

CHOITHRAM SCHOOL MANIKBAGH INDORE

CLASS XI Session: 2017-18

Subject: Chemistry

Allotment Date: 1/12/17

Assignment No: 4

Submission Date: 5/ 12/17

S.No	QUESTION	MARKS	LEVEL
OBJECTIVE TYPE			
1.	What is Redox reaction.	1	Knowledge
2.	Write the expression for the equilibrium constant, K_c for each of the following reactions: (i) $2\text{NOCl}(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NO}(\text{g}) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$ (ii) $2\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{s}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{CuO}(\text{s}) + 4\text{NO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g})$	1	Knowledge
3.	Justify that the reaction: $2\text{Cu}_2\text{O}(\text{s}) + \text{Cu}_2\text{S}(\text{s}) \rightarrow 6\text{Cu}(\text{s}) + \text{SO}_2(\text{g})$ is a redox reaction.	1	Analysis
SHORT ANSWER TYPE I			
4.	Reaction between N_2 and O_2 takes place as follows: $2\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{N}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$ If a mixture of 0.482 mol N_2 and 0.933 mol of O_2 is placed in a 10 L reaction vessel and allowed to form N_2O at a temperature for which $K_c = 2.0 \times 10^{-37}$, determine the composition of equilibrium mixture.	2	Understanding and application
5.	The following concentrations were obtained for the formation of NH_3 from N_2 and H_2 at equilibrium at 500K. $[\text{N}_2] = 1.5 \times 10^{-2}\text{M}$. $[\text{H}_2] = 3.0 \times 10^{-2}\text{M}$ and $[\text{NH}_3] = 1.2 \times 10^{-2}\text{M}$. Calculate equilibrium constant..	2	Understanding and application
6.	Derive $K_p = K_c RT$	2	Synthesis +understanding
7.	The value of K_c for the reaction $2\text{A} \rightleftharpoons \text{B} + \text{C}$ is 2×10^{-3} . At a given time, the composition of reaction mixture is $[\text{A}] = [\text{B}] = [\text{C}] = 3 \times 10^{-4}\text{M}$. In which direction the reaction will proceed?	2	Analysis
SHORT ANSWER TYPE II			
8.	The equilibrium constant expression for a gas reaction is, $K_c = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]^4 [\text{O}_2]^5}{[\text{NO}]^4 [\text{H}_2\text{O}]^6}$ Write the balanced chemical equation corresponding to this expression.	3	understanding
9.	Bromine monochloride, BrCl decomposes into bromine and chlorine and reaches the equilibrium: $2\text{BrCl}(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{Br}_2(\text{g}) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$ for which $K_c = 32$ at 500 K. If initially pure BrCl is present at a concentration of $3.3 \times 10^{-3}\text{mol L}^{-1}$, what is its molar concentration in the mixture at equilibrium?	3	analysis
10.	Chlorine is used to purify drinking water. Excess of chlorine is harmful. The excess of chlorine is removed by treating with sulphur dioxide. Present a balanced equation for this redox change taking place in water. also mention the value associated with it.	3	Value based
LONG ANSWER TYPE			
11.	Depict the galvanic cell in which the reaction $\text{Zn}(\text{s}) + 2\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{Ag}(\text{s})$ takes place, Further show: (i) Which of the electrode is negatively charged, (ii) the carriers of the current in the cell, and (iii) individual reaction at each electrode.	5	understanding
12.	a) Which of the following reactions will get affected by increasing the pressure? Also, mention whether change will cause the reaction to go into forward or backward direction. (i) $\text{COCl}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}(\text{g}) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$ (ii) $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 2\text{S}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CS}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{g})$ (iii) $\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{C}(\text{s}) \rightarrow 2\text{CO}(\text{g})$ b) Balance the following equations in basic medium and identify the oxidising agent and the reducing agent. $\text{P}_4(\text{s}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{PH}_3(\text{g}) + \text{HPO}_2^-(\text{aq})$	5	Analysis + Understanding