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I PRE BOARD EXAMINATION 2020-21**

**CLASS XII**

**Subject: CHEMISTRY (043)  
MARKING SCHEME SET C**

Q NO	ANSWER	MARKS
1	(i) b (ii) b	2+2
2	1.b 2.b 3.d 4.b	1X4=4
3	a	1
4	C or c	1
5	d or c	1
6	a	1
7	b	1
8	c	1
9	c	1
10	c	1
11	d	1
12	b	1
13	c	1
14	b	1
15	a	1
16	a	1
17	Statement of Henry's law, H <sub>2</sub> as KH is inversely proportional to solubility. <b>Or</b> a) Reverse osmosis, b) -ve deviation	1+1/2+1/2 Or 1+1
18	a) increases 9 times b) 8 times <b>OR</b> k = 0.693/t <sub>1/2</sub> k = 0.693/5730 years <sup>-1</sup> t = 2.303/k log A <sub>0</sub> / A let A <sub>0</sub> = 1, A = 3/10, so A <sub>0</sub> /A <sub>t</sub> = 1 / (3/10) = 10/3 t = 2.303 x 5730 / 0.693 log 10 / 3 t = 19042 x (1 - 0.4771) = 9957 years	1+1 <b>OR</b> ½ ½ ½ ½
19	O <sub>2</sub> [PtF <sub>6</sub> ], O <sub>2</sub> and Xe has comparable I.E. <b>OR</b> a) I <sub>2</sub> < F <sub>2</sub> < Br <sub>2</sub> < Cl <sub>2</sub> b) HF < HCl < HBr < HI	1+1 <b>or</b> 1+1

20	<p>a) That means <math>E^0</math> value increasing due to increase in first two I.E</p> <p>b) less hydration energy of <math>\text{Cu}^{2+}</math> does not compensate its I.E1+I.E2</p>	1+1
21	<p>a. T2g<sup>3</sup> eg<sup>1</sup></p> <p>b. tetraminedichloridochromium (III) chloride</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>a. unpaired electron is present in d orbital of <math>[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}</math></p> <p>b) <math>\text{sp}^3\text{d}^2</math> , Octahedral</p>	<p>1+1</p> <p>1+1/2+1/2</p>
22	<p>a) Rosenmund</p> $  \begin{array}{ccc}  \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}-\text{C}-\text{Cl} \end{array} & \xrightarrow[\text{- HCl}]{\text{H}_2, \text{Pd-BaSO}_4} & \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}-\text{C}-\text{H} \end{array} \\  \text{Acid chloride} & & \text{Aldehyde}  \end{array}  $ <p style="text-align: center;"><small>ChemistryLearner.com</small></p> <p>b) HVZ Reaction</p> $  \begin{array}{ccc}  \text{R}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH} + \text{Br}_2 & \xrightarrow[\text{- H}_3\text{PO}_3]{\text{P (cat)}} & \text{R}-\text{CH}(\text{Br})-\text{COOH} + \text{HBr}  \end{array}  $	1+1
23	<p>a) ethanol + iodo methane</p> <p>b) ortho bromo phenol, para bromo phenol</p>	1/2 each
24	Lucas test b) neu. $\text{FeCl}_3$ or $\text{NaHCO}_3$ test	1+1
25	a) Paramagnetic b) $\text{K}_3[\text{Co}(\text{ONO})_6]$	1+1
26	<p>(i) For cubic close-packed structure:</p> $  \begin{aligned}  a &= 2\sqrt{2}r \\  &= 2\sqrt{2} \times 125 \text{ pm} \\  &= 353.55 \text{ pm} \\  &= 354 \text{ pm (approximately)}  \end{aligned}  $ <p>(ii) Volume of one unit cell = <math>(354 \text{ pm})^3</math></p> $  \begin{aligned}  &= 4.4 \times 10^7 \text{ pm}^3 \\  &= 4.4 \times 10^7 \times 10^{-30} \text{ cm}^3 \\  &= 4.4 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3  \end{aligned}  $ <p>Therefore, number of unit cells in <math>1.00 \text{ cm}^3 = \frac{1.00 \text{ cm}^3}{4.4 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3}</math></p> $= 2.27 \times 10^{22}$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
27	<p>(a) Rate = <math>-\Delta[\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}]/\Delta t</math></p> <p>(b) Rate = <math>k' [\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}] [\text{H}_2\text{O}]</math></p> <p>Here change in conc of water is very very small, hence it can be considered constant</p> <p><math>K = k' [\text{H}_2\text{O}]</math></p> <p>Hence Rate = <math>k[\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}]</math></p> <p>c) 1<sup>st</sup> order and unit <math>\text{s}^{-1}</math></p>	1+1+1/2+1/2

28	<p>a) due to high electronegativity of O and F  b) <math>\text{Cr}^{3+}</math> has stable half filled <math>t_{2g}</math> and <math>\text{Mn}^{2+}</math> has stable half filled <math>d^5</math>  c) d orbital is empty</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a) <math>\text{Cr}^{2+}</math> as <math>t_{2g}</math> half filled is more stable in aqueous solution  b) <math>ns^2 (n-1)d^{0-1}(n-2)f^{1-14}</math>  c) due to lanthanoid contraction</p>	1 each
29	a) i] by aldol ii] by Stephen reaction or DIBAL-H b) $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$	1+1+1
30	a) Hoffmann bromamide reduction+reaction b) Carbylamines reaction+ " c) Sandmeyer reaction +"	1/2+1/2)e ach
31	a) Electrolyte 'B' is strong as on dilution the number of ions remains the same, only interionic attraction decreases therefore increase in $\Lambda_m$ is small.	1 +1
	<p>B)</p> $\text{H}^+ + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2$ <p>For hydrogen electrode, <math>\text{H}^+ + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2</math>, it is given that pH = 10  <math>\therefore [\text{H}^+] = 10^{-10} \text{ M}</math></p> <p>Now, using Nernst equation:</p> $E_{\left(\text{H}^+/\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\right)} = E_{\left(\text{H}^+/\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\right)}^{\ominus} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{1}{[\text{H}^+]}$ $= E_{\left(\text{H}^+/\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\right)}^{\ominus} - \frac{0.0591}{1} \log \frac{1}{[\text{H}^+]}$ $= 0 - \frac{0.0591}{1} \log \frac{1}{[10^{-10}]}$ $= -0.0591 \log 10^{10}$ $= -0.591 \text{ V}$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p>
or	<p>a) <math>116 + 2 \times 76.3 = 116 + 152.6 = 268.8 \text{ S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}</math>  b) OR</p> <p>Given <math>E^{\ominus}_{\text{Cell}} = + 0.30 \text{ V}</math> ; <math>F = 96500 \text{ C mol}^{-1}</math></p> <p><math>n = 6</math> (from the given reaction)</p> $\Delta_r G^{\ominus} = - n \times F \times E^{\ominus}_{\text{Cell}}$ $\Delta_r G^{\ominus} = - 6 \times 96500 \text{ C mol}^{-1} \times 0.30 \text{ V}$ $= - 173,700 \text{ J / mol or } - 173.7 \text{ kJ / mol}$ $\log K_c = \frac{n E^{\ominus}_{\text{Cell}}}{0.059}$ $\log K_c = \frac{6 \times 0.30}{0.059}$ $\log K_c = 30.5$	<p>1+1/2/1/  2(unit)</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
32	<p>a) (i) Less bond dissociation energy of <math>\text{ICl}</math>  (ii) Hydrogen bonding in <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math>  b) (i)</p>	<p>1+1  1+1+1</p>

