



$$6 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa} = 3P$$

$$P = 2 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

02
(02+1)

$$K_p = P_{\text{NH}_3}^2 \cdot P_{\text{CO}_2}$$

$$= (2 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa})^2 \cdot 2 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

$$= 8 \times 10^{12} \text{ Pa}^3$$

04
(02+1) 2
02+1

ii) $K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$

1) - 20

$$\Delta n = 3$$

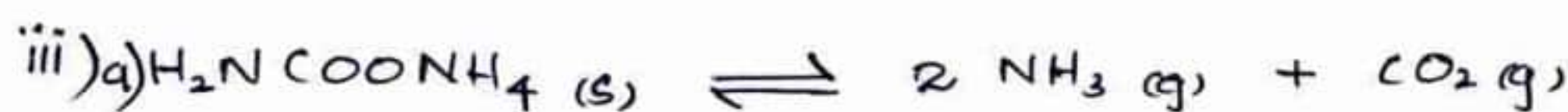
$$K_c = \frac{8 \times 10^{12} \text{ Pa}^3}{(8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \times 300 \text{ K})^3}$$

02
01
(02+1) 3

$$K_c = 5 \times 10^2 \text{ mol}^3 \text{ m}^{-3}$$

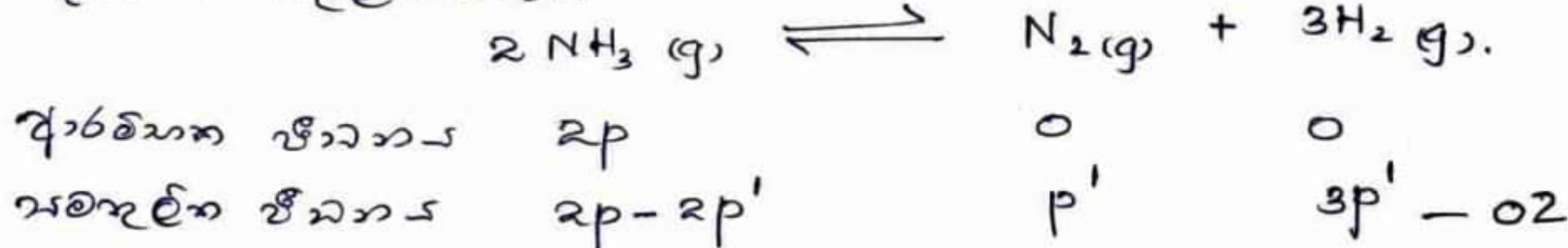
(02+1) 15

ii - 15



විස්මය නිස,
ජීයන තෙත්වීම

පද්මන ප්‍රතික්‍රියා



$$p + 2p - 2p' + p' + 3p' = 1.2 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$3p + 2p' = 1.2 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$3p + 2 \times (1.2 \times 10^4) = 1.2 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$p = 3.2 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

02
02
02

$$P_{\text{H}_2} = 3.6 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = 3.2 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_{\text{NH}_3} = 4.0 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

iii) b) $K_p = P_{NH_3}^2 \cdot P_{CO_2}$
 $= (4.0 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa})^2 \times 3.2 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa} \quad \text{--- (2+1) 2}$
 $= 51.2 \times 10^{12} \text{ Pa}$
 $= \underline{\underline{5.12 \times 10^{13} \text{ Pa}}} \quad \text{--- (3+1)}$

c) $K_p = \frac{P_{N_2} \cdot P_{H_2}^3}{P_{NH_3}^2}$ 10
 $= \frac{1.2 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa} \times (3.6 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa})^3}{(4.0 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa})^2} \quad \text{--- 04}$
 $= \underline{\underline{3.5 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa}^2 / \text{N}^2 \text{m}^{-4}}} \quad \text{--- (02+1) 3}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{--- (03+1)}$

d) උෂ්ණත්ව වැඩි කරන විට තාපවශෝෂක ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව දිග්ගැස්වේ.

උෂ්ණත්ව 300°C සිට 600°C දක්වා වැඩි කරන විට

K_p වැඩි වී ඇත.

∴ ඉදිරි ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව තාපවශෝෂක වේ.

1 × 3 = 3

5-(a) 75



$NaOH$ මවුල ගණන $= \frac{0.5 \times 20}{1000} \text{ mol}$ --- 02

∴ CH_3COOH මවුල ගණන $= \frac{0.5}{1000} \times 20 \text{ mol}$ --- 02

∴ $[CH_3COOH]_{H_2O} = \frac{0.5}{1000} \times 20 \times \frac{1000}{20}$ --- 02

$= \underline{\underline{0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}}$ --- 02

b) යොදා ගත් CH_3COOH මවුල $= \frac{1 \times 100}{1000}$ 10
02

ඒවා තර්කය තුළ $\left. \begin{aligned} CH_3COOH \text{ මවුල ප්‍රමාණය} \end{aligned} \right\} = \frac{0.5}{1000} \times 100 \text{ mol}$ --- 02

∴ ස්පන්දනය තුළ $\left. \begin{aligned} CH_3COOH \text{ මවුල ප්‍රමාණය} \end{aligned} \right\} = \frac{100}{1000} - \frac{50}{1000}$ --- 02

$= \frac{50}{1000} \text{ mol}$ --- 02

∴ $[CH_3COOH]_{butanol} = \frac{50}{1000} \times \frac{1000}{50}$ --- 02

$= \underline{\underline{1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}}$

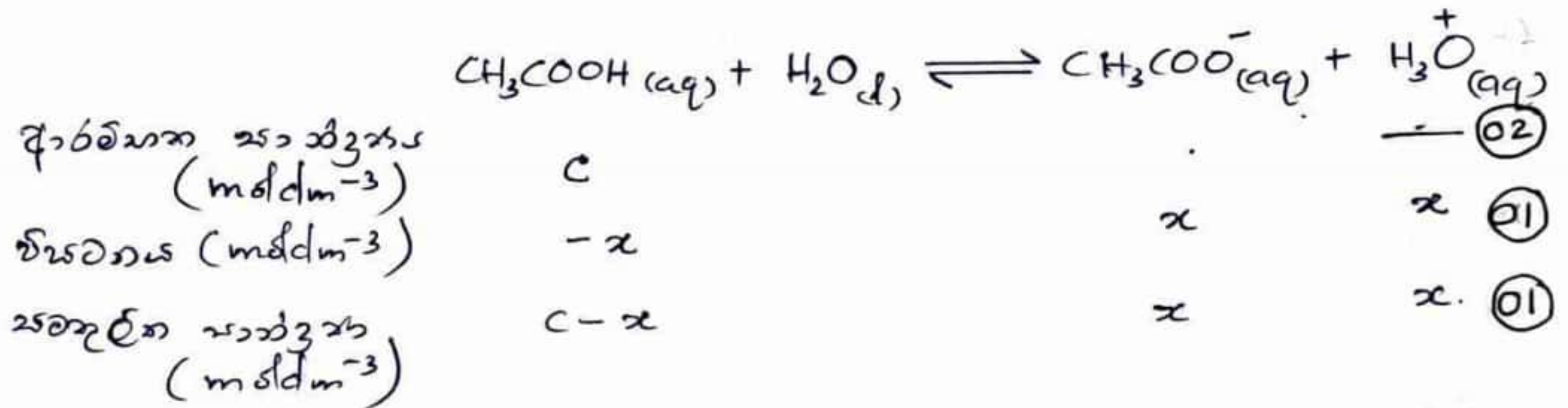
10

c) $K_D = \frac{[CH_3COOH]_{H_2O}}{[CH_3COOH]_{butanol}}$ _____ 03
 $= \frac{0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}{1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}$ _____ 03
 $= \underline{0.5}$ _____ 03+1

ans

$K_D = \frac{[CH_3COOH]_{butanol}}{[CH_3COOH]_{H_2O}}$ _____ 03
 $= \frac{1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}{0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}$ _____ 03
 $= \underline{2}$ _____ 03+1

ii) a) $pH = -\log_{10} [H_3O^+(aq)]$ _____ 02
 $2.3010 = -\log_{10} [H_3O^+(aq)]$ _____ 02
 $\therefore$ $[H_3O^+(aq)] = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ _____ 02



$K_a = \frac{[CH_3COO^-(aq)][H_3O^+(aq)]}{[CH_3COOH(aq)]}$ _____ 02
 $6.25 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} = \frac{(5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^2}{C-x}$ _____ (02+1) 3

$x \ll C$ බැවින්,
 $C = \frac{(5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^2}{6.25 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}$ _____ 01
 $C = \underline{0.4 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}$ _____ 02+1

