

U.G. 4th Semester Examination - 2022

CHEMISTRY

[HONOURS]

Course Code : CHEM-H-CC-T-8

(Physical)

Full Marks : 40

Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*1. Answer any **five** from the following questions:

2×5=10

- Give one example each of positive and negative deviations from Raoult's law.
- Give one specific example where transference number of an ion becomes negative.
- What do you mean by EMF of a cell? Name the method by which EMF of a cell is measured.
- What is the difference between wave function ψ and ψ^2 ?
- What is the substitution of hydrogen electrodes for determination of pH of a solution using calomel as a reference electrode?

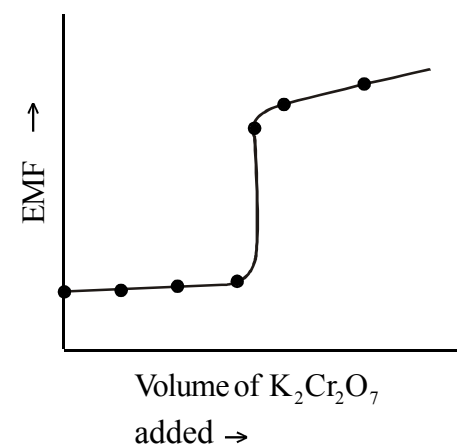
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f) What is quinhydrone? How it is used as an electrode?

2. Answer any **two** from the following questions:

5×2=10

a) What is Potentiometry? When Mohr salt solution in acid medium is titrated with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution potentiometrically the nature of graph is as follows :



Justify briefly the nature of graph including sharp change which occurs. 1+4=5

b) What is salt-bridge? What is its importance and how it is prepared in the laboratory? How it is preserved in the laboratory?

1+($1\frac{1}{2}$ + $1\frac{1}{2}$)+1=5

- c) What do you mean by ebullioscopic constant?
Calculate its value for pure water.

At 50°C, the vapour pressure of pure water and of alcohol are 92 and 220mm respectively. X gm of a solute were dissolved separately in 150gm of each solvents. What will be the ratio of lowering of vapour pressures in the two solvents? (1+1)+3=5

3. Answer any **two** from the following questions:

$$10 \times 2 = 20$$

- a) i) What is a 'Glass Electrode'? How a glass electrode is preserved in the laboratory? If a glass electrode becomes dead, how you will re-activate it? What are the advantages and limitations of glass electrode?

$$1+1+1+(1+1)=5$$

- ii) At 25°C and 1atm, for the cell
(Pt)H₂ | HCl(0.1M) | AgCl – Ag ; the

$$\text{EMF} = 0.35 \text{ volt} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dE}{dT} = -1.8 \times 10^{-4}$$

Volt/°C. Calculate ΔG, ΔH and ΔS for the cell reaction. 5

- b) i) Briefly discuss the main features of LCAO–MO treatment of H₂ + species. 5

- ii) Distinguish between VBT and MOT. 5

- c) i) What are the main criteria to be fulfilled for an ideal solution? 3

- ii) Derive Duhem–Margules equation and extract the conclusions from it. 4+3=7
