

**The Open University of Sri Lanka**  
**Foundation Course in Open University of Sri Lanka**  
**Final Examination— 2015/2016**



**CMF2206 – CHEMISTRY II**

**Date: 06 .11 .2016**

**Time:01.30 p.m – 04.30p.m**

**Instruction to candidates,**

- The paper consists of two parts, Part A (25 MCQ's) and Part B (6 essay Questions)
- PART – A Choose the most correct answer to each question and mark a cross "X" over the answer on the answer sheet.
- Any answer with more than one cross will not be counted.
- PART – B Answer FOUR (04) questions only
- The use of a non programmable electronic calculator is permitted
- Mobile phones must be switched off and kept away during examination.

විභාග අපේක්ෂකයන් සඳහා උපදෙස්

- මෙම ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය Part A (බහුවරණ 25 ) සහ Part B (රචනා 2) යන කොටස් දෙකකින් සම්බන්ධිතය.
- Part A - වඩාන්ත්ම සුදුසු පිළිතුර තෝරා උත්තර පත්‍රයේ "X" මගින් සලකුණු කරන්න.
- එක් පිළිතුරකට වඩා සලකුණු කර ඇති පිළිතුරු සලකා බලනු නොලැබේ.
- Part B - ප්‍රශ්න හතරකට (04) පමණක් පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.
- ප්‍රතුමණය කළ නොහැකි ගණක යන්තු හාවිතා කළ හැක.
- ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ දුරකථන ලග තබා ගැනීම තහනම් වේ.

$$\text{Planck's constant } h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$$

$$\text{Velocity of light } C = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Avogadro constant } L = 6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$1 \text{ atmosphere} = 760 \text{ torr} = 10^5 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Gas constant } R = 8.314 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\ln_e = 2.303 \log_{10}$$

## **PART - A**

## **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS / କିୟାଇଲୁମ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାଙ୍କ ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଲାଇବାର ପରିଯାହନ.**

1. What is the SI unit of specific Volume? විශිෂ්ට පරීමාව සඳහා SI ඒකක මොනවා ද?

1)  $\text{m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1}$       2)  $\text{cm}^3$       3)  $\text{L m}^{-2}$       4)  $\text{L m}^{-3}$       5) mL

2. At 273 K, 20 L of Argon gas was pressurized to 3 Pa. How pressurized would that gas be if it only took up 10 L of space at 273 K?  
 273 K උෂ්ණත්වයේදී ආගන් වායුව 3 Pa ප්‍රිතියක් යටතේ දී ලිටර 20 ක පරීමාවක් ගනි නම් එම උෂ්ණත්වයේ දී ආගන් වායුවේ පරීමාව ලිටර 10 ක් කිරීමට දියුණු ප්‍රිතිය වනුයේ

1) 10 Pa      2) 6 Pa      3) 20 Pa  
 4) 5 Pa      5) cannot be calculated using above data

3. Pressure of a gas in a container can be measured by, වායු බාහාකයක (container) ප්‍රිතිය මැනිය හැස්කේ  
 a) Barometer බැරෝමිටරය      b) U-Tube manometer U- නල මැනෝමිටරය  
 c) Gas burette වායු බිඟරේට්ටල  
 1) a only      2) b only      3) c only      4) a & b only      5) b & c only

4. Heat required to raise the temperature of one mole of a substance by one degree is referred as, ද්‍රව්‍යයක මොල ඒකක ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රමාණයක් එකි උෂ්ණත්වය අංශක එකකින් නැංවීමට අවශ්‍ය තාප ප්‍රමාණය වනුයේ  
 1) Specific heat / විශිෂ්ට තාපය      2) molar heat capacity මොලික තාප බැරිහාව  
 3) water equivalent / සමැඟුලිතතාව      4) density / ශෙන්වය  
 5) Specific gravity/ විශිෂ්ට ක්‍රිත්වය

5. Standard heat of formation for  $\text{CO}_{2(g)}$ ,  $\text{CO}_{(g)}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(g)}$  are -393.5, -110.5 and -241.8 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> respectively. The standard enthalpy change (in kJ) for the following reaction is,  
 $\text{CO}_{2(g)} + \text{H}_{2(g)} \rightarrow \text{CO}_{(g)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(g)}$  වල ගම්මන දහන තාපය පිළිබඳින් -393.5, -110.5 සහ -241.8 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> නම් පහත ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව සඳහා එන්ඩැල්පි වෙනස kJ වලින් වනුයේ

1) 41.2      2) -41.2      3) 524.1      4) -262.5      5) -524.1

6. Which of the following are endothermic reactions? පහත කුමන ප්‍රතික්‍රියා තාප අවශ්‍යාතක වේ ද?

(I) Decomposition of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  /  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  විශ්වනය  
 (II) Combustion of ethane / රැහැන් දහනය  
 (III) Dehydration of ethanol to ethane / එනන්ල් එන්න් බවට විෂලනය

The correct answer is/are

- 1) Only I    2) only II    3) Only III    4) only (I) and (II)    5) only (I) and (III)

7. What is the incorrect statement regarding electromagnetic radiation?  
විද්‍යුත් ව්‍යුම්බක විකිරණ සම්බන්ධව වැරදි ප්‍රකාශය කුමක් ද?
- 1) It is transmitted through space / එවා අවකාශය හරහා සම්පූෂ්ඨතාය වේ.
  - 2) It consists of seven colours / එවා වර්ණ හතකින් සමන්වීය ය.
  - 3) It has particle properties/එවා අංශුමය ගුණාග සහිත ය.
  - 4) It has wave properties/එවා තර්ගමය ගුණාග සහිත ය.
  - 5) X-rays are part of electromagnetic radiation./X කිරණ විද්‍යුත් ව්‍යුම්බක විකිරණ වර්ගයක් වේ.
8. Information that can be obtained from an IR spectrum of a molecule is corresponding to,  
අනුවත් IR වර්ණවලියෙන් ලබා ගත හැකි ද්‍රුෂ්ති වන්නේ
- 1) Conjugated double bonds in it / එහි අඩිංඡ සංයුෂ්ඨමක ද්‍රුෂ්තිව බන්ධන පිළිබඳව
  - 2) Mass of the molecule/අනුවෙති ස්කන්ධය පිළිබඳව
  - 3) Weight of the largest fragment of the molecule  
අනුවෙත් සැදුන විශාලම බත්තිකයේ ස්කන්ධය පිළිබඳව
  - 4) Number of different carbons in it/එහි අඩිංඡ වන විවිධ කාබන් පරාමාණු ගණන පිළිබඳව
  - 5) Presence of different functional groups in it/එහි අඩිංඡවන විවිධ ත්‍රියාකාරී කාස්ථි පිළිබඳව
9. Listed below are three types of intermolecular forces.  
පහත ද්‍රුෂ්තා ඇත්තේ අන්තර් අනුක බල වර්ග තුනකි.
- A. van der Waal forces/වැන්ඩ්වාල් බල
  - B. intermolecular dipole-dipole interactions/අන්තර් අනුක ද්‍රුෂ්ඨව-ද්‍රුෂ්ඨව අන්තර් ත්‍රිය
  - C. Hydrogen bonds/හයෝඩන් බන්ධන
- Acetaldehyde ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ ) molecules exhibit/අයිටැල්චිනයි (CH<sub>3</sub>CHO) අනු ප්‍රදානය කරනුයේ
- 1) A only    2) B only    3) A and B only    4) A and C only    5) A, B and C
10. Select the wrong statement regarding substituents of benzene ring.  
බෙන්සින් වලයට ආදේශ වූ කාස්ථි සම්බන්ධයෙන් වැරදි ප්‍රකාශය නොරැන්න.
- 1)  $-\text{NO}_2$  group strongly activates the benzene ring  
 $-\text{NO}_2$  කාස්ථිය බෙන්සින් වලය ප්‍රහාර ස්ක්‍රිය කරයි.
  - 2) Methyl group weakly activates the benzene ring  
මෙතිල් කාස්ථිය බෙන්සින් වලය දුඩාලව ස්ක්‍රිය කරයි.
  - 3)  $-\text{NH}_2$  is an *ortho*, *para* directing group /  $-\text{NH}_2$  කාස්ථිය ඕනෑම පැරුණ ගොමුකාරක වේ.
  - 4)  $-\text{Cl}$  is an *ortho*, *para* directing group /  $-\text{Cl}$  කාස්ථිය ඕනෑම පැරුණ ගොමුකාරක වේ.
  - 5)  $-\text{Cl}$  group weakly deactivates the benzene ring  
 $-\text{Cl}$  කාස්ථිය බෙන්සින් වලය දුඩාලව ව්‍යුත්‍ය කරයි.
11. Epoxides are best described as, එපොක්සයිඩ් තොඳින්ම විශ්‍රාත කළ හැක්කේ,
- 1) Three membered ethers / තුන් සාමාජික ර්නර වයයෙනි.
  - 2) Three membered cyclic ethers/ තුන් සාමාජික ර්නර වලයක් වයයෙනි.
  - 3) Three membered cyclic esters/තුන් සාමාජික එස්ටර වලයක් වයයෙනි.
  - 4) Cyclic ethers having two oxygen atoms / ඔක්සිජේන් පරාමාණු 2 ක් සහිත ර්නර වලයක් වයයෙනි.
  - 5) Ethers with three cyclic systems/ වලයන් තුනක් සහිත ර්නර වයයෙනි.