50°C දී

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ප්‍රාචීන ද්‍රව්‍යයේ මුළු } \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \text{ මවුල} &= \frac{1 \times 100}{1000} - \frac{0.5}{1000} \times 20 = 0.2 \\ &= \frac{90}{1000} \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ඵලය තලාපය තුළ } \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \text{ මවුල} = \frac{0.4 \times 80}{1000} \text{ mol} = 0.2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{butanol තුළ } \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \text{ මවුල} &= \frac{90}{1000} - \frac{32}{1000} \\ &= \frac{58}{1000} \text{ mol} = 0.2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore [\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]_{\text{butanol}} &= \frac{58}{1000} \times \frac{1000}{50} \\ &= \frac{58}{50} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} = 0.2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_D &= \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH(aq)}]_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH(aq)}]_{\text{butanol}}} \\ &= \frac{0.4 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}{58/50 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}} \\ &= 0.34 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_D &= \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]_{\text{butanol}}}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH(aq)}]_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} \\ &= \frac{58/50 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}{0.4 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}} = 0.3 \\ &= 2.9 = 0.3 + \end{aligned}$$

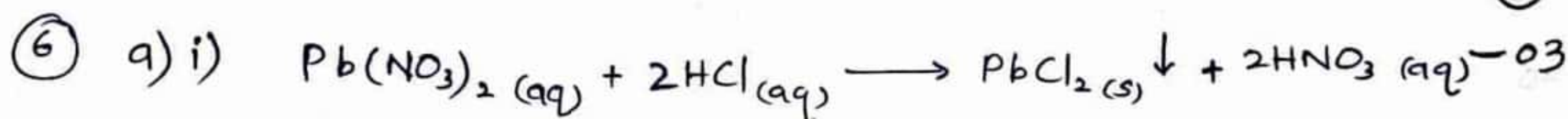
- b). රත් කරන විට යුගලයේ ද්‍රව්‍යයේ ගුණාත්මක භාවය වෙනස් වේ. — 40 — 01
- $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH(aq)}$ ද්‍රව්‍යයේ වියදම ප්‍රමාණය ගණනය කළ හැකි කරයි. — 01
- මුදා බව. — 02

- c). උෂ්ණත්වය වැඩි කළ විට භාග්‍යයේ ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව දියවීම වේ. — 01
- උෂ්ණත්වය 25°C සිට 50°C දක්වා වැඩි කළ විට යුගලයේ තුළ CH_3COOH ද්‍රව්‍යයේ ප්‍රමාණය වැඩි වී ඇත. — 01
 - $\therefore$ මුදා ගත ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව භාග්‍යයේ ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව වේ. — 01

03

22 A/L අපි [papers group]

5-6-75



විභව්‍යතා $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ මවුල සංඛ්‍යා = $\frac{0.1}{1000} \times 50 \text{ mol}$ — 02

$\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ යනු කාබ් වන නිසා,

PbCl_2 බිත්තිය = $\frac{0.1 \times 50 \text{ mol}}{1000} \times 278 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ — 02

= 1.39 g — 03

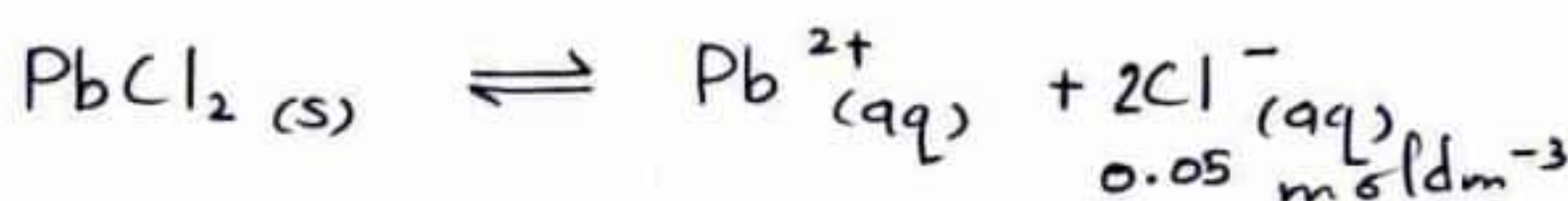
ii) මුළු HCl මවුල සංඛ්‍යා = $\frac{0.3 \times 50}{1000} - \frac{0.1 \times 50 \times 2}{1000}$ — 02

$[\text{Cl}^-]$

= $\frac{0.1 \times 50}{1000} \times \frac{1000}{100}$

= 0.05 mol dm^{-3} — 02

ප්‍රචලනයේ $[\text{Pb}^{2+}]$ සෙවීම



$K_{sp} = [\text{Pb}^{2+} (\text{aq})] [\text{Cl}^- (\text{aq})]^2$ — 03

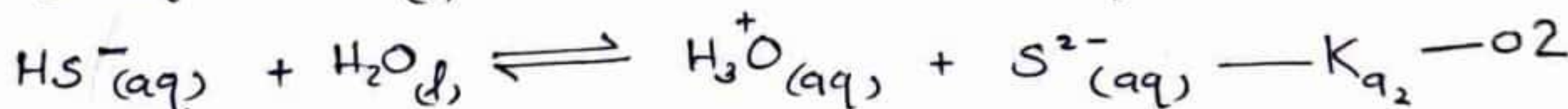
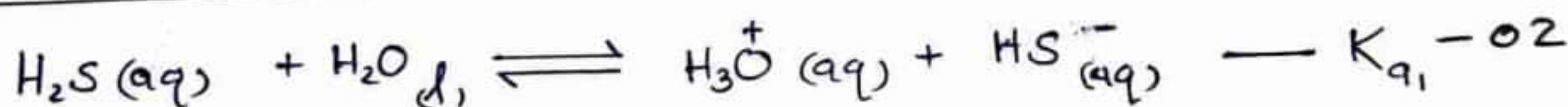
$8 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9} = [\text{Pb}^{2+} (\text{aq})] (0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^2$ — (04 + 1)

$\therefore [\text{Pb}^{2+} (\text{aq})] = \frac{8 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9}}{(0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^2}$

= $3.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ — (04 + 1)

20

iii) ප්‍රචලනය තුළ S^{2-} සාන්ද්‍රණය සෙවීම.



$K_{a1} = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ (\text{aq})] [\text{HS}^- (\text{aq})]}{[\text{H}_2\text{S} (\text{aq})]}$ — 03

$K_{a2} = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ (\text{aq})] [\text{S}^{2-} (\text{aq})]}{[\text{HS}^- (\text{aq})]}$ — 03

$K_{a1} \times K_{a2} = K_{a3}$

$K_{a3} = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ (\text{aq})]^2 [\text{S}^{2-} (\text{aq})]}{[\text{H}_2\text{S} (\text{aq})]}$ — ① — 03

$$K_{a_3} = 9 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 1 \times 10^{-16} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \\ = 9 \times 10^{-26} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$$

6

04

ප්‍රචණ්ඩතාවය H^+ අයන සාන්ද්‍රණය $= \frac{0.3}{1000} \times 50 \times \frac{1000}{100} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $= 0.15 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$

03

① ව අවස්ථාවේ,

$$9 \times 10^{-26} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6} = \frac{(0.15 \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^2 [S^{2-}(\text{aq})]}{0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}$$

04+1

$$[S^{2-}(\text{aq})] = 4 \times 10^{-25} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

(04+1)

ප්‍රචණ්ඩතාවය PbS හි අයනන ගුණිතය,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I.P} &= [Pb^{2+}(\text{aq})][S^{2-}(\text{aq})] \\ &= 3.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 4 \times 10^{-25} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \\ &= \underline{\underline{1.28 \times 10^{-30} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}}} \end{aligned}$$

03

(04+1)

(04+1)

$K_{sp} < K_{ip}$ නිසා PbS අවස්ථාවේ වේ.

