



**UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO – Sri Lanka
FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY**

BBST (Hons) Degree in Environmental Technology, Agriculture Technology,
Instrumentation and Automation Technology
First Year – Semester I – Examination – September 2018

**FT 1005 Chemistry
(Theory)**

$R=0.0821 \text{ L atm/mol K}$, $F=96500 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$

Answer **only 4** questions

Time: Two hours

1. i. List out and describe the types of intermolecular forces. [Marks 15]

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- ii. State the Coulomb's law and express in the form of an equation. [Marks 15]

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- iii. How do electrostatic interactions between charged particles contribute to the potential energy of a system consisting of two point charges. [Marks 20]

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- iv. At a temperature of 220 K, the volume of a sample of a gas in a cylinder with a smoothly fitting frictionless piston is 0.0032 m³. The cylinder is heated while allowing the gas to expand at constant pressure. Calculate the volume of the gas at 310 K. [Marks 25]

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- v. Dry ice is carbon dioxide in the solid state. 1.36 g of dry ice is placed in a 5.00 L chamber that is maintained at 37.2^o C. What is the pressure in the chamber after all of the dry ice has sublimed? [Marks 25]

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- iii. A sample of 350g of water is heated from 10.5°C to 15.0°C. The specific heat of water is 4.184 J g⁻¹ °C⁻¹. Calculate the amount of heat absorbed by the sample. [Marks 20]

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- iv. At 29°C, the enthalpy change of a reaction, $\Delta H = +25 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and its entropy change $\Delta S = +40 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$. Calculate the associated change in Gibbs energy (ΔG). [Marks 20]

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- v. Calculate the internal energy change, ΔU when 1.00 mol of H₂O goes from 25.0°C and 1.00 atm to 30.0°C and 1.00 atm. Density of water at 0°C is 0.9970 g/cm³ and at 100°C is 0.9956 g/cm³. Constant pressure heat capacity (C_p) of water = 4.184 JK⁻¹g⁻¹. [Marks 30]

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3. i. State the phase rule for a one component system. [Marks 10]

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ii. Illustrate and explain the significant points of a one component phase diagram. [Marks 20]

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ii. Do all rate laws have a reaction order? [Marks 05]

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iii. Write the Arrhenius equation that describes the temperature-dependence of the rate constant? [Marks 10]

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iv. Consider the elementary reaction: $2B \rightarrow C + 3D$. In one experiment it was found that at 310 K the rate constant is 0.144 L/(mol. s). A second experiment showed that at 460 K, the rate constant was 0.589 L/(mol. s). Determine the activation energy of the reaction. [Marks 20]

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- v. For the reaction $R \rightarrow P$, the concentration of a reactant changes from 0.03 M to 0.02 M in 25 minutes. Calculate the average rate of reaction in terms of the rate of change of the concentrations of P using units of time both in minutes and seconds. [Marks 20]

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- iv. Balance each of the following equations. [Marks 30]
- $FeBr_3 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + HBr$
 $HSiCl_3 + H_2O \rightarrow H_{10}Si_{10}O_{15} + HCl$
 $B_2Br_6 + HNO_3 \rightarrow B(NO_3)_3 + HBr$
 $NaBr + Cl_2 \rightarrow NaCl + Br_2$
 $FeS + O_2 \rightarrow Fe_2O_3 + SO_2$
 $Na_3PO_4 + HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_3PO_4$

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6. i. Describe the two reactions in a voltaic cell consisting of Zn/Zn²⁺ electrode and hydrogen electrode. [Marks 10]

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ii. State the Faraday's laws of electrolysis. [Marks 10]

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iii. What are the conclusions of the Faraday's Experiment? [Marks 20]

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iv. Explain the electrolysis of water using an equation and illustrations. [Marks 20]

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v. How much Ca will be produced in an electrolytic cell of molten CaCl_2 , if a current of 0.452 A is passed through the cell for 1.5 hours? $\text{Ca} = 40 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$, $F=96500 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$. [Marks 20]

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vi. Explain EMF of a cell and give the equation for standard Electro motive force (EMF) of a cell. [Marks 20]

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