



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS CHEMISTRY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

SAMPLE PAPER - 6 (SOLVED)

Part I

1. In the extraction of aluminium from alumina by electrolysis, cryolite is added to

- A. Lower the melting point of alumina
- B. Remove impurities from alumina

C. Decrease the electrical conductivity

D. Increase the rate of reduction

Answer:



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2. Compound used for propellant is

A. BN

B. $H_2B_4O_7$

C. B_2H_6

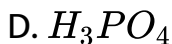
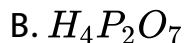
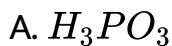
D. Borax

Answer:



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3. P_4O_6 reacts with cold water to give



Answer:



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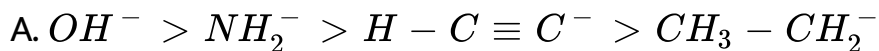
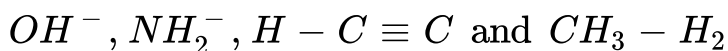
4. After 2 hours, a radioactive substance becomes $\left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^{th}$ of original amount. Then the half life (in min) is

- A. 60 minutes
- B. 120 minutes
- C. 30 minutes
- D. 15 minutes

Answer:

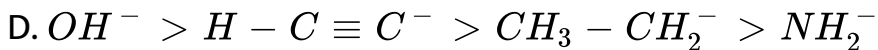
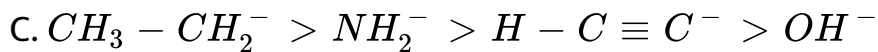
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5. What is the decreasing order of strength of bases?



B.

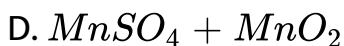
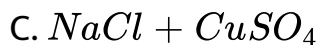
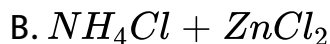
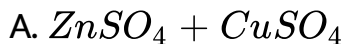




Answer:

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6. Which electrolyte is used in Leclanche cell?



Answer:

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7. The phenomenon observed when a beam of light is passed through a colloidal solution is

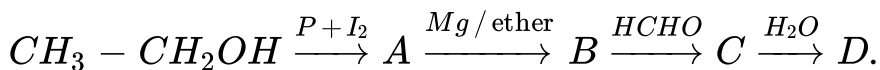
- A. Cataphoresi
- B. Electrophoresis
- C. Coagulation
- D. Tyndall effect

Answer:



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8. In the following sequence of reactions,



the compound D is

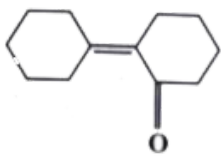
- A. Butanol
- B. n-butyl alcohol
- C. propan-1-ol
- D. Propanal

Answer:

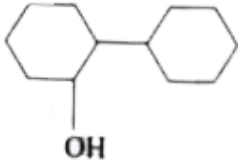


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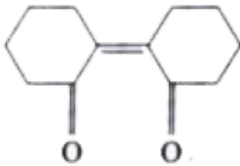
9. Of the following, which is the product formed when cyclohexanone undergoes aldol condensation followed by heating?



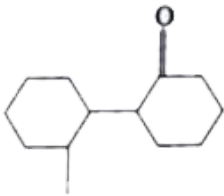
A.



B.



C.



D.

Answer:

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10. Insulin, a hormone chemically is

A. fat

B. steroid

C. Protein

D. carbohydrates

Answer:



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11. The role of phosphate in detergent powder is

A. control pH level of the detergent water mixture

B. remove Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ions from water that causes
hardness of water

C. provide whiteness to the fabric

D. more soluble in soft water

Answer:

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Part II

1. Write down the steps involved in a metallurgical process.

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2. Give the uses of Borax.

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3. Differentiate Primary and Secondary cells.

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4. Write a note about molecular solids.

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5. What are the limitations of Arrhenius concept?

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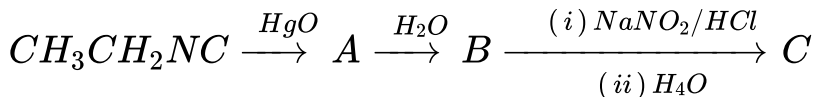
6. Write a note on catalytic poison

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7. Convert phenyl magnesium bromide to phenyl methanol
(or) How would you prepare phenyl methanol from Grignard reagent?

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8. Identify compounds A, B and C in the following sequence of reactions.



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9. Why vitamin C cannot be stored in our body?

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1. All ores are minerals , but all minerals cannot be called as ores ,

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2. Explain the commercial method of preparation of nitric acid. (or) How nitric acid is prepared by Ostwald's process.

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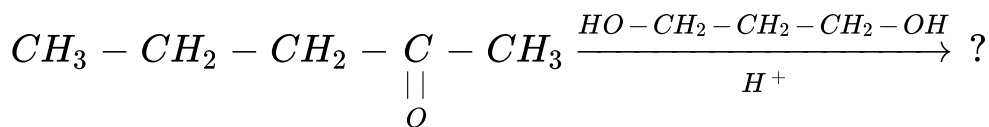
3. Actinoid contraction is greater from element to element than the lanthanoid contraction, why?

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4. Give examples for first order reaction.

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5. Complete the following reaction.



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6. How will you calculate degree of dissociation of weak electrolytes and dissociation constant using Kohlrausch's law?

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7. What are the characteristics of adsorption?



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8. Give the uses of cellulose.



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9. How will you prepare PHBV? Give its use?



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1. (a) (i) Which types of ores can be concentrated by froth floatation method? Give two examples for such ores.

(ii) Explain the variation in $E_{M^{3+}/M^{2+}}^{\circ}$ 3d series.

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2. (b) (i) Mention the uses of silicon tetrachloride.

(ii) What are all the conditions that are necessary for catenation?

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3. (a) (i) Discuss the manufactures of chlorine.

(ii) What is inert pair effect?

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4. (b) (i) Calculate the magnetic moment of Ti^{3+} and V^{4+}

(ii) Draw all possible isomers of the complex $[Co(en)_2Cl_2]^+$

and identify the optically active isomer.



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5. (a) (i) Calculate the number of atoms in a fcc unit cell.

(ii) How do nature of the reactant influence rate of reaction?



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6. (b) (i) Account for the acidic nature of $HClO_4$

In terms of Bronsted - Lowry theory, identify its conjugate base.

(ii) Is it possible to store copper sulphate in an iron vessel for a long time?

Given: $E_{Cu^{2+}/Cu}^{\circ} = 0.34V$ and $E_{Fe^{2+}/Fe}^{\circ} = +0.44V$

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7. (a) (i) Explain the formation of water with copper catalyst by intermediate compound formation theory.

(ii) O-nitro phenol is slightly soluble in water where as P-nitro phenol is more soluble, Give reason.

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8. (b) (i) What happens when the following alkenes are subjected to reductive ozonolysis.

1. Propene, 2. Butene, 3. Isobutylene.

(ii) What are reducing and non - reducing sugars?

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9. A Dibromo derivative (A) on treatment with KCN followed by acid hydrolysis and heating gives a monobasic acid (B) along with liberation of CO_2 . (B) on heating with liquid ammonia followed by treating with Br_2/KOH gives (C) which on treating with $NaNO_3$ and HCl at low temperature followed by oxidation gives a monobasic acid (D) having molecular mass 74. Identify A to D.

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10. Explain the mechanism of cleansing action of soaps and detergents.



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