02

නෙදී

අවස්ථාවේ වීමට තර්කය යුතු අවම S^{2-} සෙවීම.

$$K_{sp} = [Pb^{2+}(\text{aq})][S^{2-}(\text{aq})]$$

03

$$\begin{aligned} [S^{2-}(\text{aq})] &= \frac{3.2 \times 10^{-32} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}}{3.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{1 \times 10^{-26} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}} \end{aligned}$$

04+1

04+1

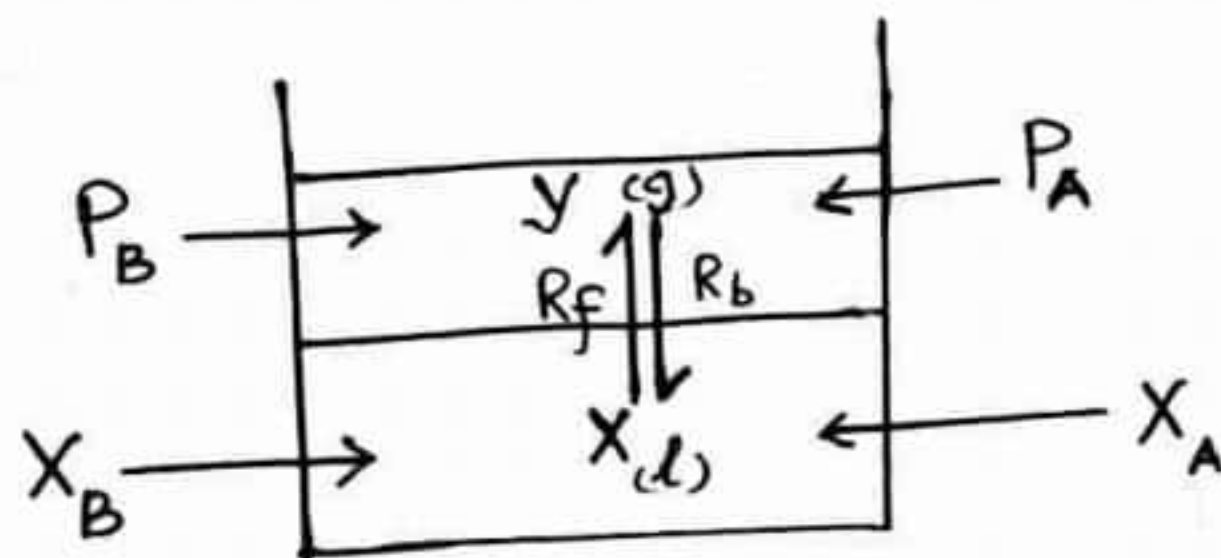
ප්‍රචණ්ඩතාවය PbS හි තර්කය යුතු අවම $[S^{2-}(\text{aq})]$ ට නොපවතින $[S^{2-}]$ වැඩිය. $\therefore \text{PbS}$ අවස්ථාවේ වේ.

02

45

6(b) - 75

⑥ b)
i)



ඉදිරි නිගමය R_f නම්, $R_f = K_f [X_{(l)}]$ ——— ① — 01

අනුරූප නිගමය R_b නම්, $R_b = K_b [y_{(g)}]$ ——— ② — 01

සමතුලිතතාවයට,

$$K_f [X_{(l)}] = K_b [X_{(g)}] \text{ ————— 01}$$

$$\frac{K_f}{K_b} = \frac{[X_{(g)}]}{[X_{(l)}]} \text{ ————— 01}$$

$$K = \frac{[X_{(g)}]}{[X_{(l)}]} \text{ ————— 01}$$

$$P_x \propto [X_{(g)}] \text{ ————— 01}$$

$$X_x \propto [X_{(l)}] \text{ ————— 01}$$

$$K = \frac{P_x}{X_x}$$

$$P_x = K X_x \text{ ————— 01}$$

$$X_x = 1 \text{ චක්ර වීම} \text{ ————— 01}$$

$$P_x = K$$

$$P_x = P_x^\circ$$

$$K = P_x^\circ \text{ ————— 01}$$

$$P_x = P_x^\circ X_x$$

$$\text{ii) a) } P_x + P_y = 9 \times 10^4 \text{ Nm}^{-2} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 02$$

$$P_x = (9 \times 10^4 - 7 \times 10^4) \text{ Nm}^{-2} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 02$$

$$= 2 \times 10^4 \text{ Nm}^{-2} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 02$$

$$P_x = P_x^\circ \cdot X_x \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 02$$

$$X_x = \frac{P_x}{P_x^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 10^4 \text{ Nm}^{-2}}{4 \times 10^4 \text{ Nm}^{-2}} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 02$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 01$$

$$X_y = \frac{1}{2} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 01$$

$$P_y = P_y^\circ \cdot X_y$$

$$P_y^\circ = \frac{P_y}{X_y}$$

$$= \frac{7 \times 10^4 \text{ Nm}^{-2}}{0.5} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 02$$

$$= 1.4 \times 10^4 \text{ Nm}^{-2} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 02$$

16

$$\text{b) } PV = nRT \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 02$$

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT}$$

$$= \frac{9 \times 10^4 \text{ Nm}^{-2} \times 4.157 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3}{8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \times 300 \text{ K}} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 04+1$$

$$= 0.15 \text{ mol.} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 02+1$$

10

$$\text{c) } P_x = P_x^\circ X_x$$

$$P_x = P_T \cdot X'_x \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 03$$

$$P_x^\circ X_x = P_T \cdot X'_x \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 03$$

$$\frac{P_x^\circ}{P_T} = \frac{X'_x}{X_x} = \frac{n'_x}{n_x} \times \frac{n_T}{n_{T'}} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 03$$

$$\frac{4 \times 10^4 \text{ Nm}^{-2}}{9 \times 10^4 \text{ Nm}^{-2}} = \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{n_T}{n_{T'}} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 03$$

$$\frac{4}{9} = \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{n_T}{0.15}$$

$$\underline{0.3 = h_T}$$

d) X_{26} ප්‍රථමයෙන් x වුවේ = ද්‍රව කලාපයේ ආර් $X +$
භූ කලාපයේ ආර් X

$$= 0.15 + 0.15 \times \frac{2}{9} \quad \text{--- 02}$$

$$= 0.15 + 0.033$$

$$= 0.183 \text{ mol.} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 02$$

$$y_{26} \text{ နှစ်စဉ် အမြင့်} = 0.15 + 0.15 \times \frac{7}{9} \text{ --- 02}$$

$$= 0.15 + 0.117$$

$$= 0.167 \text{ mol} \quad \text{---} \quad 02$$

22 A/L අයි [papers group] 08

e) ഒരു പാശ്ചാത്യ,

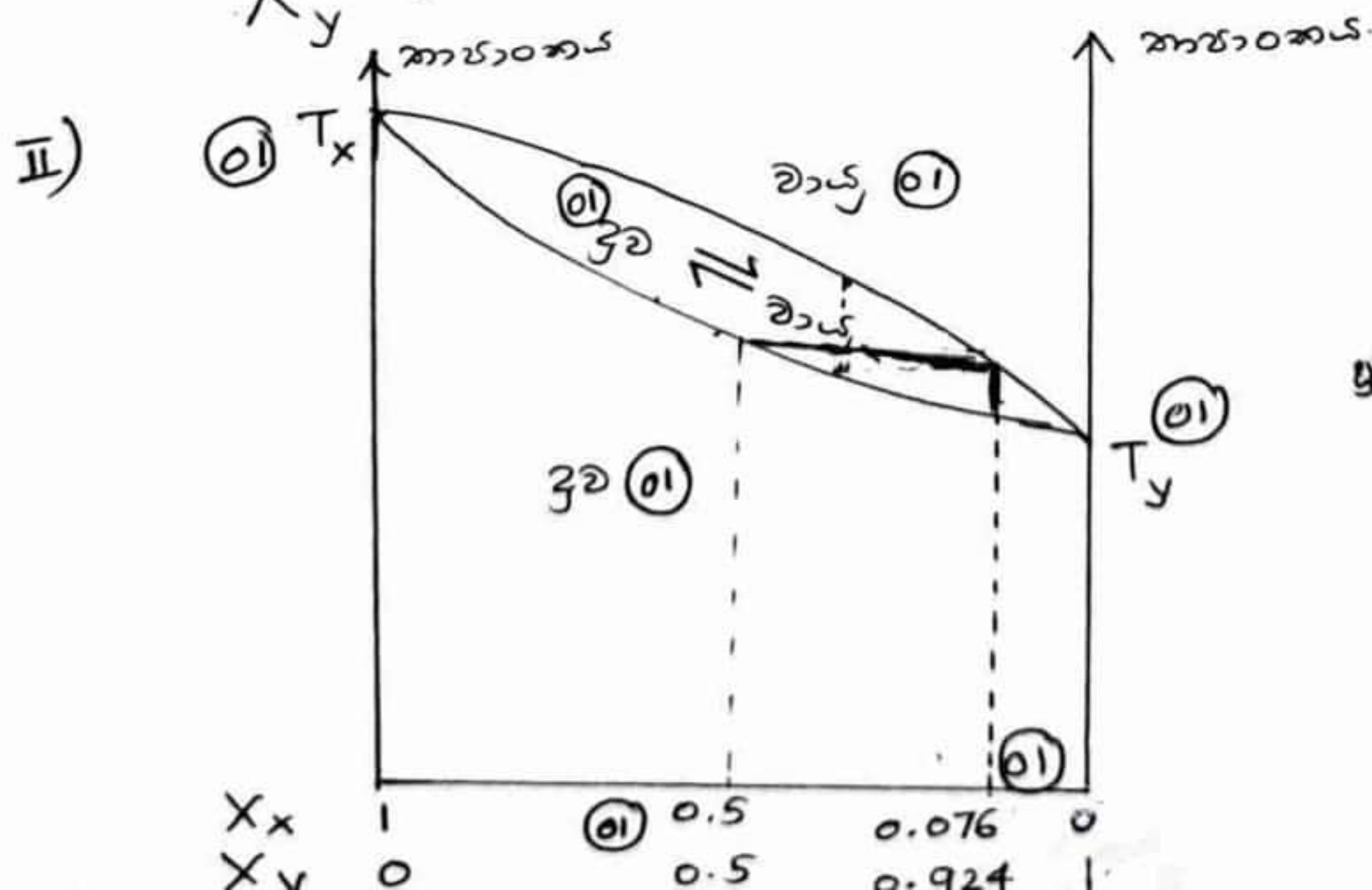
$$I) \frac{n''_x}{n''_y} = \frac{(P^\circ_x)^2 X_x}{(P^\circ_y)^2 X_y} \quad \text{---02}$$