12. Reagents that can be used to convert an -OH group in alcohol which is a poor leaving group to a better leaving group are,

අභ්‍යුත්කානොලවල -OH කාන්ඩිය ප්‍රධාන ඉවත්වීමේ කාන්ඩියකි. එය වඩා නොදු ඉවත්වීමේ කාන්ඩියක් බවට පත් කිරීමට යොදා ගත හැකි ප්‍රතිකාරක තෝරත්න.

- A. *p*-tosyl chloride *p*-ටෙසෙල් ක්ලෝරයිඩ්
- B. HBr
- C. PCl<sub>3</sub>
- D. PCl<sub>5</sub>

- 1) A and B only                                    2) A and C only                                    3) A,B and D only  
 4) A ,C and D only                                5) All A, B, C and D

13. What is the oxidation state of the non metal in K<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>?

K<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> හි ලේඛ නොවන මූලද්‍රව්‍යයේ ඔක්සිජිනු හත්ත්වය වනුයේ

- 1) 0    2) -2    3) +1    4) -1    5) -2

14. Which of the following statement istrue for the solubility of Group 2 compound?

දෙවන කාන්ඩියේ මූලද්‍රව්‍යවල දාව්‍යනාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් පහත වගන්ති වලින් තිබැරදි වනුයේ

- 1) Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> is insoluble in water./ Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> පළයෙන් අප්‍රාව්‍ය ය.
- 2) Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> is insoluble in water. /Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> පළයෙන් අප්‍රාව්‍ය ය.
- 3) BaSO<sub>3</sub> is soluble in water./ BaSO<sub>3</sub> පළයෙන් උව්‍ය ය.
- 4) CaSO<sub>4</sub> is insoluble in water./ CaSO<sub>4</sub> පළයෙන් අප්‍රාව්‍ය ය.
- 5) BaSO<sub>4</sub> is soluble in water./ BaSO<sub>4</sub> පළයෙන් දාව්‍ය ය.

15. Which of the following statement is NOT true for the allotropes of carbon?

කාබන්වල බහුරූපී ආකාර සම්බන්ධයෙන් පහත වගන්ති අනුරූප විරෝධ වගන්තිය වනුයේ

- 1) Carbon has four different allotropes. කාබන්වල බහුරූපී ආකාර හතාරක් ඇත.
- 2) Graphite has sp<sup>2</sup> hybridized carbon atoms. මිනිරන්වල sp<sup>2</sup> මූලුමිකරණය වූ කාබන් පරමානු ඇත.
- 3) Diamond has strong covalent bonds between carbon atoms.  
දියමත්තිවල කාබන් පරමානු අතර ගක්තිමත් සහසායුෂ බිජ්‍යන ඇත.
- 4) Fullerene is the C<sub>60</sub> allotrope. ගෙලීන් යනු C<sub>60</sub> බහුරූපී ආකාරයයි.
- 5) Graphite has weak attractions between adjacent sheets.  
මිනිරන්වල යාබද ක්වේරු අතර දුරවල ආකර්ශන බල ඇත.

16. What is the catalyst used for the production of sulphur trioxide (SO<sub>3</sub>) gas from sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) gas and oxygen gas?

සැල්ගර බියොක්සයිඩ් (SO<sub>2</sub>) වායුව සහ ඔක්සිජින් වායුව ආබාරයෙන් සැල්ගර වියොක්සයිඩ් (SO<sub>3</sub>) වායුව තිපදාවීමේ දී හාටිනා කරන උප්පේරකය වනුයේ

- 1) Conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>    2) Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>    3) V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>    4) Pt    5) PbO<sub>2</sub>

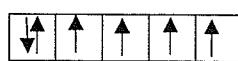
17. The electron configuration of a 3d-element is given below. Identify this element.

3d- ගොනුවේ මූලද්‍රව්‍යයක ඉමෙන්ටෝන වින්ඩායය පහත දැක්වේ. මෙම මූලද්‍රව්‍යය භාජනා ගන්න.

3d

4s

[Ar]



3) Ni

4) Cu

5) Fe

1) Cr

2) V

5) Fe

18. Which one of the following statements is true for 3d-elements?

3d-ගොනුවේ මූල ද්‍රව්‍ය කම්බන්ධයෙන් සහඟ වනුයේ පහත වගන්ති අභ්‍යන්තර ක්‍රමක් ඇ?

1) 3d-elements are good insulators. 3d- ගොනුවේ මූලද්‍රව්‍ය ඉනා තොදු පරිවාරක වේ.

2) All 3d-elements are metals. සියලුම 3d- ගොනුවේ මූලද්‍රව්‍ය ලේඛන වේ.

3) Density decreases from Sc to Cu. Sc සිට Cu දැක්වා කන්ත්වය අඩු වේ.

4) Ionic radii increases from Sc to Zn. Sc සිට Zn දැක්වා අයතික අරය වැඩි වේ.

5) All 3d-elements have fixed oxidation states.

සියලුම 3d-ගොනුවේ මූලද්‍රව්‍යවල නියන සික්සිකරණ තත්ත්වයන් පවතී.

19. Which one of the following processes does not produce hydrogen gas?

පහත ප්‍රතික්‍රියා අභ්‍යන්තර හැඳුවුන් වායුව නිෂ්පාදනය කරනු නොලබන්නේ

1) Haber process./ හේබර් ක්‍රියාවලිය

2) Bosch process/ බෝෂ් ක්‍රියාවලිය

3) Reaction of Zn metal with dilute HCl acid./Zn ලේඛනය සමඟ තනුක HCl අම්ලයේ ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව

4) Cracking of petroleum/ පෙට්‍රොලෝජියම් බිඳීම

5) Electrolysing a dilute solution of NaOH/ තනුක NaOH ප්‍රවණයක් විද්‍යුත් ව්‍යුහයක් කිරීම

20. What is the IUPAC name of  $[FeCl_3(NH_3)_2H_2O]$  /  $[FeCl_3(NH_3)_2H_2O]$  නි IUPAC නාමය වනුයේ

1) aquadiaminetrichloroiron(III)/

2) aquadiaminetrichloroiron(II)

3) diammineaquatrlichloroiron(II)

4) diammineaquatrlichloroiron(III)

5) diammineaquatrlichloroiron

21. Which one of the following compound is NOT an alloy?

පහත සංයෝග අභ්‍යන්තර මිශ්‍ර ලේඛනක් නොවන්නේ,

1) Brass පිත්නල

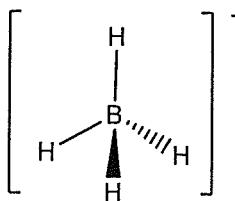
2) Steel වානේ

3) Haematite කිමටැස්ටි

4) Bronze බෙෂෑත්ස්

5) Cupronickel කියුප්පානිකල්

22. What is the valence electron count of boron (B) in the following compound?  
පහත බොලෝන් සහිත (B) සංයෝගයේ සංයුරු ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන ගණන වනුයේ



- 1) 4                  2) 3                  3) 6                  4) 8                  5) 7
23. "In the final step of water purification a disinfectant is added to kill any remaining bacteria". Which of the following is **not** a form of chlorine which can be added as a disinfectant?  
පළය පිරිසිදු කිරීමේ (purification) අවසන් පියවරේ දී තවදුරටත් ඉතිරිව පවතින බැක්ටීරියා විනාශ කර දැමීම සඳහා විෂ්ව්‍ය නායකයක් (disinfectant) එකඟ කරයි. පහත ක්ෂේත්‍රීන් අඩිංඡු ප්‍රජාව වලන් කවරක් විෂ්ව්‍ය නායකයක් ලෙස යොදාගත නොහැකි ද?

- 1)  $\text{Cl}_2$  gas      2)  $[\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2]$       3)  $\text{HOCl}$       4)  $\text{NaOCl}$       5)  $\text{CCl}_4$

24. Which of the following is a synthetic polymer? පහත කවරක් synthetic polymer වේ ද?

- 1) Protein / ප්‍රෝටීන්  
2) Polysaccharide / පොලිසැකරයිඩ්  
3) Natural rubber/ ස්වහාවික රඛර  
4) Phenol-formaldehyde resin/ උනෝල්-ගෝමෝලොඩිඩ් රෙසිනය  
5) All of the above/ ඉහත සියල්ල

25. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding spices? /  
කුඩාඩු (spices) ක්ම්බන්ධයෙන් පහත කවර ප්‍රකාශනයක් වැරදු වේ ද?

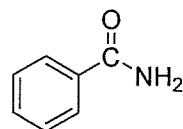
- 1) Spices contain both volatile and non-volatile components.  
කුඩාඩුවල වාෂ්පිකරණය (volatile) විය හැකි හා වාෂ්පිකරණය විය නොහැකි සංක්වක අඩිංඡු වේ.  
2) The volatiles of spices are food flavoring agents.  
වාෂ්පිකරණය විය හැකි ජ්‍යා ආහාර රසකාරක සංක්වක වේ.  
3) Elemenicn is major flavoring component in clove.  
Elemicn යනු කරබුනැවේ වල අඩිංඡු ප්‍රධාන රසකාරක සංක්වය වේ.  
4) Cardomom gives aromatic fragrance.  
තනකාල් (Cardomom) ඇඳෙරුමැටික සුවදුක් දෙයි.  
5) Essential oils are obtained by steam distillation of plant materials.  
ගාක ද්‍රව්‍ය හුමාල ආහවනය (steam) කිරීමෙන් අන්තර්ගත නෙල් (Essential oils) ලබාගත හැක.

