

**APPLIED CHEMISTRY-I**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Exam/2555/0451/5404/Common/Nov'17**

**Duration: 3Hrs.**

**M.Marks:75**

**SECTION-A**

**Q1. Fill in the blanks.**

**8x1=8**

- i. The combining capacity of an element is called its \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. Horizontal rows in periodic table are called \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. Negatively charged ions are called \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. Volume of 1 mole of a substance is called \_\_\_\_\_
- v. M shell has \_\_\_\_\_ sub-shells.
- vi. Hard water is not used in boilers for raising steam because it forms \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- vii. Any substance which has a tendency to donate a proton is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q2. Choose the correct answer.**

**7x1=7**

- i) Isotopes of the same elements have
 

(a) Same no. of neutrons	(b) same atomic mass
(c) Different chemical properties	(d) same no. of protons
- ii) Carbon in ethylene involves the hybridization
 

(a) $sp^3$	(b) $sp^2$	(c) $sp$	(d) $dsp^2$
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- iii) Oxidation no. of Mn in  $KMnO_4$  is
 

(a) +1	(b) +7	(c) +5	(d) +3
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- iv) The general formula of aldehyde is
 

(a) $RCOOR'$	(b) $ROR'$	(c) $RCHO$	(d) $RCOOH$
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- v) On diluting of buffer solution, its pH
 

(a) Increasing	(b) decreasing	(c) remain same
(d) may increase or decreasing depending on the type of buffer		
- vi) An oxidizing agent is a substance which can
 

(a) Lose electrons	(b) gain electrons	(c) undergo increasing in oxidation number
(d) Take part in the reaction as non-metal elements.		
- vii) The tetravalency of carbon is shown by the electronic configuration-
 

(a) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^2$	(b) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p_x^1, 2p_y^1$	(c) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p_x^2, 2p_y^0$	(d) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p_x^2, 2p_y^0$
(e) $1s^2, 2s^1, 2p_x^1, 2p_y^1, 2p_z^1$			

**SECTION-B**

**Q3. Attempt any ten questions.**

**10x3=30**

- a. Write the dimensional formula of velocity, pressure and work.
- b. Define the terms wavelength, wave number and frequency.
- c. What are magic numbers?
- d. Give the comparison of covalent and metallic bond.
- e. Why hardness is expressed in term of calcium carbonate equivalent?
- f. Write in brief about potable water.
- g. Explain isothermal and adiabatic process.
- h. State the first law of thermodynamics.
- i. How will you define indicator, titration, and endpoint?
- j. Explain electrolytes and non- electrolytes.
- k. Give the difference between direct and in-direct redox reactions.
- l. Explain (i) Position isomerism (ii) functional isomerism, giving one example of each.