$$= \frac{(4 \times 10^4)^2 \cdot 0.5}{(1.4 \times 10^5)^2 \cdot 0.5} \quad \text{--- 02}$$

$$= \frac{82}{1000}$$

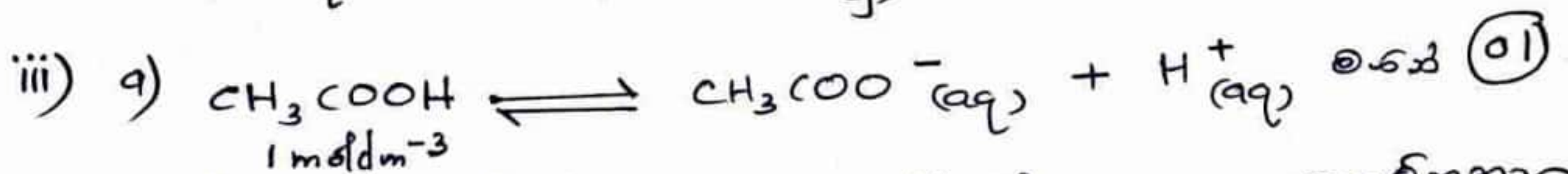
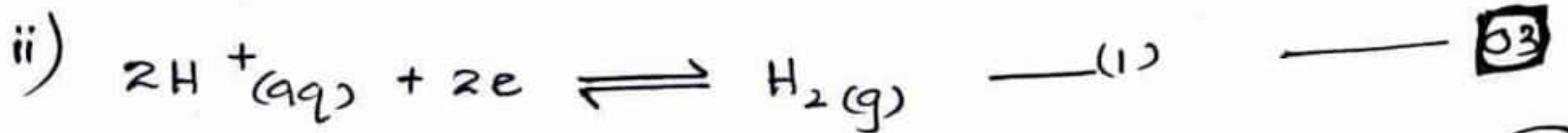
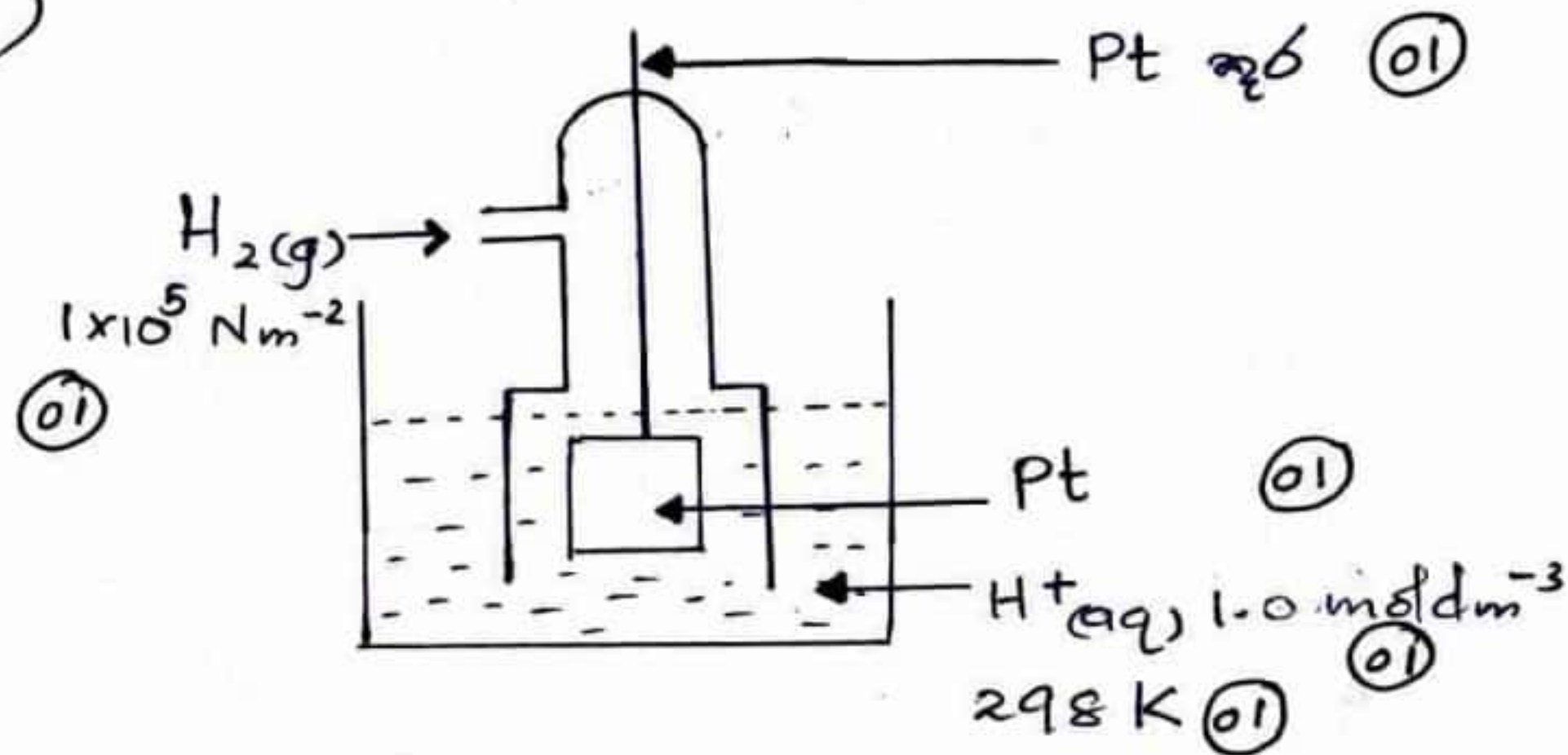
$$X_x^{III} = \frac{82}{1082} = 0.076$$

$$X_y^{III} = 0.924$$

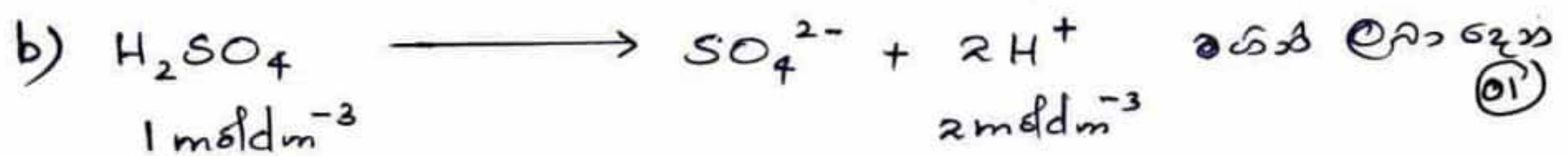


ප්‍රතිපත්ති
මධ්‍ය 03

⑦ a) i)