**Part B – B කොටස**  
**ANSWER FOUR (04) QUESTIONS ONLY**  
**ප්‍රශ්න හතරකට (04) පමණක් එලිගුරු සපයන්න.**

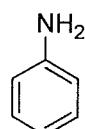
01. a) Manufacture of sulphuric acid is one of the largest chemical process in the world. සළේඛුරික් අම්ලය තිෂ්පාදනය කිරීම ලේකෝ විගාලය රෝගික ද්‍රව්‍ය නිපුවීමේ ක්‍රියාවලයක් වේ.
- What are the three main stages of Contact process? ස්පර්ශ ක්‍රමය (Contact process) හි ප්‍රධාන මාර්ග ඇවශ්‍ය ඇත මොනවා දේ? (06 marks)
  - Explain each stage of Contact process with relevant balanced equations. මෙම ඇවශ්‍ය ඇත අදාළ කුම්ඩ රෝගික සම්කරණ සමඟින් විස්තර කරන්න. (24 marks)
  - What is the catalyst used in the Lead Chamber process of manufacturing sulphuric acid? Lead Chamber ක්‍රියාවලය මගින් සළේඛුරික් අම්ලය තිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමේදී යොදා ගන්න උත්ප්‍රේරකය කුමක් දේ? (10 marks)
- b) Metals from *d* block form coordination compounds with various ligands. *d* ගොනුවේ මුලුව්‍ය විවිධ කාණ්ඩ සමඟ සාගහ සාක්ෂිත්‍ය සැදැයී.
- Define the term **Coordination Number** of a metal. ලේඛක සාගහ අංකය යනු කුමක්දුයි තිර්වලනය කරන්න. (10 marks)
  - What is the coordination number of iron in  $[Fe(CN)_4]^{2-}$   $[Fe(CN)_4]^{2-}$  හි යක්වල සාගහ අංකය කුමක් දේ? (05 marks)
  - What is the IUPAC name of the complex  $[Fe(CN)_4]^{2-}$   $[Fe(CN)_4]^{2-}$  හි IUPAC නාමය කුමක් දේ? (10 marks)
  - Draw the structure of  $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$  and name its geometry.  $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$  හි ව්‍යුහය ඇද එහි ව්‍යුහ හැඳිය දෙන්න. (10 marks)
- c) Ammonia is a colourless gas soluble in water./ ඇමෝනියා ජලයේ දියවන අවර්ත්තු වායුවකි.
- Draw a dot and cross diagram for ammonia molecule. ඇමෝනියා අනුව ගැඹු සිත් කතිර සටහන අදින්න. (05 marks)
  - Give two ways to detect ammonia gas. ඇමෝනියා වායුව හඳුනාගත හැකි කුම දෙකක් දෙන්න. (10 marks)
  - Give a balanced chemical reaction for the burning of ammonia gas in oxygen in the absence of a catalyst. / ඇමෝනියා වායුව ඔක්සිජ්න් වායුව සමඟ උත්ප්‍රේරකයක් රැකිව දැනනය විමේ ද කුම්ඩ රෝගික සම්කරණය දෙන්න. (10 marks)
02. a) Explain the following statements./ පහත දී ඇති ප්‍රකාශන පහදාන්න.
- Grignard reagents cannot be prepared in the presence of water. ඉනාඩ් ප්‍රතිකාරක ජලය කුම්ඩ හැඳිය නොහැක.
  - Methylamine is readily soluble in diethyl ether. මෙතිල් ඇමින, ඩියේලින් රෘත්‍ර තුළ පහසුවෙන් ප්‍රාවණය වේ. (20 marks)

- b) Giving reasons, state which is more basic benzamide or aniline.

වඩා භාෂ්මික වහ්තේ බෙන්කැමැඩී ද අනිලින් ද යන්න ගේතු දැක්වමින් පනදන්න.



benzamide  
බෙන්කැමැඩී

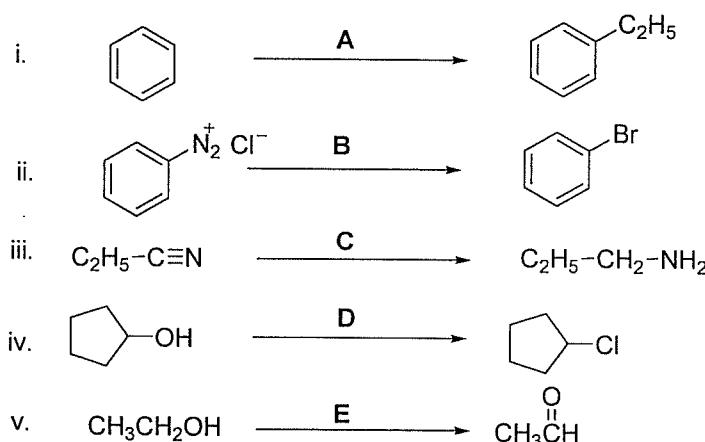


aniline  
අනිලින්

(20 marks)

- c) Give suitable reagents (A-E) and reaction conditions to carry out the following single step reactions.

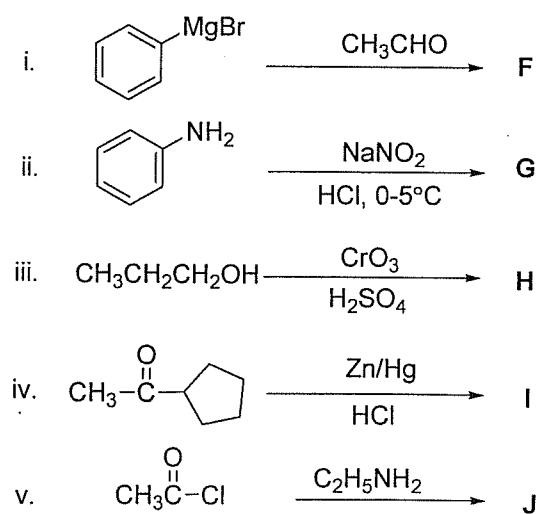
පහත ද අති තනි පියවරේ ප්‍රතික්‍රියා කළහා A සිට E දක්වා භූදු ප්‍රතිකාරක හා ප්‍රතික්‍රියා තත්ත්ව කළහන් කරන්න.



(30 marks)

- d) Predict the major products (F – J) in the following reactions.

පහත ද අති ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවල (F සිට J) දක්වා නම් කර ඇති ප්‍රධාන විල ප්‍රථම්කවනය කරන්න.



(30 marks)

03. a) i) State Gay-Lussac's Law? ගේ ලුසක්ගේ නියමය ලියන්න.
- ii) A woman checked the pressure of her bicycle tyre and found that pressure was 40 Psi at 30°C temperature. Assuming the volume of the bicycle tyre remain unchanged, Calculate the pressure of the bicycle tyres in Pa at 35 °C.  $14.7 \text{ Psi} = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$   
 කාන්තාවක් 30°C උෂ්ණත්වයේදී බඳිභාසුල් වයරයක පිඩිනය 40 Psi බව මත ගන්න ලදී. එම වයරයේ උෂ්ණත්වය 35 °C දක්වා ඉහළ ගෙවීට පෙන්නුම් කරන පිඩිනය (බඳිභාසුල් වයරයේ පරිමාව නොවෙනයේ පවතියයි උපකළුනයෙන්) ගණනය කරන්න.

(30 marks)

- b) i) The surface temperature and the pressure of Neptune is -210 °C & 50 bar respectively. If the molar mass of the atmosphere at the surface is  $30.5 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ , Calculate the density of Neptune atmosphere? ( $1 \text{ bar} = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ ,  $0^\circ \text{C} = 273 \text{ K}$ )  
 නෙප්ලුන් තැලයේ (surface) වායුගෝලීය උෂ්ණත්වය හා පිඩිනය පිළිවෙළත් -210 °C හහ 50 bar. එම තැලයේ වායුගෝලීය මුළුයක ස්කෘංඩය  $30.5 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  නම් නෙප්ලුන් හි වායුගෝලයේ සහත්වය ගණනය කරන්න.

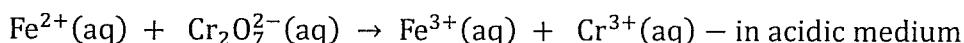
(30 marks)

- c) i) What is meant by a Postulate? (Postulate) උපග්‍රහණය (පොකිටියුලෝට්) යනු කුමක් ද?  
 ii) How is it different from the Theorem? කිද්ධාන්තයක් (Theorem) හා උපග්‍රහණයක් (Postulate) වෙනත් වන්නේ කෙසේ ද?  
 iii) State the Graham's Law? ග්‍රැහම් නියමය ලියන්න.  
 iv) Calculate the root mean square velocity of an O<sub>2</sub> molecule at 100 K?  
 O<sub>2</sub> අනුවක වර්ග මධ්‍යනය මූල ප්‍රවේගය ගණනය කරන්න.

Molecular weight of O<sub>2</sub> =  $31.998 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ , R =  $8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$

(40 marks)

04. a) Write down the oxidation and reduction half reactions and obtain the balanced redox reaction for the following. ඔක්සිකරණ හා ඔක්සිහරණයට අදාළ අර්ථ අයනික ප්‍රතික්‍රියා ආධාරයෙන් ලැබෙන තුළික රසායනික සමීකරණය ආම්ලක මාධ්‍යයේදී ලියන්න.



- i) Define අර්ථ දක්වන්න.

- (I) SEP (standard electrode potential) (කම්මන ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොඩ් විෂය)  
 (II) Resistance ප්‍රතිරෝධය

- ii) Write down the expression for conductance in terms of the area, length and conductivity using the standard symbols and, the SI units of conductivity.

SI ඒකක වලට අදාළ සහනායකතාවයේ, වර්ගවලය, දිග අදාළ කම්මන සංඛ්‍යා හා විනයෙන් සන්නයනයට අදාළ සමීකරණය ලියන්න.

