correct explanation (or) mentioning triethyl borate or green   | '                                  |   |
| fla          | ame (or) unbalanced equation  |                                    |   |
| (b) <b>B</b> | (OR) conding in metal carbonyls   |                                    | 5 |
|              | i. The bond between metal atom and the carbonyl ligand consists   | 1                                  |   |
|              | of two components.  |                                    |   |
|              | ii. $M \leftarrow \sigma \text{ bond}$ CO <b>sigma bond</b> . (or) explanation                            |                                    |   |
|              | ii. The sigma bond formation increases the electron density in  |                                    |   |
|              | metal d orbitals.   | 1                                  |   |
|              | iv. Correct explanation for $\pi\text{-back bonding}$ (or) suitable diagram                               | 2                                  |   |
| 1            | chottky defect:   |                                    |   |
|              | Correct reason  | 1                                  |   |
|              | Similar size (or) density decreases.  Example: NaCl.  |                                    |   |
|              | Diagram   |                                    | 5 |
|              | renkel defect:  | 1/2                                |   |
|              |   | 1                                  |   |
|              | Correct reason  differ in size (or) does not affect the density   |                                    |   |
|              | differ in size (or) does not affect the density  Example: AgBr  |                                    |   |
|              | Diagram   | 1/ <sub>2</sub><br>1/ <sub>2</sub> |   |
|              | (OR)  |                                    |   |

| 36   | (i) Any two correct examples for a zero order reaction  | 2      | _ |
|------|---|--------|---|
| (b)  | (ii) uses of colloids   |        | 2 |
|      | in Tanning of leather ( one use)  | 11/2   |   |
|      | in Rubber industry ( one use)   | 1½     | 3 |
| 37   | Oswald dilution law   | 1/2    | 5 |
| (a)  | CH <sub>3</sub> COOH ⇒ H <sup>+</sup> +CH <sub>3</sub> COO <sup>-</sup>   | 1      |   |
|      | $K_a = \underline{[H^+][CH_3COO]}$ $[CH_3COOH]$   | 1      |   |
|      | [CH <sub>3</sub> COOH]  | 1      |   |
|      | $K_{a} = \underbrace{(\alpha.C) (\alpha.C)}_{(1-\alpha)C}$  |        |   |
|      |   | 1      |   |
|      | $_{1}$ $\alpha^{2}$ C   | ı      |   |
|      | $R_a = \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha}$   |        |   |
|      | $\overline{K_a}$  | 4      |   |
|      | $\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{C}}$ (or) $[H^+] = \sqrt{K_a C}$  | 1      |   |
|      | $k_{a} = \frac{\alpha^{2}C}{1-\alpha}$ $\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{K_{a}}{C}}  \text{(or)}  [H^{+}] = \sqrt{K_{a}C}  \text{(OR)}$ |        |   |
| (b)  | (i). Aniline is basic in nature   | 1      | 2 |
|      | It donates its lone pair to the lewis acid to form an adduct / inhibits further the electrophilic substitution reaction.    | ı      |   |
|      | ·   | 2      |   |
|      | (ii). Correct equation (or)Mere explanation alone   | 3<br>2 | 3 |
| 38   | (i). Correct equation   | 3      |   |
| (a)  | Correct equation without conc.sulphuric acid  | 21/2   | 3 |
|      |   | 2      |   |
|      | (or) Mere explanation alone   |        |   |
|      | (ii) . Correct equation   | 2      |   |
|      | Correct equation without Na / ether   | 11/2   | 2 |
|      | (or) Mere explanation only  | 1      |   |
| (1-) | (OR) anhy.ZnCl₂   |        |   |
| (b)  | $C_6H_5 - OH + NH_3 \xrightarrow{\triangle} C_6H_5 - NH_2$  | 1      |   |
|      | (A)   |        |   |
|      |   | 1      |   |
|      | $C_6H_5 - OH + Zn \xrightarrow{\Delta} C_6H_6 + ZnO$ (C)  |        | 5 |
|      | (A) -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH (or) Phenol   | 1      |   |
|      |   | 1      |   |
|      | (B) $-C_6H_5NH_2$ (or) Aniline  | 1      |   |
|      | (C) - C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> (or) Benzene  |        |   |