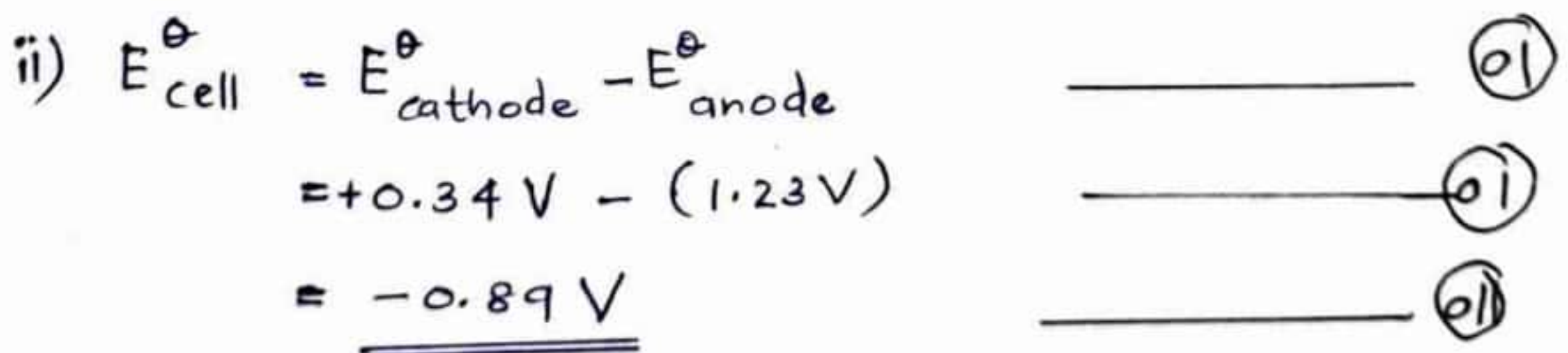
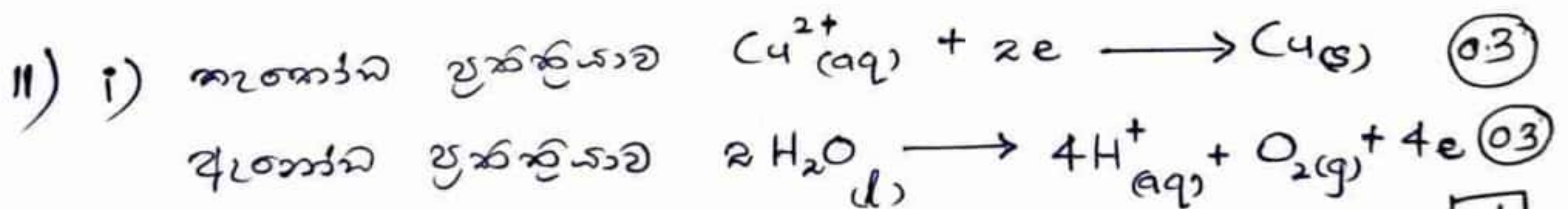


1 mol dm^{-3}
 1. $[H^+(aq)] < 1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ නිසා
 2. ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව වඩා වේ. (1 ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව)
 3. ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව වඩා වේ.
 4. $\therefore$ (-) විචුම්බක වැඩේ.



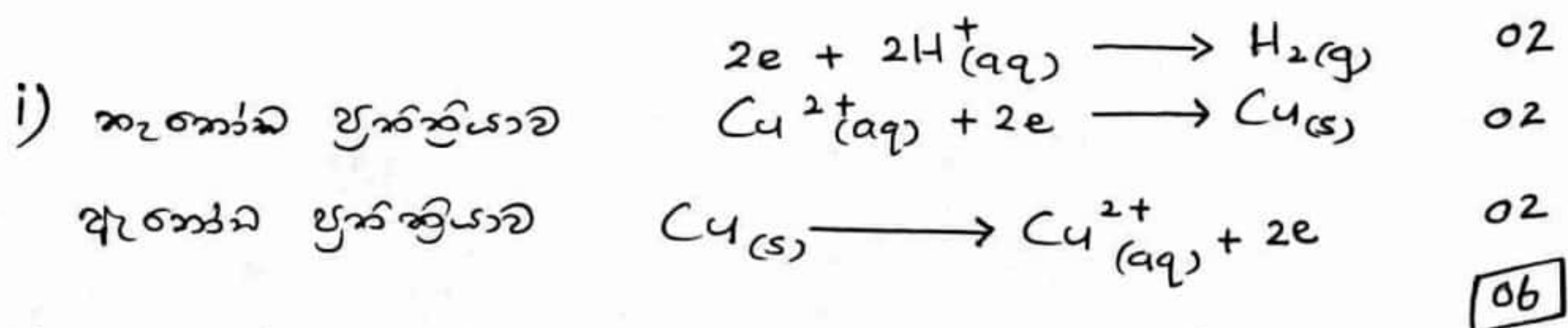
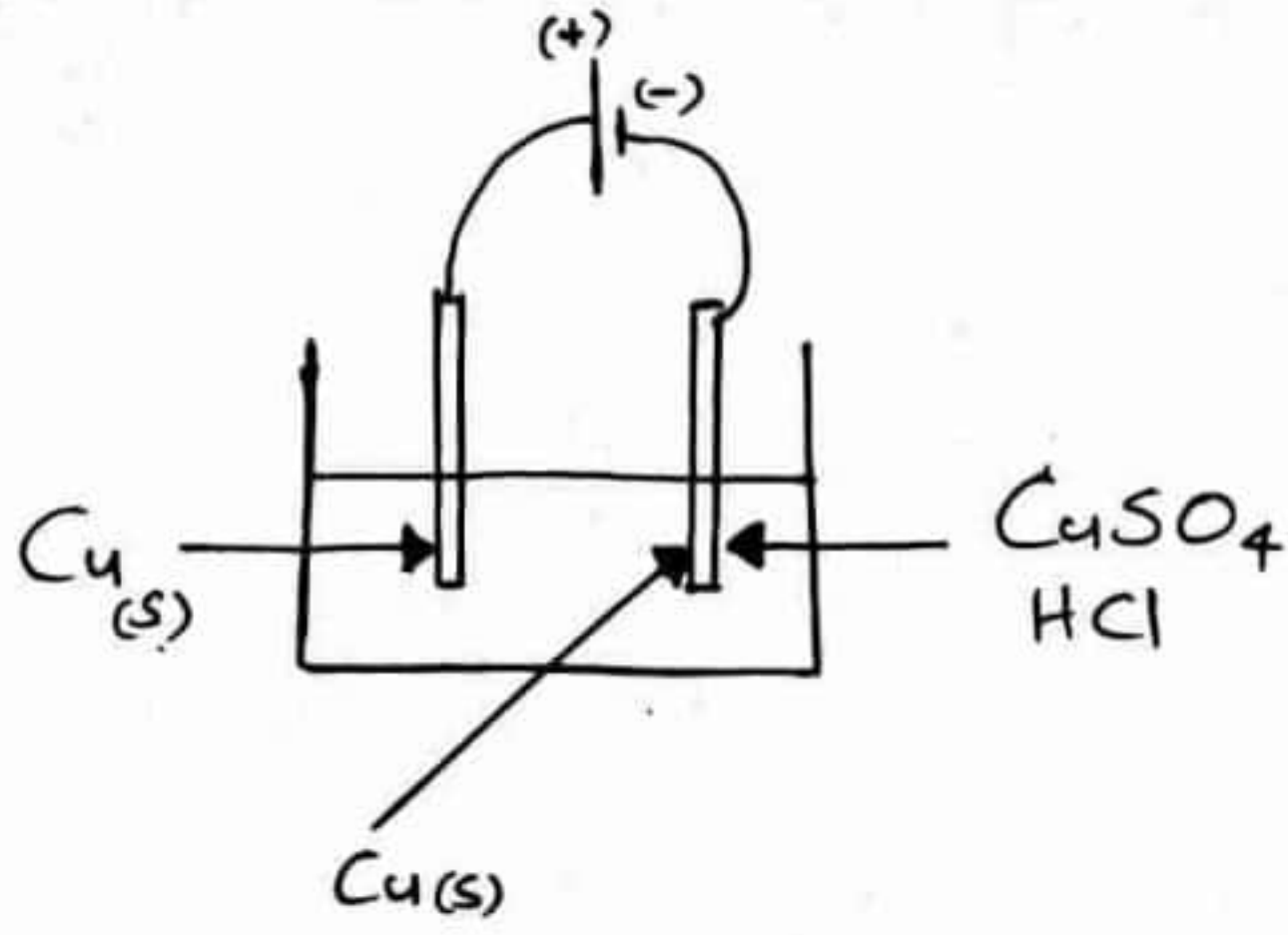
$[H^+(aq)] > 1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ න්‍යා අවමන්තන ලක්ෂ්‍යය
 දැක්වූවේ. (1 ප්‍රතිපත්තිය)
 ස්වයං ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන සන්නායක වූවේ.
 ∴ (+) ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන විකිරණය වේ.