(20 marks)

- b) i) Define Metal Corrosion. ගෝන ව්‍යාදනය අර්ථ දක්වන්න.

- ii) Write down the basic reactions involved when iron rusts; identify the reactions as

oxidation or reduction.

යකඩ මල බැඳීමට අදාළ මූලික ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව ලියන්න. එහි ඔක්සිජිනරණයට හෝ ඔක්සිජිනරණයට අදාළ ප්‍රතික්‍රියා කළහා ගන්න.

(20 marks)

- c) i) Define a catalyst, and identify two special features expected from a catalyst.  
උන්ප්‍රේරක නිර්වචනය කොට, උන්ප්‍රේරකයක බලාපොරොත්තු විය හැකි වියේ ලක්ෂණයන් දෙනක් දෙන්න.
- ii) Give an example of a heterogeneous catalyst.  
විෂමතාය උන්ප්‍රේරකයක් කළහා උදාහරණයක් දෙන්න.

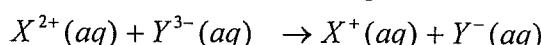
(20 marks)

- d) i) Name three factors that affect the rate of a reaction.  
ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවක වේගය කෙරේ බලපාන කාබන තුනක් ලියන්න.
- ii) Write down the rate expression for an elementary reaction of the form  
 $2A + B \rightarrow C$  at a constant temperature and determine the overall order of the reaction.  
 $2A + B \rightarrow C$  ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවට අදාළ කිහිපා සමිකරණය ලියන්න. නියන උෂ්ණත්වයේද මූල ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවේ පෙළ නිර්ණය කරන්න.
- iii) Write down the corresponding logarithmic form of Arrhenius equation  
ආකිනියක් සමිකරණයේ ලඟු සමිකරණය ලියන්න.
- $$k = A e^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}}$$
- Given the  $k = 15 \times 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$ ,  $E_a = 53.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ ,  $T = 27^\circ \text{C}$ ,  $R = 8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ , calculate the value of  $A/A$  හි අගය ගණනය කරන්න.

(40 marks)

05. a) A redox titration was carried out to determine the concentration of  $X^{2+}$  (20.0 mL) with  $Y^{3-}$  (0.01 M) using a suitable redox indicator and the end point obtained was 30.0 mL.

$X^{2+}$  (20.0 mL) ප්‍රවන්දයේ කාන්දුණුය කෙටිම කළහා වය  $Y^{3-}$  (0.01 M) කමහ ඔක්සිජිනරණ අනුමාපනය කරන ලද අතර එහි අන්ත ලෙසෙහය 30.0 mL විය.



(10 marks)

- i) (a) Write the half equations and balanced chemical equation  
(a) ඉහත ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවට අදාළ අර්ධ ප්‍රතික්‍රියා ලිය එමහින් තුළින සමිකරණය ලියන්න.  
(b) Name the oxidizing agent and the reducing agent in the above titration.  
(b) මෙහි ඔක්සිජිනරකය හා ඔක්සිජිනරකය නම් කරන්න.

- ii) State one possible random error that might have occurred during the above titration and suggest a way to overcome this error.

ඉහත අනුමාපනයේද කිදුවිය හැකි නියුතිය නොවන දේශීලයක් කළහාන් කර එය නිවැරදි කර ගැනීම කළහා අනුගමනය කළ යුතු ක්‍රියාමාර්ග කළහාන් කරන්න.

(10 marks)

- ii) Briefly explain how the colour change of a redox indicator takes place at the end point. ඔක්සිකරණ-ඖක්සිගත් දුරකායක අන්ත ලක්ෂණයේද කුළුවන වර්තු විපර්යාකය කෙටියෙන් පැහැදිලි කරන්න.

(10 marks)

- iii) Calculate the concentration of  $X^{2+}$  in the sample. (Show clearly all the steps in calculation).

$X^{2+}$  ප්‍රාවත්තයේ සාන්දුන්‍ය ගණනය කරන්න. (කියන්ම පියවර පැහැදිලිව පෙන්වන්න.)

(15 marks)

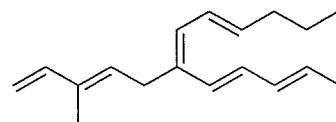
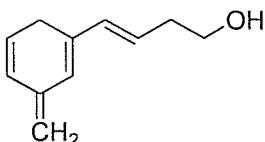
- b) Briefly explain the following. පහත සඳහන් කරනු කෙටියෙන් පැහැදිලි කරන්න.

- i. When phenolphthalein was used as the indicator for a titration between 0.01 M ammonium hydroxide (25.0 mL) with 0.01 M HCl, a colour change was not observed.

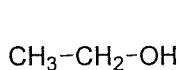
0.01 M ඇමෝනියම් හයිට්‍රොක්සයිඩ් (25.0 mL) 0.01 M HCl කමහ අනුමාපනයේද දුරකාය ලෙස උනේල්ග්‍රැල්න් හාටිනා කළවීට වර්තු විපර්යාකයක් දැකගත නොහැකි විය.

- ii. To a solution having  $\text{Ag}^+$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions, when little amount of HCl was added a precipitate was formed. HCl ප්‍රාවත්තයේද ඉනා ගුණ ප්‍රමාණයක්  $\text{Ag}^+$  හා  $\text{Cl}^-$  අඩංගු ප්‍රාවත්තයකට එකතු කළ විට අවක්ෂේපයක් යැදිනි. (25 marks)

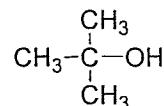
- c) Copy the structures given below in your answer script and circle the chromophore which will give the highest  $\lambda_{\max}$  absorption in its UV-vis spectrum. පහත දී ඇති විෂුන උත්තර ප්‍රාග්ධන පිටපත් කරගෙන, ඒවායේ පාර පමිණුල-දෘශ්‍ය UV-vis වර්ත්තුවලයේ ඉහළම මැන්ද මැන්ද ආවශ්‍යාත්‍යාය ගෙන දෙන වර්ත්තුවර (chromophore) රුම් කර පෙන්වන්න.



- d) Give two differences you observe in the  $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectra of the two compounds X and Y given below. X හා Y කායෝග දෙකෙහි  $^1\text{H}$ NMR වර්ත්තුවලයෙන් හි ඔබ තිරික්ෂණය කරන වෙනසක්ම දෙකක් දක්වන්න.



X



Y

- e) Mass spectrum of 1-propanol ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ) gives a peak at m/e 43. Draw the structure of the fragment responsible for this peak showing fragmentation pattern. 1-propanol ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ) හි ස්කන්ද වර්ත්තුවලයේ m/e 43 හි තුළුවක් දක්නට ඇත. මෙට අදාළ වන විෂුන බණ්ඩිකය අදින් එය සැදුමට හෙළුවන බන්ධන ක්‍රියාවලය ලෙස දැක්වන්න. (30 marks)

06. a) What is meant by the term “copolymer”? “copolymer” යන්නෙකි අර්ථය විස්තර කරන්න. (10 marks)
- b). Styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) is an important synthetic rubber, and is a copolymer made out from about 25% styrene and 75% 1,3-butadiene. Draw the 2-dimensional representation of SBR.
- ස්ටෝරෙන්-බිඩුවයිජීරන් (Styrene-butadiene) SBR රබර් යනු ඉතා වැදගත් කැමිල් රබර් වර්ගයක් වන අතර එය ස්ටෝරෙන් 25% පමණ සහ 1,3- බිඩුවයිජීරන් 75% පමණ එකඟුවෙන් තිශ්පාදනය කරන ලද copolymer එකකි. SBR හි ව්‍යුහය ද්‍රව්‍යමානව විදුනා දැක්වන්න.
- (15 marks)
- c) “Starch is the major storage form of D-glucose in plants, which consists of two fractions” “පිෂ්චය යනු ගාකවල ප්‍රධාන ලෙස ග්ලුකොසිය් ගෙඩ් හරි නඩා ගන්නා ආකාරයයි. එය ප්‍රධාන කොටස් 2 කින් දුක්ත වේ.”
- Name the above two fractions and state their linkages between D-glucose units separately. ඉහත ප්‍රධාන කොටස් දෙක හම් කර ඒවායේ D- ග්ලුකොසිය් කොටස් අතර පවතින සම්බන්ධයන් වෙන වෙනම ලිය දැක්වන්න.
  - Draw the structures of each fractions you have mentioned in part (c) (i) above and label the linkages. ඉහත (c) (i) හි ඔබ ලිය දැක්වූ විස් එක් කොටස්වල ව්‍යුහයන් ඇද ඒවා අතර ඇති සම්බන්ධනාවයන් එම ව්‍යුහවලම පෙන්වන්න.
- (30 marks)
- d) Natural sugar is linked with a number of health problems. Therefore alternative artificial sweeteners have been developed.
- ස්වහාවික සිනි ගොඩය ප්‍රයෝග බොහෝ මෘක්‍රකාරී සම්බන්ධ නිකා විකල්ප තුම්බේදයන් ලෙස කැමිල් සිනි නිපදවිය යුතුය.
- Explain the reason for above statement. ඉහත ප්‍රකාශනයට පෙෂු පැහැදිලි කරන්න.
  - Name two categories of artificial sweeteners. කැමිල් රසකාරක (artificial sweeteners) වල ප්‍රධාන කාණ්ඩ ආකාර දෙකක් නම් කරන්න.
  - Draw the structure of Saccharin. සැකැරින් (Saccharin) වල ව්‍යුහය ඇද දැක්වන්න.
- (25 marks)
- e) “Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) is a common antioxidant used in the food industry”. “අයිස්කැබික් අයිඩි (vitamin C) යනු ආහාර කරමාන්තයේදී නිහර හාවිත වන antioxidant එකකි.”
- What are antioxidants? ප්‍රකිඹක්සිකාරක (Antioxidant) එකක් යනු කුමක් ද?
  - Explain the use of ascorbic acid in cut fresh fruits? නැවුම් පළුතුරු කැපීමේදී ascorbic acid වල හාවිතය පැහැදිලි කරන්න.
- (20 marks)

නිමිකම් පැවිරිණි.

