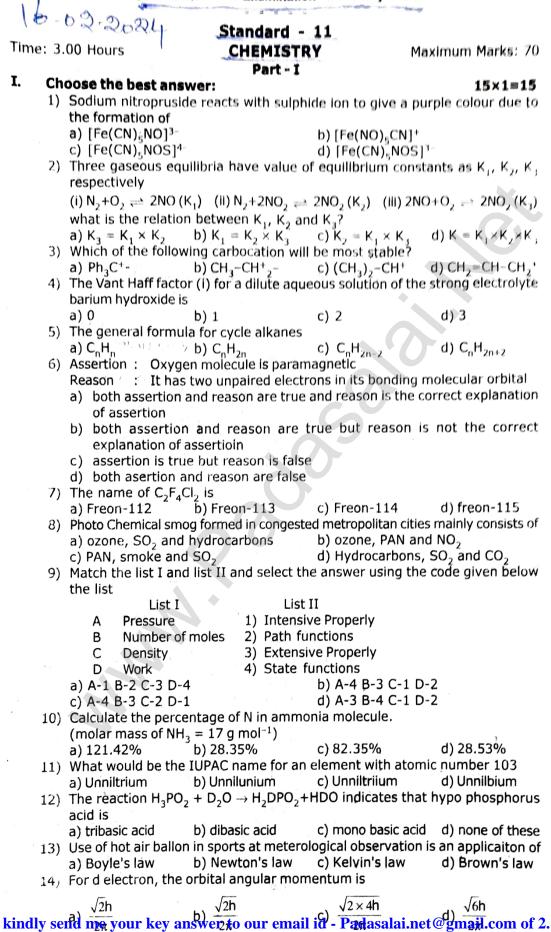
Tsi11C

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Tsi11C		
	www.Padasalai.Net. $^2$ www.Trb Tnpsc.com of 2. When CaC <sub>2</sub> is heated in atmospheric nitrogen in an electric f	urnance the
15)	) When CaC <sub>2</sub> is heated in atmospheric hitrogen in an electric i	urnance the
	compound formed is	C-NC
	a) $Ca(CN)_2$ b) $CaNCN$ c) $CaC_2N_2$ d) ( <b>Part - II</b>	CaNC <sub>2</sub>
-		642-12
Answei	er any six questions in short. Question No 24 is compulsory:	6×2=12
16)	5) What is the difference between molecular mass and molar mass	5?
. 17)	7) What are isoelectronic ions? Give examples.	
18)	B) How is plaster of paris prepared?	
19)	9) What are ideal gases? In what way real gases differ from ideal	gases.
20)	0) State-Le-Chatelier principle?	
21)	1) Identify the functional group in the following compounds	· · · ·
		nethyl amine
22)	2) What is Resonance or Mesomeric effect?	
23)	3) How will you prepare DDT?	
24)	4) Calculate the entropy change during the melting of one mol	e of ice into
-	water at 0°C and 1 atm pressure. Enthalpy of fusion of ice is 6	008 J mol <sup>-1</sup> .
	Part - III	
Answe	ver any six questions in short. Question No 33 is compulsory:	6×3=18
25	5) Describe the Aufhau principle	N.A.
26	6) What is water-gas shift reaction?	toc HSS
27	7) Explain the distinctive behavior of beryllium.	22803
28	28) State Avagadro's hypothesis.	2000 1
29	(9) What are spontaneous reactions? What are the conditions for the	spontaneity
	<ul> <li>3) Describe the Auroad principle.</li> <li>3) What is water-gas shift reaction?</li> <li>3) Explain the distinctive behavior of beryllium.</li> <li>3) State Avagadro's hypothesis.</li> <li>3) What are spontaneous reactions? What are the conditions for the of a process?</li> <li>30) Draw the Leuis structures for the following species Tenkers</li> </ul>	5 Dist
30	30) Draw the Leuis structures for the following species	31 - 70
	d $D$ $D$ $D$	
31	31) Give the IUPAC name of the following compounds:	
	a) $CH_3 - O - CH_3$ b) $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH - CHO$ c) $CH_2 = CH - CH$	1=CH <sub>2</sub>
·	OH	
32		compound?
	32) How does Huckel rule help to decide the aromatic character of a	a compound?