01
 01
 01
 01
 05



අනෙක් ඛණයේ දී ස් ජ්‍යා විඛාය ව්‍යුත්පන්නය $+0.89V$ වේ. (01)

III)



06

ii) අනුමාන Cu ස්කන්ධය $= (10g - 7.44g)$
 $= 2.56g$ 02
 $n_{Cu} = \frac{2.56g}{63.5g/mol} = 0.04mol$ 02

එලෙස සිය ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන } $= 0.08mol$ 02
 මවුල

එලෙස සිය ආරෝපණය $= 0.08mol \times 96500C/mol$
 $= 7720C$ 02

$Q = It$ අනුව, 02

$I = \frac{7720C}{60 \times 60s}$
 $= 2.14Cs^{-1}$
 $= 2.14A$ 02

22 A/L පිටි [papers group] 12

iii) කැතෝඩයේ ස්කන්ධ වැඩි වීම $= 12g - 10g = 2g$ 01
 ඇනෝඩයේ ඇතිවන Cu මවුල $= \frac{2g}{63.5g/mol}$

$= 0.03149mol$ 02

එලෙස e^- මවුල ගණන $= 0.03149 \times 2$
 $= 0.06298mol$ 02

කැතෝඩය හරහා එලෙස ගලා යන e^- මවුල ගණන } $= 0.08mol$ 02

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{H}_2 \text{ ස්පන්ධනය වීමට වැය වන ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන} \\ \text{මවුල ගණන} \end{array} \right\} = (0.08 - 0.06298) \text{ mol} \quad 02$$

$$= 0.01702 \text{ mol} \quad 02$$

$$n_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{0.01702}{2} \text{ mol} \quad 02$$

$$V_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{0.01702}{2} \times 22.4 \text{ dm}^3 \quad 02$$

$$= 0.19 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$= \underline{\underline{190 \text{ cm}^3}} \quad 02$$

$$\text{iv) ප්‍රාචුරයේ තිබූ Cu මවුල ගණන} = \frac{0.1}{1000} \times 100 = 0.01 \text{ mol} \quad 02$$

$$\text{ස්පන්ධනය වන Cu මවුල ගණන} = 0.04 \text{ mol} \quad 01$$

$$\text{තැන්පත් වූ Cu මවුල ගණන} = 0.03149 \text{ mol} \quad 01$$

$$\text{ප්‍රාචුරයේ ඇති Cu මවුල ගණන} = (0.05 - 0.03149) \text{ mol}$$

$$= 0.01851 \text{ mol} \quad 02$$

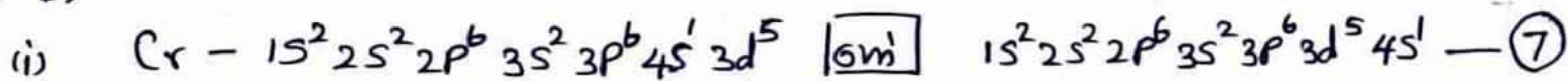
$$[\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})] = \frac{0.01851}{200} \times 1000 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad 01$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.09255 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}} \quad 03$$

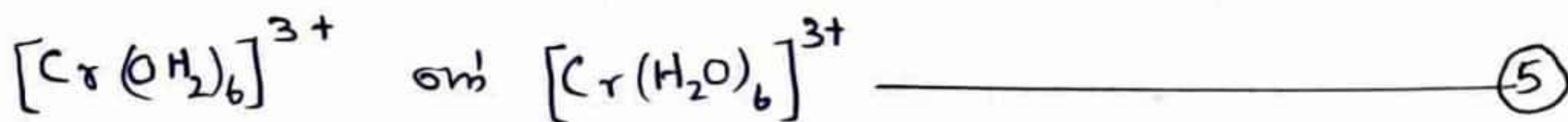
⑦ a - 75

22 A/L අපි [papers group]

7 b)



ii) දී ඇති 6m නිවැරදි ද්‍රව්‍ය (5)



hexaaquachromium(III) ion (5)

iii)

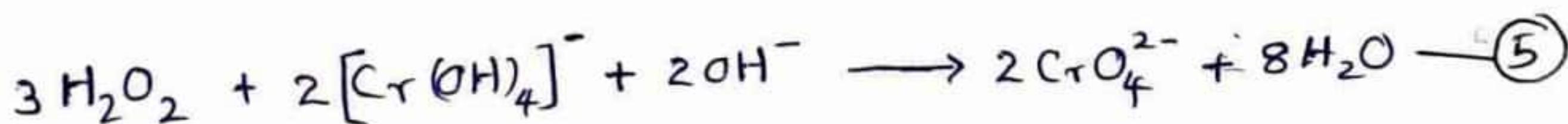
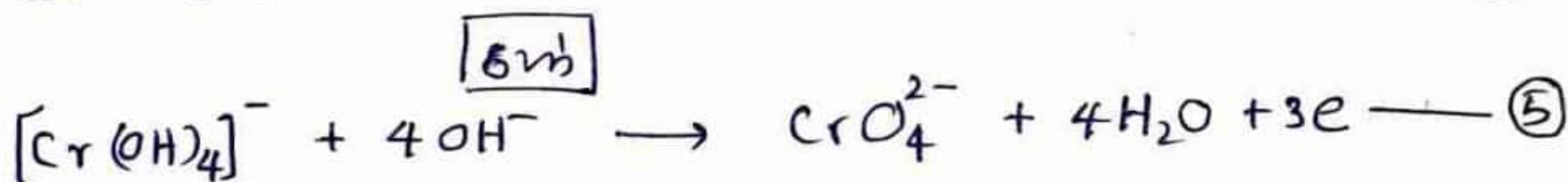
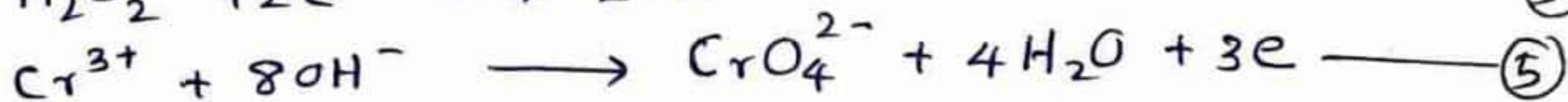
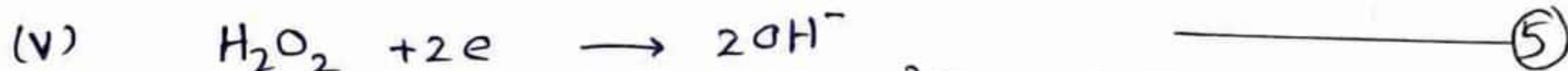
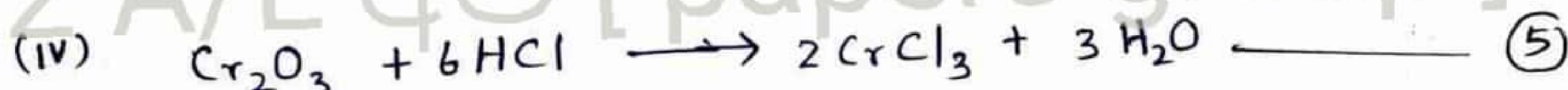
CrO - ක්‍රෝමය

Cr_2O_3 - ක්‍රෝම ඔක්සයිඩ්

$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ - ක්‍රෝම ඩයොක්සයිඩ්.

