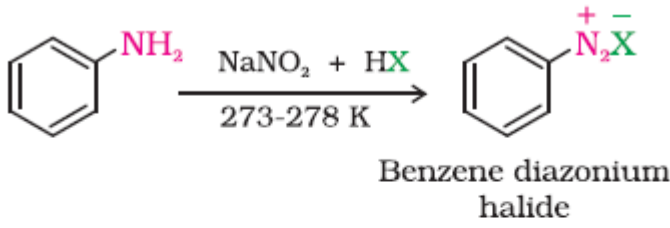
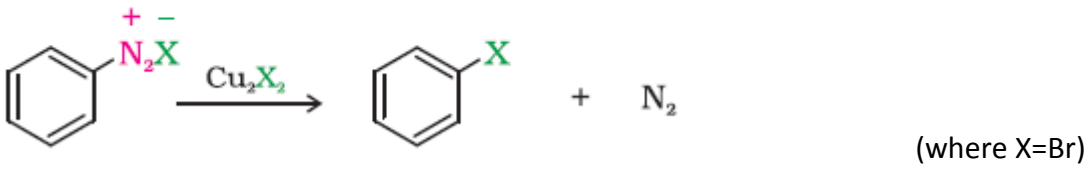
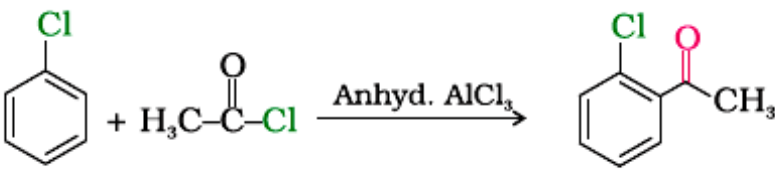
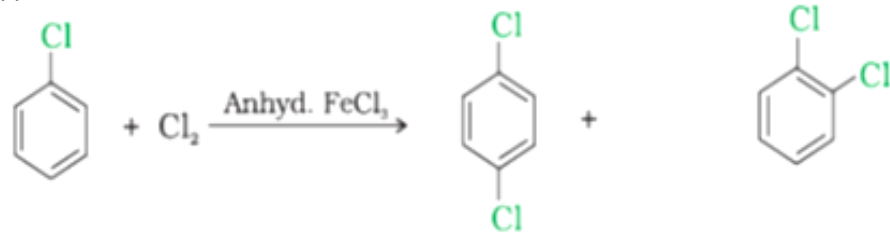



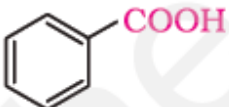
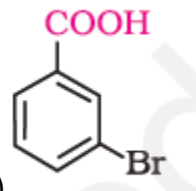


CHEMISTRY MARKING SCHEME
2015
56/3/RU

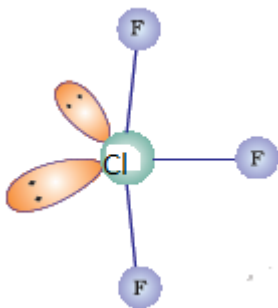
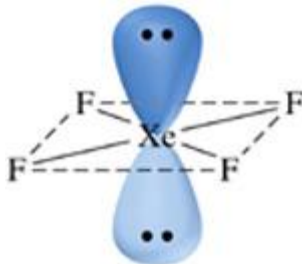
. NO.	Value points	MARKS
Q.1	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH(Br)-CH}_3$	1
Q.2	Due to coagulation of colloidal clay particles	1
Q.3	X_4Y_3	1
Q.4	H_2SO_3 H_2SO_4 $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, H_2SO_5 (any two formulae)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
Q.5	1-ethoxy-2-methylpropane	1
Q.6	(i) Negative deviation ,temperature will increase. (ii) Blood cell will swell due to osmosis , water enters into the cell.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
Q.7	$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}$ 63.5 g Cu is deposited = 2x96500 C 1.27 g Cu is deposited = 2x96500x1.27/63.5 C = ixt (Q = ixt) $t = 2x96500x1.27/63.5 \times 2 = 1930\text{s}$ Or by Faraday First law $m = z x i x t$ $z = \text{atomic mass/valency} \times F$ $1.27 = 63.5x2xt/2x96500$ $t = 1930 \text{ s}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
Q.8	Similarity : Both show contraction in size /Both show irregularity in their electronic configuration/Both are stable in +3oxidation state (any one) Difference :Actinoids are mainly radioactive but lanthanoids are not/ Actinoids show wide range of oxidation states but lanthanoids do not /Actinoid contraction is greater than lanthanoid contraction. (any other one similarity and one difference)	1 1
Q.9	(i) PCC / Cu at 573 K (ii) NH_3 , Δ (heat) OR	1 1
Q.9.	(i) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCH}_3 < \text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3 < \text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ (ii) $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} < \text{Cl-CH}_2\text{-COOH} < \text{F-CH}_2\text{-COOH}$	1 1
Q.10	(i) Pentaamminechloridocobalt(III) ion (ii) $\text{K}_2[\text{NiCl}_4]$	1 1