. 33	(B) A bydrocarbon ( H (A) reacts with HBr to form compound (B)	. Compound
. 33	33) A hydrocarbon C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> (A) reacts with HBr to form compound (B) (B) reacts with aqueous potassium hydroxide to give (C) of mole	. Compound
33	33) A hydrocarbon $C_3H_6(A)$ reacts with HBr to form compound (B) (B) reacts with aqueous potassium hydroxide to give (C) of mole $C_3H_6O$ . What are (A), (B), (C) Explain the reactions.	. Compound
. 33	33) A hydrocarbon $C_3H_6(A)$ reacts with HBr to form compound (B) (B) reacts with aqueous potassium hydroxide to give (C) of mole $C_3H_6O$ . What are (A), (B), (C) Explain the reactions. <b>Part - IV</b>	cular formula
33 Answ	33) A hydrocarbon C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> (A) reacts with HBr to form compound (B) (B) reacts with aqueous potassium hydroxide to give (C) of mole C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O. What are (A), (B), (C) Explain the reactions. Part - IV wer all the guestions:	. Compound
33 Answ	<ul> <li>33) A hydrocarbon C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>(A) reacts with HBr to form compound (B) (B) reacts with aqueous potassium hydroxide to give (C) of molec C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O. What are (A), (B), (C) Explain the reactions.</li> <li>Part - IV</li> <li>wer all the questions:</li> <li>34) a] i) What is the emprical formula of the following?</li> </ul>	5×5=25
33 Answ	<ul> <li>33) A hydrocarbon C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>(A) reacts with HBr to form compound (B) (B) reacts with aqueous potassium hydroxide to give (C) of molec C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O. What are (A), (B), (C) Explain the reactions.</li> <li>Part - IV</li> <li>wer all the questions:</li> <li>34) a] i) What is the emprical formula of the following?</li> <li>(a) Fructose (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>(b) Cafleine (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>C</li> </ul>	$5 \times 5 = 25$
33 Answ	<ul> <li>33) A hydrocarbon C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>(A) reacts with HBr to form compound (B) (B) reacts with aqueous potassium hydroxide to give (C) of molec C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O. What are (A), (B), (C) Explain the reactions.</li> <li>Part - IV</li> <li>wer all the questions:</li> <li>34) a] i) What is the emprical formula of the following? <ul> <li>(a) Fructose (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)</li> <li>(b) Cafleine (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>C)</li> <li>ii) Balance the following equations by oxidation number me</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	$5 \times 5 = 25$
33 Answ	33) A hydrocarbon C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> (A) reacts with HBr to form compound (B) (B) reacts with aqueous potassium hydroxide to give (C) of molec C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O. What are (A), (B), (C) Explain the reactions. Part - IV wer all the questions: 34) a] i) What is the emprical formula of the following? (a) Fructose (C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub> ) (b) Cafleine (C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N <sub>4</sub> C ii) Balance the following equations by oxidation number me Cu+HNO <sub>3</sub> → Cu(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> +NO <sub>2</sub> +H <sub>2</sub> O	$5 \times 5 = 25$
33 Answ	33) A hydrocarbon $C_3H_6(A)$ reacts with HBr to form compound (B) (B) reacts with aqueous potassium hydroxide to give (C) of molec $C_3H_6O$ . What are (A), (B), (C) Explain the reactions. <b>Part - IV</b> <b>wer all the questions:</b> 34) a] i) What is the emprical formula of the following? (a) Fructose ( $C_6H_{12}O_6$ ) (b) Cafleine ( $C_8H_{10}N_4C$ ii) Balance the following equations by oxidation number me $Cu+HNO_3 \rightarrow Cu(NO_3)_2+NO_2+H_2O$ (OR)	$5 \times 5 = 25$ $2^{2}$
33 <b>Answ</b> 34	<ul> <li>33) A hydrocarbon C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>(A) reacts with HBr to form compound (B) (B) reacts with aqueous potassium hydroxide to give (C) of molec C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O. What are (A), (B), (C) Explain the reactions.</li> <li>Part - IV</li> <li>wer all the questions:</li> <li>34) a] i) What is the emprical formula of the following? <ul> <li>(a) Fructose (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)</li> <li>(b) Cafleine (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>C</li> <li>ii) Balance the following equations by oxidation number me Cu+HNO<sub>3</sub> → Cu(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>+NO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O</li> <li>(OR)</li> <li>b) Describe the pauling method for the determination of ionic in</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	$5 \times 5 = 25$ $2^{2}$
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33 <b>Answ</b> 34	<ul> <li>A hydrocarbon C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>(A) reacts with HBr to form compound (B) (B) reacts with aqueous potassium hydroxide to give (C) of molec C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O. What are (A), (B), (C) Explain the reactions.</li> <li>Part - IV</li> <li>wer all the questions: <ul> <li>(a) Fructose (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)</li> <li>(b) Cafleine (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>C</li> <li>(c) Balance the following equations by oxidation number me Cu+HNO<sub>3</sub> → Cu(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>+NO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O</li> <li>(OR)</li> <li>b] Describe the pauling method for the determination of ionic 1</li> </ul> </li> <li>35) a] i) How is permanent Hardness of water is removed?</li> <li>(ii) What are isotopes? Write the names of isotopes of hydrone (OR)</li> </ul>	5×5=25 $p_2$ ) thod
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