

B. N. Bandodkar college of Science, Thane
Semester End examination, March-2015
Semester II
USCH201

Time: 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks:75

N. B. :

1. All the questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicates full marks
3. Use of log table/ non programmable calculator is allowed

- 1 a Distinguish between Ideal and Real gases. 4
- OR**
- a Explain Soddy and Fajan's group displacement law. 4
- b At 298 K and under a pressure of $1.0135 \times 10^7 \text{ N m}^{-2}$, the compressibility factor of a gas is 0.92. Calculate the amount of gas required to fill a cylinder of capacity 10 dm^3 , assuming (i) Real behavior (ii) Ideal behavior [$R = 8.3144 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$]. 4
- OR**
- b Write in short about the reasons for deviations from the ideal gas laws. 4
- c Using van der Waals constants, calculate the pressure exerted by 1.5 moles of ammonia occupying a volume of 1.5 dm^3 at 300 K. Compare it with the ideal value $a = 0.4226 \text{ Nm}^4 \text{ mol}^{-2}$, $b = 3.71 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$, $R = 8.3144 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$. 4
- OR**
- c Write a note on Joule-Thomson Effect. 4
- d Distinguish between isotopes and isobars. 4
- OR**
- d The half life of a radio element is 5.4 minutes. Starting with $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Kg}$ of it, how much of it would be left behind after 30 minutes? 4
- e Give important characteristics of α -particles. 4
- OR**
- e Derive the Decay constant equation. 4
- 2 a Explain Henderson's equation for basic buffers. 4
- OR**
- a Give characteristics of colloidal state. 4
- b Give differences between oxidation and reduction. 4
- OR**
- b Balance the following equation in acidic medium:
 $\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{S} \rightarrow \text{FeCl}_2 + \text{NaCl} + \text{S}$ 4
- c Give mechanism for buffer action of acidic buffers. 4
- OR**
- c Give effects of following on solubility of precipitate,
(i) Common ion effect (ii) Temperature (iii) Effect of pH. 4
- d Give oxidation number of underlined elements in compound, 4
(i) $\text{H}_2\underline{\text{S}}\text{O}_4$ (ii) $\text{H}_3\underline{\text{A}}\text{sO}_3$ (iii) $\underline{\text{C}}\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2$ (iv) $\underline{\text{A}}\text{lCl}_3$
- OR**
- d Calculate the pH of the buffer solution containing 0.1M each of NH_4OH and NH_4Cl . What will be the change in pH on adding, 0.01M HCl to 1L of the solution (Given: $K_b = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$). 4
- e What is digestion of the precipitate? Give its importance in gravimetric analysis. 4

OR

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- e Balance the following equation in basic medium. 4
 $\text{MnO}_4^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \Gamma^- \rightarrow \text{IO}_3^- + \text{MnO}_2$
- 2.3 a Explain in detail acid-base titrations with suitable examples. 4
OR
- a What is a standard solution? What properties must it possess? 4
b Discuss the theory of acid-base indicators. 4
OR
- b Discuss the principles of titrimetric analysis. What are the requirements a reaction must fulfill to be studied by titrimetric analysis? 4
c Write a short note on titration curve (Neutralization curve) between strong acid and strong base. 4
OR
- c Write a short note on primary and secondary standard substances. 4
d Discuss the choice of indicators in acid-base titration when, (i) Titrant is an acid and titrand is base (ii) Titrant is base and titrand is an acid. 4
OR
- d Explain the terms (i) Titrant (ii) Titrand (iii) Equivalence point (iv) End point. 4
e Calculate the pH of the solution when (i) 5.0 mL (ii) 7.0 mL (iii) 9.0 mL (iv) 9.9 mL of 0.1 M of NaOH is added from burette to 10 mL of 0.1 M HCl solution. 4
OR
- e Write a short note on precipitation titrations and complexometric titrations. 4
- 4 a $^{236}_{92}\text{U}$ emits 3 alpha and 3 beta particles. Show the isotopes and isobars formed. 3
OR
- a Explain the term Joule-Thomson coefficient. 3
b What is buffer capacity? 3
OR
- b Explain Redox reaction with suitable examples. 3
c Define the term indicator. Enlist the indicators used in acid-base and complexometric titrations (one indicator for each). 3
OR
- c Describe the redox titration with suitable examples. 3
d State Boyle's law. 2
OR
- d Define Natural Radioactivity. 2
e Define (i) Oxidising Agent (ii) Reducing Agent 2
OR
- e Define the terms (i) Acidic buffer (ii) Buffer action. 2
f Define the term transition range of the indicators. Write the pH range (transition range) of the phenolphthalein indicator. 2
OR
- f Define the term standardization with suitable example. 2