**The Open University of Sri Lanka  
Foundation Course in Open University of Sri Lanka – 2015/2016  
Final Examination**



**CMF2206 – CHEMISTRY II**

**Date:** 06-11-2016

**Time:** 1.30 pm – 04.30 pm

**Instruction to candidates,**

- The paper consists of two parts, Part A (25 MCQ' s) and Part B (6 essay Questions)
- PART – A Choose the most correct answer to each question and mark a cross “X” over the answer on the answer sheet.
- Any answer with more than one cross will not be counted.
- PART –B Answer FOUR (04) questions only
- The use of a non programmable electronic calculator is permitted
- Mobile phones must be switched off and kept away during examination.

பர்ட்ச்சார்த்திகளுக்கான அறிவுறுத்தல்கள்

- வினாத்தாள் இரு பகுதிகளை கொண்டது . பகுதி A (25 ப.தே.வி) மற்றும் பகுதி B (06 அமைப்புக்கட்டுரைகள்)
- ப.தே.வி வினாக்களிற்கு மிகச்சரியான விடையை தேர்ந்து விடைத்தாளில் விடையின் மேல் புள்ளாடி “X” அடையாளமிடுக
- விடையொன்றிற்கு ஒன்றிற்கு மேற்பட்ட புள்ளாடி இடப்படுன் கருத்திற்கொள்ளப்படாது.
- பகுதி B - 04 வினாக்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் விடையளிக்குக
- நெறிப்படுத்தப்படாத கணினி பாவனை அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- கைத்தொலைபேசி பாவனை தவிர்க்கப்படவேண்டும் (அவற்றை பர்ட்சை மண்டபத்திற்கு வெளியே வைக்கவும்)

$$\text{Planck's constant } h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$$

$$\text{Velocity of light } C = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Avogadro constant } L = 6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$1 \text{ atmosphere} = 760 \text{ torr} = 10^5 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Gas constant } R = 8.314 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\ln_e = 2.303 \log_{10}$$

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

எல்லா வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளிக்குக

**PART – A பகுதி - A**

1. What is the SI unit of specific Volume?

தற்கணவளவின் (specific volume) SI அலகு யாது?

- 1)  $\text{m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1}$       2)  $\text{cm}^3$       3)  $\text{L m}^{-2}$       4)  $\text{L m}^{-3}$       5)  $\text{mL}$

2. At 273 K, 20 L of Argon gas was pressurized to 3 Pa. How pressurized would that gas be if it only took up 10 L of space at 273 K?

273 K இல் 20 L ஆகன் வாயு 3 Pa இந்து அழுக்கப்பட்டது. 273 K இல் இவ்வாயு 10 L இடத்தை அடைக்குமாயின், அது எவ்வளவு அழுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும்?

- 1) 10 Pa      2) 6 Pa      3) 20 Pa      4) 5 Pa

- 5) cannot be calculated using above data

மேற்கூறப்பட்ட தரவுகளைப் பயன்படுத்திக் கணிக்க முடியாது.

3. Pressure of a gas in a container can be measured by,

ஒரு கொள்கலனிலுள்ள வாயுவின் அழுக்கம் எதனைக் கொண்டு அளவிடப்படலாம்?

a) Barometer

பாரமானி

b) U-Tube manometer

U - குழாய் மெனோமானி

c) Gas burette

வாயு அளவி

- 1) a only      2) b only      3) c only      4) a & b only      5) b & c only  
1) a மட்டும்      2) b மட்டும்      3) c மட்டும்      4) a & b மட்டும்      5) b & c மட்டும்

- 4 Heat required to raise the temperature of one mole of a substance by one degree is referred as,

ஒரு மூல் பதார்த்தத்தின் வெப்பநிலையை ஒரு டிகிரியினால் உயர்த்துவதற்குத் தேவையான வெப்பத்தைக் குறிப்பது,

- 1) Specific heat      2) molar heat capacity      3) water equivalent  
4) density      5) specific gravity

- 1) தன் வெப்பம்      2) மூலர் வெப்பக் கொள்ளளவு      3) நீர்ச்சமவலு  
4) அடர்த்தி      5) தன்னிர்ப்பு

5. Standard heat of formation for  $\text{CO}_{2(g)}$ ,  $\text{CO}_{(g)}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(g)}$  are -393.5, -110.5 and -241.8  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$  respectively. The standard enthalpy change (in kJ) for the following reaction is,

$\text{CO}_{2(g)}$ ,  $\text{CO}_{(g)}$  மற்றும்  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(g)}$  இன் தோன்றல் வெப்பங்கள் முறையே -395.5, -110.5 மற்றும் -241.8  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$  ஆகும். பின்வரும் தாக்கத்தின் நியம வெப்பவூள்ளுறை மாற்றம் (kJ இல்) ஆனது,



- 1) 41.2      2) -41.2      3) 524.1      4) -262.5      5) -524.1

Acetaldehyde ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ ) molecules exhibit

அல்டிகெட் ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ ) மூலக்கூறுகள் வெளிப்படுத்துவது

- 1) A only    2) B only    3) A & B only    4) A & C only    5) A, B & C  
1) A മല്ലില്‌ 2) B മല്ലില്‌ 3) A & B മല്ലില്‌ 4) A & C മല്ലില്‌ 5) A, B & C

10. Select the wrong statement regarding substituents of benzene ring.  
பெங்சீன் வளையத்தின் பிரதியீடுகள் தொடர்பான தவறான கூற்றினைத் தெரிக

- 1)  $-\text{NO}_2$  group strongly activates the benzene ring  
 $-\text{NO}_2$  கூட்டம் பெங்சீன் வளையத்தை வலிமையாக ஏவற்படுத்தும்
- 2) Methyl group weakly activates the benzene ring  
மெதயில் கூட்டம் பெங்சீன் வளையத்தை மென்மையாக ஏவற்படுத்தும்
- 3)  $-\text{NH}_2$  is an *ortho*, *para* directing group  
 $-\text{NH}_2$  ஒரு *ortho*, *para* வழிகாட்டும் கூட்டம்
- 4)  $-\text{Cl}$  is an *ortho*, *para* directing group  
 $-\text{Cl}$  ஒரு *ortho*, *para* வழிகாட்டும் கூட்டம்
- 5)  $-\text{Cl}$  group weakly deactivates the benzene ring  
 $-\text{Cl}$  கூட்டம் பெங்சீன் வளையத்தை மென்மையாக ஏவலக்கிறது

11. Epoxides are best described as,  
எபாக்சைட்டுகளை மிகச் சிறப்பாக விபரிப்பது,

- 1) Three membered ethers  
மூன்று உறுப்புகளைக் கொண்ட ஈதர்கள்
- 2) Three membered cyclic ethers  
மூன்று உறுப்புகளைக் கொண்ட சக்கர ஈதர்கள்
- 3) Three membered cyclic esters  
மூன்று உறுப்புகளைக் கொண்ட சக்கர எசுத்தர்கள்
- 4) Cyclic ethers having two oxygen atoms  
இரு ஓட்சிசன் அணுக்களைக் கொண்ட சக்கர ஈதர்கள்
- 5) Ethers with three cyclic systems  
மூன்று சக்கர அமைப்புகளைக் கொண்ட ஈதர்கள்

12. Reagents that can be used to convert an -OH group in alcohol which is a poor leaving group to a better leaving group are,  
அந்கோலில் உள்ள விலகற் தன்மை குறைந்த  $-\text{OH}$  கூட்டத்தினை விலகற்றனமை கூடிய கூட்டமாக மாற்றுவதற்குப் பயன்படுத்தக்கூடிய தாக்கிகள் ஆவன,

A. *p*-tosyl chloride      B. HBr      C.  $\text{PCl}_3$       D.  $\text{PCl}_5$

- |                  |                   |                  |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1) A and B only  | 2) A and C only   | 3) A and D only  |
| 4) C and D only  | 5) All A, B and C |                  |
| 1) A & B மட்டும் | 2) A & C மட்டும்  | 3) A & D மட்டும் |
| 4) C & D மட்டும் | 5) All A, B and C |                  |

13. What is the oxidation state of the **non** metal in  $\text{K}_2\text{O}_2$ ?  
 $\text{K}_2\text{O}_2$  இலுள்ள அல்லுலோகத்தின் ஓட்சியேற்ற நிலை என்ன?

- 1) 0      2) -2      3) +1      4) -1      5) -2

14. Which of the following statement is true for the solubility of Group 2 compound?  
 கூட்டம் 2 இனைச் சேர்ந்த சேர்வையின் கரைதிறன் தொடர்பான பின்வரும் கூற்றுக்களில் உண்மையானது?

