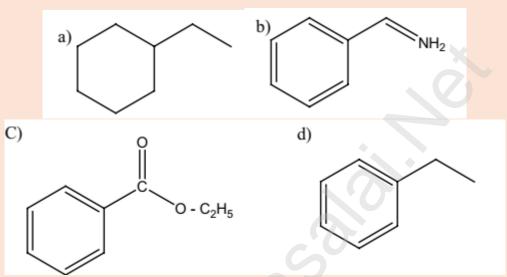
SIR. CV. RAMAN COACHING CENTRE – IDAPPADI, SALEM -2025 XII- CHEMISTRY SECOND VOLUME PUBLIC - MODEL QUESTION PAPER -2025 PREPARED BY Dr.G.THIRUMOORTHI,M.Sc,B.Ed ,Ph.D ,PHYSICS

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	SECTION – A (15 X 1 = 15 M)						
	Choose the correct best answer						
1.	lay constant is defined as large carried by 1 electron b) charge carried by one mole of electrons large required to deposit one mole of substance large carried by 6.22 × 10 ¹⁰ electrons. The large carried by 6.2						
	a) NaCl b) $Ba(NO_3)_2$ c) $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$ d) $Al_2(SO_4)_3$						
	7. Isopropylbenzene on air oxidation in the presence of dilute acid gives a) C_6H_5COOH b) $C_6H_5COCH_3$ c) $C_6H_5COC_6H_5$ d) C_6H_5 - OH 8. Among the following ethers which one will produce methyl alcohol on treatment with hot HI? a) $(H_3C)_3C-O-CH_3$ b) $(CH_3)_2-CH-CH_2-O-CH_3$ c) $CH_3(CH_2)_3-O-CH_3$ d) $CH_3-CH_2-CH-O-CH_3$						

9.Identify the product formed in the reaction

$$\frac{N_2H_4}{C_2H_5 \text{ ONa}}$$

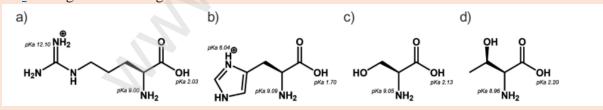


- 10. Which one of the following nitro compounds does not react with nitrous acid
- a) CH,-CH,-CH,-NO,

b) (CH₃),CH - CH,NO,

c) (CH₃)₃C NO₂

- $\begin{array}{ccc}
 CH_3 C CH NO_2 \\
 \parallel & \mid \\
 O & CH_3
 \end{array}$
- 11. Secondary nitro alkanes react with nitrous acid to form
 - a) red solution b) blue solution c) green solution d) yellow solution
- 12. Among the following L-serine is



- 13. In aqueous solution of amino acids mostly exists in
 - a) NH₂-CH(R)-COOH

b) NH2-CH(R)-COO-

c) H₃N+-CH(R)-COOH

d) H₃N+-CH(R)-COO-

- 14. Vitamin B2 is also known as
 - a) Riboflavin b) Thiamine
- c) Nicotinamide
- d) Pyridoxine

15.

Electrolyte	KCl	KNO ₃	HCl	NaOAC	NaCl
Λ_{-} (S cm ² mol ⁻¹)	149.9	145.0	426.2	91.0	126.5

Calculate Λ_{HOAC}° using appropriate molar conductances of the electrolytes listed above at infinite dilution in water at $25^{\circ}C$.

a) 517.2

b) 552.7

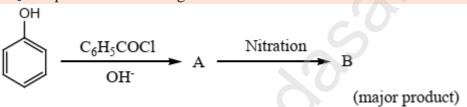
c) 390.7

d) 217.5

SECTION - B (6 X 2 = 12 M)

ANSWER ANY SIX QUESTION COMPULSORY Q.NO: 24

- 16. Define pH
- 17. Write the expression for the solubility product of Ca₃(PO₄)₂
- 18. Define anode
- 19. Addition of Alum purifies water. Why?
- 20. Give three uses of emulsions.
- 21. Complete the following reactions



- 22. What is the action of HCN on (i) propanone
- 23. How are vitamins classified
- 24. Complete the following reaction

SECTION - C (6 X 3 = 18 M)

ANSWER ANY SIX QUESTION COMPULSORY Q.NO: 33

- 25Write a note on vulcanization of rubber
- 26. How the tranquilizers work in body
- 27. How will you prepare Lactic acid from ethanol
- 28. Write a note on electro osmosis
- 29. Why is AC current used instead of DC in measuring the electrolytic conductance?

30.

31._Can we use nucelophiles such as alcohols NH3,CH3O for the Nucleophilic substitution of

- 32. State Faraday's Laws of electrolysis
- 33. Indentify the conjugate acid base pair for the following reaction in aqueous solution

$$HPO_4^{2-} + SO_3^{2-} \rightleftharpoons PO_4^{3-} + HSO_3^{-}$$

$$SECTION - D (5 \times 5 = 15 \text{ M})$$

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS:

- 34) a) Derive an expression for Ostwald's dilution law (or)
- b) Derive an expression for the hydrolysis constant and degree of hydrolysis of salt of strong acid and weak base
- 35.a)_State Kohlrausch Law. How is it useful to determine the molar conductivity of weak electrolyte at infinite dilution.

(or

- b) In fuel cell H $_2$ and O $_2$ react to produce electricity. In the process, H $_2$ gas is oxidised at the anode and O $_2$ gas is reduced at cathode. If 44.8 litre of H $_2$ at 25 0 C and 1atm pressure reacts in 10 minutes, what is average current produced? If the entire current is used for electro deposition of Cu from Cu2+, how many grams of deposited?
- 36.a) Describe adsorption theory of catalysis.

(or)

b) Complete the following reactions

i)
$$CH_3 - CH_2 - OH \xrightarrow{P Br_3} A \xrightarrow{aq.NaOH} B \xrightarrow{Na} C$$

ii) $C_6H_5 - OH \xrightarrow{Zn \text{ dust}} A \xrightarrow{CH_3Cl} B \xrightarrow{acid \text{ KMnO}_4} C$
iii) $Anisole \xrightarrow{t\text{-butylchloride}} A \xrightarrow{Cl_2/FeCL_3} B \xrightarrow{HBr} C$
iv) $CH_2 \xrightarrow{CHOHCH_3} \xrightarrow{H^+} A \xrightarrow{i) O_3} B$

- 37.a) An alkene (A) on ozonolysis gives propanone and aldehyde (B). When (B) is oxidised (C) is obtained. (C) is treated with Br2/P gives (D) which on hydrolysis gives (E). When propanone is treated with HCN followed by hydrolysis gives (E). Identify A, B, C, D and E. (or)
- b) 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 Br2/KOH gives (c) which on treating with $NaNO_2$ and HCl at low temperature followed by oxidation gives a monobasic acid (D) having molecular mass 74. Identify A to D.
- 38.a) (i) Write the Zwitter ion structure of alanine (ii) Give two difference between Hormones and vitamins

(or)

b) Explain the mechanism of cleansing action of soaps and detergents

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