} 2×6

(12)



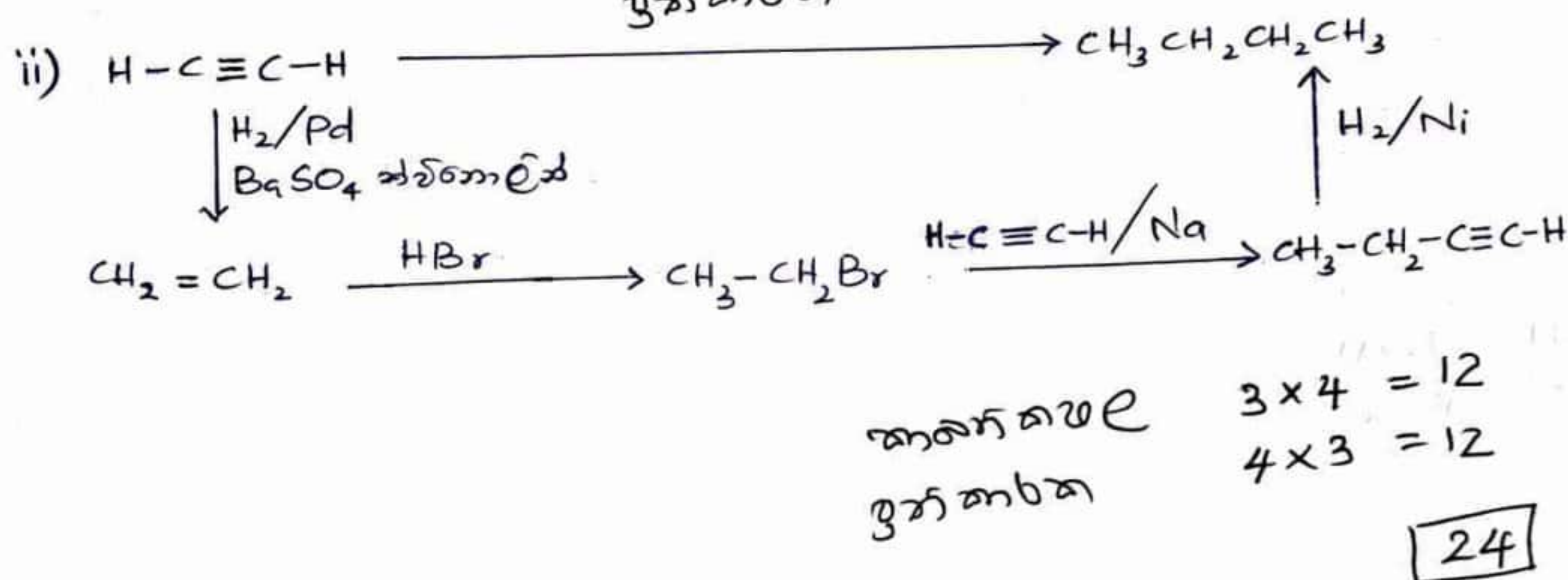
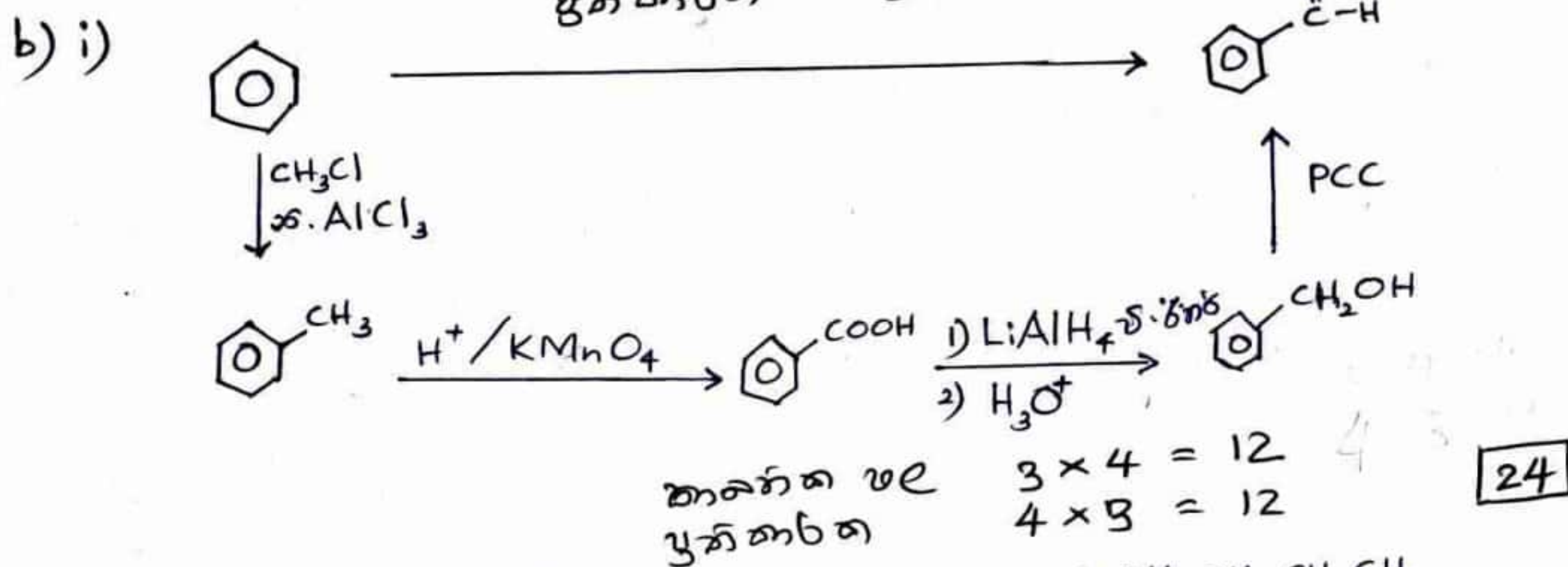
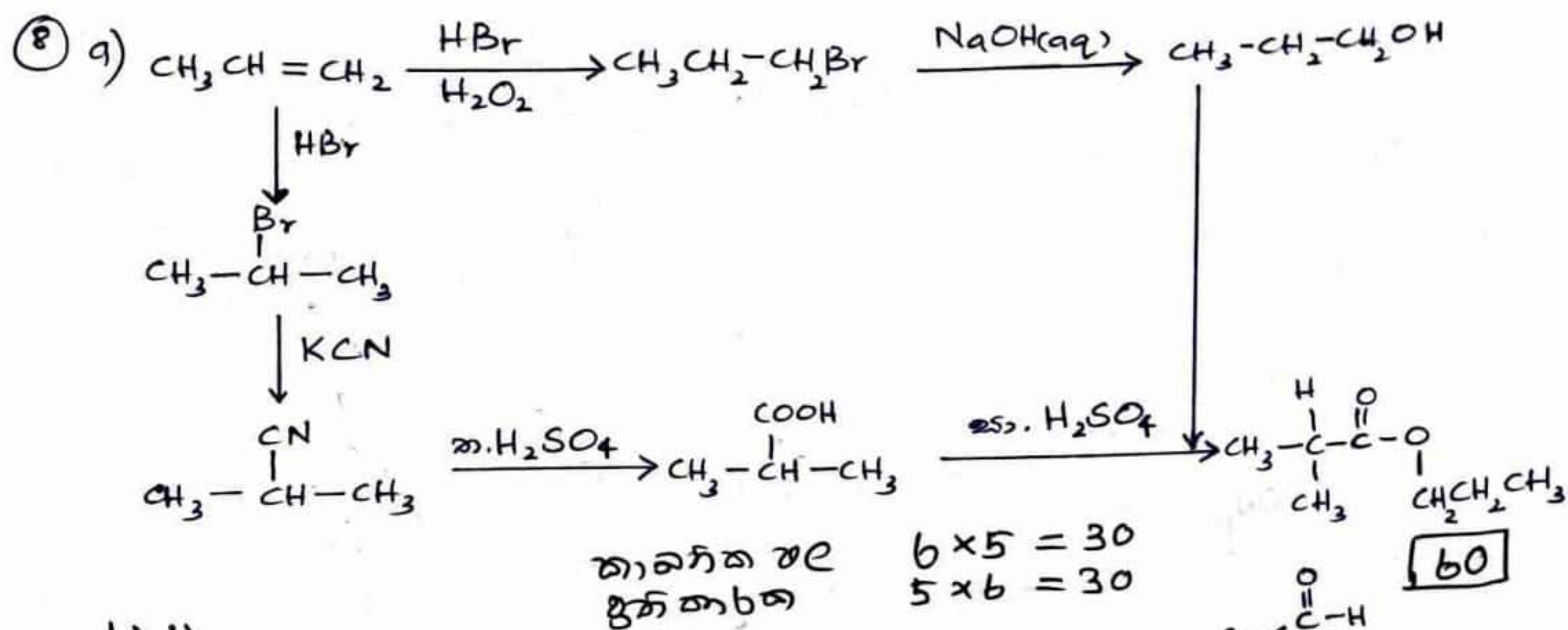
මුළුතර සමතුලිතතාව තවදුරටත් ලියා ඇත්තේ ලකුණු 15
ලකුණු

• ක්‍රියාකාරීතාව (5)

(vi) ක්‍රියාකාරීතාව 3x2 (6)