- 1)  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$  is insoluble in water.  
 $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$  நீரில் கரையாது
- 2)  $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$  is insoluble in water.  
 $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$  நீரில் கரையாது
- 3)  $\text{BaSO}_3$  is soluble in water.  
 $\text{BaSO}_3$  நீரில் கரையும்
- 4)  $\text{CaSO}_4$  is insoluble in water.  
 $\text{CaSO}_4$  நீரில் கரையாது
- 5)  $\text{BaSO}_4$  is soluble in water.  
 $\text{BaSO}_4$  நீரில் கரையாது

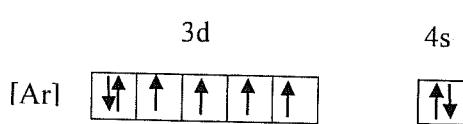
15. Which of the following statement is NOT true for the allotropes of carbon?  
 காபனின் புறவேற்றுமைத் திரிபுகள் தொடர்பான பின்வரும் கூற்றுகளில் உண்மையற்றது?

- 1) Carbon has four different allotropes  
 காபன் 4 புறவேற்றுமைத் திரிபுகளைக் கொண்டது
- 2) Graphite has  $\text{sp}^2$  hybridized carbon atoms  
 கிரபைட்  $\text{sp}^2$  கலப்பு காபன் அணுக்களைக் கொண்டுள்ளது.
- 3) Diamond has strong covalent bonds between carbon atoms  
 வைரம் அதன் காபன் அணுக்களுக்கிடையே வலிமையான பங்கீட்டுப் பிணைப்புகளைக் கொண்டுள்ளது
- 4) Fullerene is the  $\text{C}_{60}$  allotrope  
 புளரின்  $\text{C}_{60}$  புறவேற்றுமைத் திரிபு ஆகும்
- 5) Graphite has weak attractions between adjacent sheets  
 கிரபைட் தனது அடுத்தடுத்தமையும் படைகளுக்கு இடையில் நலிந்த பிணைப்புகளைக் கொண்டுள்ளது

16. What is the catalyst used for the production of sulphur trioxide ( $\text{SO}_3$ ) gas from sulphur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) gas and oxygen gas?  
 சல்பர் ஈரோட்சைட் வாயு மற்றும் ஓட்சிசன் வாயுவிலிருந்து சல்பர் மூவோட்சைட் வாயுவை உற்பத்தி செய்யப் பயன்படும் ஊக்கி எது?

- 1) Conc.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
- 2)  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
- 3)  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$
- 4) Pt
- 5)  $\text{PbO}_2$

17. The electron configuration of a  $3d$ -element is given below. Identify this element.  
 ஒரு  $3d$  - மூலகத்தின் இலத்திரன் நிலையமைப்பு கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளது. இம் மூலகத்தை இனங்காண்க



- 1) Cr
- 2) V
- 3) Ni
- 4) Cu
- 5) Fe

18. Which one of the following statements is true for 3d-elements?

3d - மூலகங்கள் பற்றிய பின்வரும் கூற்றுகளில் உண்மையான கூற்று எது?

- 1) 3d-elements are good insulators  
3d - மூலகங்கள் நன் கடத்திகள்
- 2) All 3d-elements are metals  
எல்லா 3d - மூலகங்களும் உலோகங்கள் ஆகும்
- 3) Density decreases from Sc to Cu  
Sc இலிருந்து Cu வரை அடர்த்தி குறைகின்றது
- 4) Ionic radii increase from Sc to Zn  
Sc இலிருந்து Zn வரை அயனாரை அதிகரிக்கின்றது
- 5) All 3d-elements have fixed oxidation states  
எல்லா 3d - மூலகங்களும் நிலையான ஒட்சியேற்ற நிலைகளைக் கொண்டுள்ளன

19. Which one of the following processes does not produce hydrogen gas?

பின்வரும் செயல்களில் எது ஜூதரசன் வாயுவினைப் பிறப்பிக்காது?

- 1) Haber process  
ஹாபரின் செயல்முறை
- 2) Bosch process  
போஸ்சு செயல்முறை
- 3) Reaction of Zn metal with dilute HCl acid  
ஜூதான் HCl அமிலத்துடனான Zn உலோகத்தின் தாக்கம்
- 4) Cracking of petroleum  
பெற்றோலிய வெடிப்பு
- 5) Electrolysing a dilute solution of NaOH  
NaOH இன் ஜூதான் கரைசலின் மின்பகுப்பு

20. What is the IUPAC name of  $[\text{FeCl}_3(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{H}_2\text{O}]$

$[\text{FeCl}_3(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{H}_2\text{O}]$  இன் IUPAC பெயர் என்ன?

- 1) aquadiamminetricloroiron(III)
- 2) aquadiamminetricloroiron(II)
- 3) diammineaquatrichloroiron(II)
- 4) diammineaquatrichloroiron(III)
- 5) diammineaquatrichloroiron

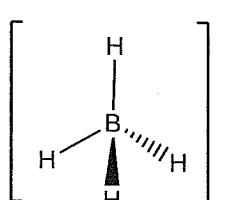
21. Which one of the following compound is NOT an alloy?

பின்வரும் சேர்வைகளில் எது ஒரு கலப்புலோகம் அன்று?

- |            |            |              |             |                  |
|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1) Brass   | 2) Steel   | 3) Haematite | 4) Bronze   | 5) Cupronickel   |
| 1) பித்தளை | 2) உருக்கு | 3) ஏமடைட்    | 4) வெண்கலம் | 5) குப்ரோநிக்கல் |

22. What is the valence electron count of boron (B) in the following compound?

பின்வரும் சேர்வையில் போரனின் (B) வலுவளவு இலத்திரன் எண்ணிக்கை என்ன?



- 1) 4
- 2) 3
- 3) 6
- 4) 8
- 5) 7

23. "In the final step of water purification a disinfectant is added to kill any remaining bacteria". Which of the following is **not** a form of chlorine which can be added as a disinfectant?

"நீர் தூய்தாக்கல் செய்னடமுறையின் இறுதிப்படியில் எஞ்சியுள்ள பக்ஷரியாக்களைக் கொல்வதற்காக ஒரு கிருமி நீக்கி சேர்க்கப்படுகிறது." பின்வருவனவற்றில் கிருமி நீக்கியாக சேர்க்கப்படக்கூடிய குளோரினின் வடிவம் அல்லாதது எது?

- |                      |                                |                  |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) $\text{Cl}_2$ gas | 2) $[\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2]$ | 3) $\text{HOCl}$ |
| 4) $\text{NaOCl}$    | 5) $\text{CCl}_4$              |                  |

24. Which of the following is a synthetic polymer?

பின்வருவனவற்றில் எது ஒரு தொகுப்புக்குறிய பல்பகுதியம் ஆகும்?

- |                                |                      |                   |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Protein                     | 2) Polysaccharide    | 3) Natural rubber |
| 1) புதம்                       | 2) பல்சக்கரைடு       | 3) இயற்கை இறப்பர் |
| 4) Phenol-formaldehyde resin   | 5) all of the above  |                   |
| 4) பீனோல் - போமல்டிகைட் ரெசின் | 5) மேற்கூறிய எல்லாம் |                   |

25. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding spices?

பின்வருவனவற்றில் வாசனைத் திரவியங்கள் தொடர்பான தவறான கூற்று எது?

- 1) Spices contain both volatile and non-volatile components  
வாசனைத் திரவியங்கள் ஆவியாகக்கூடிய மற்றும் ஆவியாகாத ஆகிய இருவித கூறுகளையும் கொண்டுள்ளன
- 2) The volatiles of spices are food flavoring agents  
வாசனைத் திரவியங்களின் ஆவியாகக்கூடிய கூறுகள் உணவு நறுமணமுடிகளாக உள்ளன
- 3) Elemicin is major flavoring component in clove  
எலிமிக்ன் (Elemicin) ஆனது கறுவாவிலுள்ள பிரதான நறுமணக்கூறு ஆகும்
- 4) Cardomom gives aromatic fragrance  
காடோம் (Cardomom) நறுமணத்தைத் தருகின்றது
- 5) Essential oils are obtained by steam distillation of plant materials  
தாவர மூலப்பொருட்களின் கொதிநீராவிக் காய்ச்சிவடித்தல் மூலம் சாற்றுத்தைலங்கள் பெறப்படுகின்றன

### Part B – ANSWER FOUR (04) QUESTIONS ONLY

நான்கு (04) வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்குக

1. a) Manufacture of sulphuric acid is one of the largest chemical processes in the world.

சல்பியூரிக்கமில் தயாரிப்பு உலகிலுள்ள மிகப் பெரிய இரசாயனத் தயாரிப்புகளில் ஒன்றாகும்.

- i) What are the three main stages of Contact process?

தொடுகைச் செயன்முறையின் பிரதான 3 படிகள் எவ்வ?

(6 marks)

- ii) Explain each stage of Contact process with relevant balanced equations.

தொடுகைச் செயன்முறையின் ஒவ்வொரு படியையும் உரிய சம்ப்படுத்தப்பட்ட சமன்பாடுகளுடன் விளக்குக.

(24 marks)

- iii) What is the catalyst used in the Lead Chamber process of manufacturing sulphuric acid?

சல்பியூரிக்கமில் தயாரிப்பில் ஈய அறை முறையில் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் ஊக்கி எது?

(10 marks)

- b) Metals from *d* block form coordination compounds with various ligands.

d தொகுதி உலோகங்கள் பல்வேறு இணையிகளுடன் இணையிச் சேர்வைகளை உண்டாக்குகின்றன.

- i) Define the term **Coordination Number** of a metal.

ஒரு உலோகத்தின் இணையி எண் எனும் பத்தினை வரையறுக்குக.

(10 marks)

- ii) What is the coordination number of iron in  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$

$[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$  இல் இரும்பின் இணையி எண் யாது?