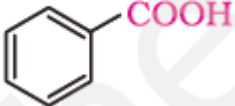
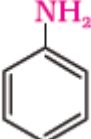
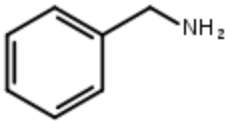
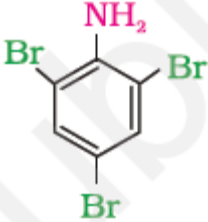

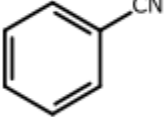
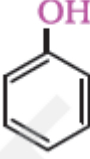
Q.11	<p>Physisorption : adsorbate is held by weak van der Waals' force non-specific It forms multimolecular layer</p> <p>Chemisorption : adsorbate molecules are held by strong forces like a chemical bond It is specific It forms unimolecular layer (or any correct three points)</p>	1,1,1
Q.12	<p>(i) Phenoxide ion is stabilized by resonance as compared to CH_3O^-/ In phenol, oxygen acquires +ve charge due to resonance and releases H^+ ion easily whereas there is no resonance in methanol.</p> <p>(ii) Due to lone pair- lone pair repulsion on oxygen.</p> <p>(iii) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}^+$ is 3^0 carbo-cation which is more stable than CH_3^+ for $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ reaction.</p>	1 1 1
Q.13	$\frac{p^0 - p}{p^0} = \frac{w_s \times M_{\text{solvent}}}{M_s \times W_{\text{solvent}}}, \quad s = \text{solute}$ $(32 - 31.84)/32 = 10 \times 18 / M_s \times 200$ $M_s = 180 \text{ g/mol}$	1 1 1
Q.14	<p>(i) Zone refining</p> <p>(ii) SiO_2 act as flux to remove the impurity of Iron oxide</p> <p>(iii) Depressants prevent one type of sulphide ore forming the froth with air bubble.</p>	1 1 1
Q.15	<p>(i) Starch.</p> <p>(ii) α- Helix polypeptide chains are stabilized by intramolecular H-bonding whereas β- pleated sheet is stabilized by intermolecular H-bonding. (or any other difference)</p> <p>(iii) Pernicious anaemia</p>	1 1 1
Q.16	$\Lambda_m = \frac{1000 \times k}{M} \text{ Scm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ $\Lambda_m = \frac{1000 \times 5.25 \times 10^{-5}}{2.5 \times 10^{-4}} \text{ Scm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ $= 210 \text{ Scm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ $\Lambda_m^0 \text{ HCOOH} = \lambda^0 \text{ HCOO}^- + \lambda^0 \text{ H}^+$ $(50.5 + 349.5) \text{ S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1} = 400 \text{ S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ $\alpha = \Lambda_m / \Lambda_m^0$ $\alpha = 210 / 400 = 0.525$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1

Q.17	(i) Hydration isomerism (ii) Electronic configuration $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^4$ / by diagram (iii) Hybridization is $sp^3 d^2$ and shape is octahedral.	1 1 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
Q.18	(i) <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Benzene diazonium halide</p>  <p>(where X=Br)</p> </div> (ii) <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> (iii) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Cl} \xrightarrow[\text{dry ether}]{\text{Na}} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1 1 1
Q18	(i) <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	1