(5 marks)

- iii) What is the IUPAC name of the complex  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$

$[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$  எனும் சிக்கலின் IUPAC பெயர் யாது?

(10 marks)

- iv) Draw the structure of  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$  and name its geometry.

$[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$  இன் கட்டமைப்பை வரைந்து கேத்திரகணித வடிவத்தைப் பெயரிடுக

(10 marks)

- c) Ammonia is a colourless gas soluble in water.

அமோனியா நீரில் கரையக்கூடிய ஒரு நிறமற்ற வாயு ஆகும்.

- i) Draw a dot and cross diagram for ammonia molecule.

அமோனியா மூலக்கூறுக்கான புள்ளி, புள்ளி வரைபை வரைக.

(5 marks)

- ii) Give two ways to detect ammonia gas.  
அமோனியா வாயுவினைக் கண்டறிவதற்கான இரு வழிகளைத் தருக. (10 marks)

iii) Give a balanced chemical reaction for the burning of ammonia gas in oxygen in the absence of a catalyst.  
ஹாக்கியற்ற நிலையில் ஓட்சிசனுடனான அமோனியா வாயுவின் தகனத்தின் சமப்படுத்திய சமன்பாட்டைத் தருக. (10 marks)

2. a) Explain the following statements.

பின்வரும் கூற்றுகளை விளக்குக.

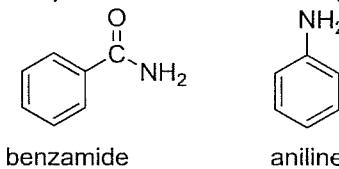
- i) Grignard reagents cannot be prepared in the presence of water.  
நீர் முன்னிலையில் கிரிக்னார்ட் தாக்குபொருட்கள் தயாரிக்கப்படமுடியாது.

ii) Methylamine is readily soluble in diethyl ether.  
மெதுயில் அமைன் ஈர்வதூயில் ஈதரில் உடனடியாகக் கரையக்கூடியது.

(20 marks)

- b) Giving reasons, state which is more basic benzamide or aniline.

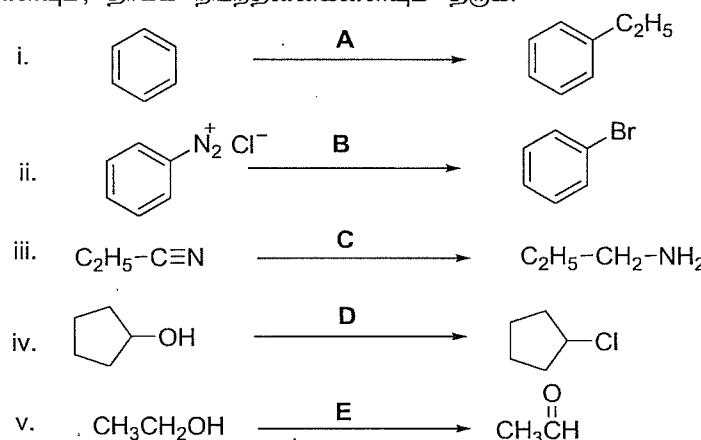
காரணங்கள் தந்து, எது கூடிய பெஞ்சமைட் அல்லது அனிலின் எந்த தருக.



(20 marks)

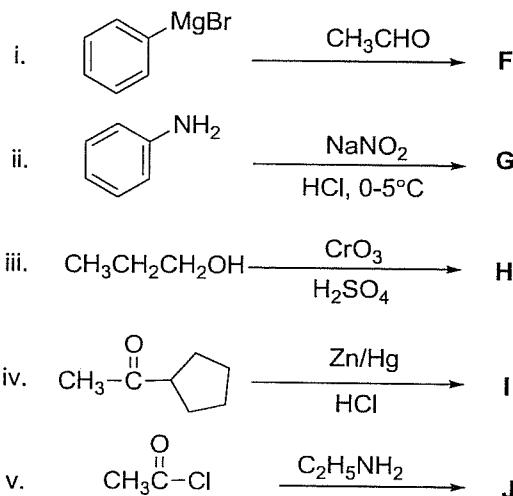
- c) Give suitable reagents and reaction conditions to carry out the following single step reactions.

தரப்பட்ட ஒரு படித் தாக்கங்களை மேற்கொள்ளத் தேவையான பொருத்தமான தாக்கிகளையும், தாக்க நிபந்தனைகளையும் தருக.



(30 marks)

d) Predict the major products (**F – J**) in the following reactions.



(30 marks)

3. a) i) State Gay-Lussac's Law?

Gay - Lussac இன் விதியைத் தருக.

ii) A woman checked the pressure of her bicycle tyre and found that pressure was 40 Psi at 30 °C temperature. Assuming the volume of the bicycle tyre remain unchanged, calculate the pressure of the bicycle tyres in Pa at 35 °C  
 $14.7 \text{ Psi} = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$

ஒரு பெண், தனது துவிச்சக்கர வண்டியின் சில்லிலுள்ள அழுக்கத்தைப் பரிசோதித்து அதன் அழுக்கம் 30°C இல் 40 Psi ஆக உள்ளதாக அறிகிறாள். துவிச்சக்கர வண்டியின் சில்லின் கனவளவு மாறாது இருப்பதாகக் கருதி 35°C இல் அதன் அழுக்கத்தைக் கணிக்குக.  
 $14.7 \text{ Psi} = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$

(30 marks)

b) The surface temperature and the pressure of Neptune is -210°C & 50 bar respectively. If the molar mass of the atmosphere at the surface is 30.5 g mol<sup>-1</sup>. Calculate the density of Neptune atmosphere?

(1bar =  $1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ , 0 °C = 273 K)

நெப்டியனின் மேற்பரப்பின் வெப்பநிலை மற்றும் அழுக்கம் முறையே -210°C மற்றும் 50 பார் ஆகும். மேற்பரப்பிலுள்ள வளிமண்டலத்தின் மூலக்கூற்றுத் திணிவு 30.5 g mol<sup>-1</sup> ஆயின், நெப்டியனின் வளிமண்டல அடர்த்தியைக் கணிக்குக.

(1 பார் =  $1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ , 0 °C = 273 K)

(30 marks)

c) i) What is meant by a Postulate?

ஒரு ‘எடுகோள்’ என்பதனால் விளங்குவது யாது?

ii) How is it different from the Theorem?

இது ‘தேற்றம்’ என்பதிலிருந்து வேறுபடுவது எவ்வாறு?

iii) State the Graham's Law?

கிரகாம் இன் விதியைத் தருக.

iv) Calculate the root mean square velocity of an O<sub>2</sub> molecule at 100 K?

Molecular weight of O<sub>2</sub> = 31.998 g mol<sup>-1</sup>, R = 8.314 J mol<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>

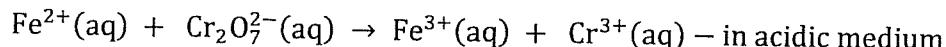
100 K இல் ஒரு O<sub>2</sub> மூலக்கூறின் வேகவர்க்க இடைமூலத்தைக் கணிக்குக.

O<sub>2</sub> இன் மூலக்கூற்றுத் திணிவு = 31.998 g mol<sup>-1</sup>, R = 8.314 J mol<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>

(40 marks)

4. a) Write down the oxidation and reduction half reactions and obtain the balanced redox reaction for the following.

பின்வருவனவற்றிற்கு ஒட்சியேற்ற, தாழ்த்தேற்ற அரைத் தாக்கங்களை எழுதி சமப்படுத்திய தாழ்த்தேற்றத் தாக்கத்தினைப் பெறுக.



- i) Define (I) SEP (standard electrode potential)  
(II) Resistance

i) வரைவிலக்கணம் தருக.

- (I) நி.மி.அ (நியம மின்வாய் அழுத்தம்)  
(II) தடை

- ii) Write down the expression for conductance in terms of the area, length and conductivity using the standard symbols and, the SI units of conductivity.

நியம குறியீடுகள் மற்றும் கடத்துதிறனுக்கான ஞஜ அலகுகளைப் பயன்படுத்த கடத்துதிறன் எண்பதன் வெளிப்பாட்டை பர்ப்பு, நீளம் மற்றும் கடத்துதிறன் ஆகிய பதங்களில் தருக.

(20 marks)

- b) i) Define Metal Corrosion

உலோக துரப்பிடித்தலை வரைவிலக்கணப்படுத்துக.

- ii) Write down the basic reactions involved when iron rusts; identify the reactions as oxidation or reduction.

உலோக துரப்பிடித்தலில் தொடர்புடைய அடிப்படைத் தாக்கங்களை எழுதி; அத் தாக்கங்களை ஒட்சியேற்றம் அல்லது தாழ்த்தல் என அடையாளங்காண்க.

(20 marks)

- c) i) Define a catalyst, and identify two special features expected from a catalyst.

ஊக்கிக்கான வரைவிலக்கணம் தந்து; ஒரு ஊக்கியில் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் இரு சிறப்பம் சங்களை அடையாளம் காண்க.

- ii) Give an example of a heterogeneous catalyst.

பல்லின ஊக்கிக்கான ஒரு உதாரணம் தருக.

(20 marks)

- d) i) Name three factors that affect the rate of a reaction.

தாக்க வீதத்தினைப் பாதிக்கும் மூன்று காரணிகளைப் பெயரிடுக.

- ii) Write down the rate expression for an elementary reaction of the form

$2A + B \longrightarrow C$  at a constant temperature and determine the overall order of the reaction.

நிலையான வெப்பநிலையில்  $2A + B \longrightarrow C$  எனும் அமைப்பிலுள்ள ஒரு அடிப்படைத் தாக்கத்திற்கான தாக்க வீத வெளிப்பாட்டினை எழுதி, முழுமையான தாக்க வரிசையைத் தீர்மானிக்குக.

- iii) Write down the corresponding logarithmic form of Arrhenius equation

$$k = Ae^{\frac{-E_a}{RT}}$$

Given the  $k = 15 \times 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$ ,  $E_a = 53.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ ,  $T = 27^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R = 8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ .

Calculate the value of A.

ஆர்கீனியஸ் சமன்பாட்டுக்கான பொருத்தமான மடக்கை வடிவத்தை எழுதுக.

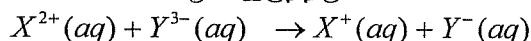
$$k = Ae^{\frac{-E_a}{RT}}$$

$k = 15 \times 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$ ,  $E_a = 53.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ ,  $T = 27^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R = 8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$  எனத் தரப்பட்டுள்ளது. A யின் பெறுமானத்தைக் கணிக்குக.

(40 marks)

5. a) A redox titration was carried out to determine the concentration of  $X^{2+}$  (20.0 mL) with  $Y^{3-}$  (0.01 M) using a suitable redox indicator and the end point obtained was 30.00 mL.

$X^{2+}$  இன் செறிவைத் தீர்மானிப்பதற்காக,  $X^{2+}$  (20.0 mL),  $Y^{3-}$  (0.01 M) உடன் ஒரு பொருத்தமான தாழ்த்தேற்ற காட்டியினைப் பயன்படுத்தி ஒரு தாழ்த்தேற்றத் தாக்கம் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. இதன்போது அடையப்பட்ட இறுதிப் புள்ளி 30.00 mL ஆக இருந்தது.



- i) (a) Write the half equations and balanced chemical equation.

அரைச் சமன்பாடுகள் மற்றும் சமப்படுத்திய இரசாயன சமன்பாடுகளைத் தருக.

- (b) Name the oxidizing agent and the reducing agent in the above titration.  
மேற்தரப்பட்ட நியமிப்பில் ஓட்சியேற்றுங் கருவி மற்றும் தாழ்த்துங் கருவியைப் பெயரிடுக.

(10 marks)

- ii) State one possible random error that might have occurred during the above titration and suggest a way to overcome this error.

இந் நியமிப்பில் நிகழ்ந்திருக்கக் கூடிய ஒரு வழுவினைத் தந்து, அதனை நிவர்த்தி செய்யக்கூடிய ஒரு வழியினைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

(10 marks)

- iii) Briefly explain how the colour change of a redox indicator takes place at the end point.

முடிவுப் புள்ளியில், தாழ்த்தேற்ற காட்டியில் எவ்வாறு நிறமாற்றம் ஏற்படுகின்றதென்பதை சுருக்கமாக விளக்குக.

(10 marks)

- iv) Calculate the concentration of  $X^{2+}$  in the sample. (Show clearly all the steps in calculation).

அம் மாதிரியில் உள்ள  $X^{2+}$  இன் செறிவினைக் கணிக்குக. (கணிப்பில் பயன்படும் எல்லாப் படிகளையும் தெளிவாகக் காட்டுக).

(15 marks)

- b) Briefly explain the following.

பின்வருவனவற்றை சுருக்கமாக விளக்குக்.

- i) When phenolphthalein was used as the indicator for a titration between 0.01 M ammonium hydroxide (25.0 mL) with 0.01 M HCl, a colour change was not observed.

0.01 M அமோனியம் ஜதரொட்சைட்டிற்கும் (25.0 mL) 0.01 M HCl இற்குமிடையிலான தாக்கத்தில் பினோப்தலின் காட்டியாகப் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டபோது, நிறமாற்றம் அவதானிக்கப்படவில்லை.

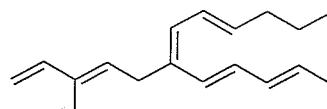
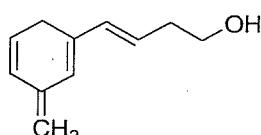
- ii) To a solution having  $\text{Ag}^+$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions, when little amount of HCl was added a precipitate was formed.

$\text{Ag}^+$  மற்றும்  $\text{Cl}^-$  அயன்களைக் கொண்ட ஒரு கரைசலுக்கு, சிறிதனவு HCl சேர்க்கப்பட்டபோது ஒரு வீழ்படிவ தோன்றியது.

(25 marks)

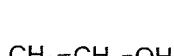
- c) i) Copy the structures given below in your answer script and circle the chromophore which will give the highest  $\lambda_{\max}$  absorption in its UV-vis spectrum.

கீழே தரப்பட்ட கட்டமைப்புகளை உங்கள் விடைத்தாளில் பிரதியிட்டு, UV - கட்புலன் பகுதியில் அதன் மிக உயர் உறிஞ்சலைக் காட்டக்கூடிய நிறந்தாங்கி (chromophore) இனை வட்டமிட்டுக் காட்டுக.

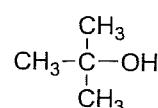


- ii) Give two differences you observe in the  $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectra of the two compounds X and Y given below.

கீழே தரப்பட்ட X மற்றும் Y ஆகிய இரு சேர்வைகளின்  $^1\text{H}$ NMR நிறமாலையில் நீங்கள் அவதானிக்கும் இரு வேறுபாடுகளைத் தருக.



X



Y

- iii) Mass spectrum of 1-propanol ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ) gives a peak at m/e 43. Draw the structure of the fragment responsible for this peak showing fragmentation pattern.

1 - புரோப்னோல் ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ) இன் தினிவு நிறமாலை m/e 43 இல் அதன் உச்சத்தைத் தருகிறது. துண்டாதல் கோலத்தினை (fragmentation pattern) காட்டி, இவ் உச்சப் புள்ளிக்குக் காரணமான துண்டின் கட்டமைப்பை வரைக.

(30 marks)

6. a) What is meant by the term “copolymer”?

“துணைப் பல்பகுதியம்” என்னும் பதத்தினால் விளங்குவது யாது?

(10 marks)

- b) Styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) is an important synthetic rubber, and is a copolymer made out from about 25% styrene and 75% 1,3-butadiene. Draw the 2-dimensional representation of SBR.

Styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) ஒரு முக்கியமான தொகுப்புக்குரிய இறப்பர் ஆகும் என்பதுடன் இது ஏந்ததாழ 25% ஸ்டைரீன் மற்றும் 75% 1,3 - butadiene ஆல் ஆக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு துணைப் பல்பகுதியம் ஆகும். SBR இன் இரு பரிமாண உருவமைப்பை வரைக.

(15 marks)

- c) “Starch is the major storage form of D-glucose in plants, which consists of two fractions”  
“தாவரங்களில் D-Glucose இன் பிரதான சேமிப்பு வடிவம் மாப்பொருள் ஆகும். இது இரு கூறுகளைக் கொண்டது.”

- i) Name the above two fractions and state their linkages between D-glucose units separately.

மேற்தரப்பட்ட இரு கூறுகளையும் பெயரிட்டு D - glucose அலகுகளிற்கிடையே அவற்றின் பிணைப்புகளை தனித்தனியே தருக.

- ii) Draw the structures of each fraction you have mentioned in part (c) (i) above and label the linkages.

பகுதி (c) (i) இல் குறிப்பிட்ட ஒவ்வொரு கூறுகளிற்குமான கட்டமைப்புகளை வரைந்து, அவற்றின் பிணைப்புக்களைப் பெயரிடுக.

(30 marks)

- d) Natural sugar is linked with a number of health problems. Therefore alternative artificial sweeteners have been developed.

இயற்கை சீனி பல்வேறு ஆரோக்கிய பிரச்சினைகளுடன் தொடர்புடையது. ஈலால் செயற்கையான மாற்று இனிப்பூட்டிகள் உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

- i) Explain the reason for above statement.

மேற்தரப்பட்ட கூற்றுக்கான காரணத்தை விளக்குக.

- ii) Name two categories of artificial sweeteners.

செயற்கை இனிப்பூட்டிகளின் இரு வகைகளைப் பெயரிடுக.

- iii) Draw the structure of Saccharin.

சக்கரின் (Saccharin) இன் கட்டமைப்பை வரைக.

(25 marks)

- e) “Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) is a common antioxidant used in the food industry”.

“ Ascorbic acid (விட்டமின் C) உணவு உற்பத்தித் துறையில் பயன்படும் பொதுவான ஒரு எதிர் ஓட்சியேற்றியாகும்.”

- i) What are antioxidants?

எதிர் ஓட்சியேற்றிகள் என்பன யாவை?

- ii) Explain the use of ascorbic acid in cut fresh fruits?

வெட்டப்பட்ட புதிய பழங்களில் ascorbic acid இன் பயன்பாட்டினை விளக்குக.

(20 marks)

**The Open University of Sri Lanka  
CMF 2206 – Chemistry II -2015/ 2016  
Final Exam**

Registration No.

This question paper consists of 2 PARTS A & B.

PART A carries 25 multiple choice questions

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Each item is a statement or question that may be answered by one of the five responses given.

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 1. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>  | 2. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>  | 3. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>  |
| 4. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>  | 5. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>  | 6. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>  |
| 7. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>  | 8. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>  | 9. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>  |
| 10. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 11. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 12. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 13. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 14. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 15. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 16. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 17. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 18. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 19. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 20. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 21. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 22. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 23. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 24. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 25. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |  |  |

Unattempted  
Questions

Correct  
Answers

Wrong  
Answers

Marks