	(ii) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Cl} + \text{AgNO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2 + \text{AgCl}$	1
	(iii) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{Br})\text{CH}_3 + \text{KOH (alc.)} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_3$	1
Q.19	(a) (i) Because Cu^+ undergoes disproportionation as $2\text{Cu}^+ \rightarrow \text{Cu} + \text{Cu}^{2+}$ (ii) Because of small size of metal, high ionic charge and availability of vacant d-orbital. (b) $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 8\text{H}^+ + 3\text{NO}_2^- \rightarrow 2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 3\text{NO}_3^- + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Balanced equation only)	1 1 1
Q.20	(i) ethylene glycol $\text{HO}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ Terephthalic acid  (ii) 1,3-butadiene $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$   Styrene (iii) Chloroprene $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{Cl})-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ (Note: Half mark for name/s and half mark for structure/s in each case)	½ + ½ ½ + ½ ½, ½
Q.21	i) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{NH}_2$ ii)  / benzoic acid iii)  / m-bromobenzoic acid	1+1+1
Q.22	(i) Stoichiometric defect (ii) Schottky defect e.g. NaCl (or any other example) (iii) Density of crystal decreases	1 ½ + ½ 1
Q.23	(i) Social awareness, Health conscious, Caring, empathy, concern. (or any other two values) (ii) Cartoon display / street display/poster making (or any other correct answer) (iii) Wrong choice and over dose may be harmful. (iv) Saccharin, Aspartame (or any other example)	½, ½ 1 1 ½ + ½

Q.24	<p>(a) $[A]_0 = 0.10 \text{ mol/L}$ $[A] = 0.05 \text{ mol/L}$ at time $t = 10\text{s}$</p> $k = \frac{2.303}{t} \log \frac{[A_0]}{[A]}$ $k = \frac{2.303}{10 \text{ s}} \log \frac{0.10}{0.05}$ $k = 0.0693 \text{ s}^{-1}$ <p>$t = 20\text{s}$</p> $k = \frac{2.303}{t} \log \frac{[A_0]}{[A]}$ $k = \frac{2.303}{20 \text{ s}} \log \frac{0.10}{0.025}$ $k = 0.0693 \text{ s}^{-1}$ <p>As the rate constant is same so it follows pseudo first order reaction.</p> <p>(b) Average rate of reaction = $-\Delta[R]/\Delta t$</p> $= - [0.025 - 0.05 / 20 - 10]$ $= 0.0025 \text{ mol L}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p>½</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>1</p>
Q24.	<p>(a)</p> <p>(i) Rate of reaction becomes 4 times</p> <p>(ii) Over all order of reaction = 2</p> <p>(b) $t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{k}$</p> $30\text{min} = \frac{0.693}{k}$ $k = 0.0231\text{min}^{-1}$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

	$k = \frac{2.303}{t} \log \frac{[A_0]}{[A]}$ $t = \frac{2.303 \log 100}{0.0231 \cdot 10}$ $t = \frac{2.303 \text{ min}}{0.0231}$ $t = 99.7 \text{ min}$	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>1</p>
Q.25	<p>(a) (i) Due to decrease in bond dissociation enthalpy from HF to HI , there is an increase in acidic character observed.</p> <p>(ii) Oxygen exists as diatomic O₂ molecule while sulphur as polyatomic S₈</p> <p>(iii) Due to non-availability of d orbitals</p> <p>(b)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>i)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ii)</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1+1</p>
Q25.	<p>(i) White Phosphorus, because it is less stable due to angular strain</p> <p>(ii) Nitrogen oxides emitted by supersonic jet planes are responsible for depletion of ozone layer. Or $\text{NO} + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$</p> <p>(iii) due to small size of F, large inter electronic repulsion / electron- electron repulsion among the lone pairs of fluorine</p> <p>(iv) Helium</p> <p>(v) $\text{XeF}_2 + \text{PF}_5 \rightarrow [\text{XeF}]^+ [\text{PF}_6]^-$</p>	<p>½ , ½</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
Q.26		1 x5

Q26.	<p>A =  B = </p> <p>C = $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 - \overset{\cdot\cdot}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{N}}} - \overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}} - \text{CH}_3$</p> <p>D =  E = </p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i)  ii)  iii) </p> <p>(b) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 < (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N} < (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH}$</p> <p>(c) Add CHCl_3 and alc KOH, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-NH}_2$ gives foul smell of isocyanide whereas $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-NH-CH}_3$ does not (or any other correct test)</p>	1,1,1 1 1
------	--	-----------------