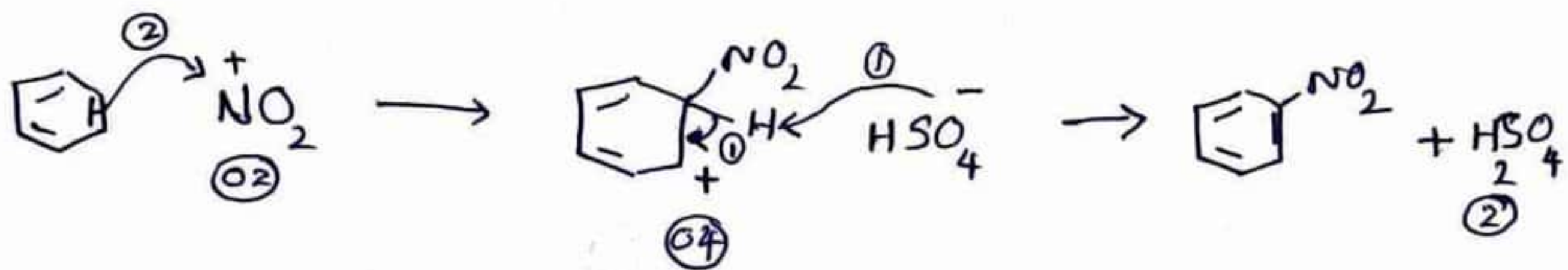
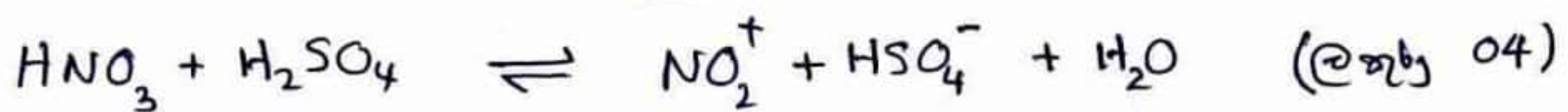
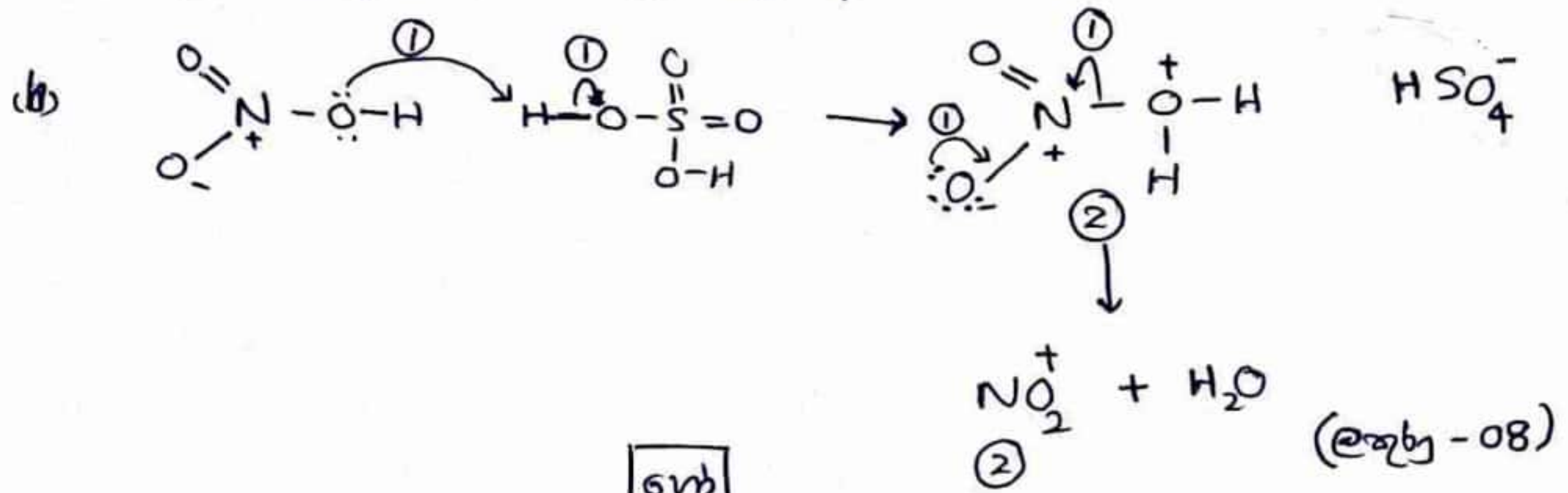


7b → 75



22 A/L ഭൂമി [papers group]

8) c) (i) ലെ HNO_3 ന് ലെ H_2SO_4

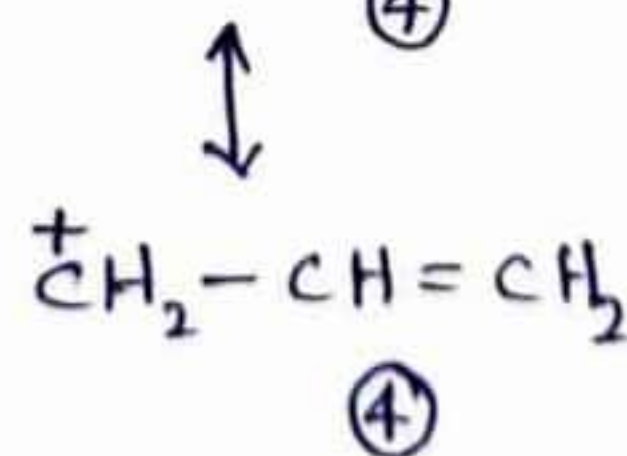
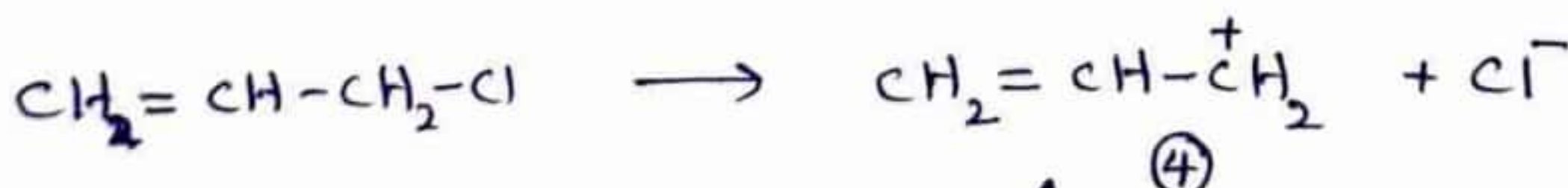


22 A/L പേപ്പർ [papers group]

(ii) $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{Cl}$ 8 C (i) → 20

05

$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}-\text{Cl}$ ന്റെ ലഭ്യമായ ജന്മരൂപം പ്രദാനം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുക എന്നും $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{Cl}$ ന്റെ ലഭ്യമായ ജന്മരൂപം പ്രദാനം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുക എന്നും ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നു.

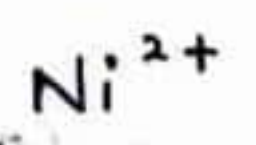
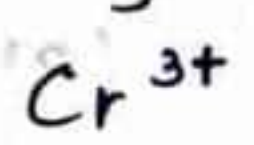
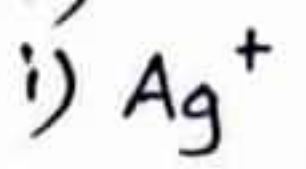


(രജ്യ 12)

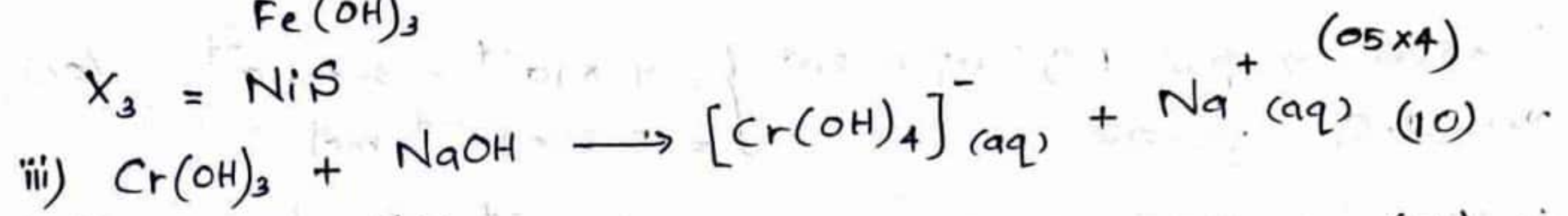
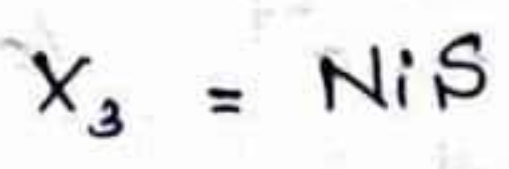
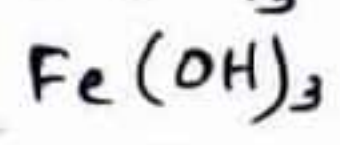
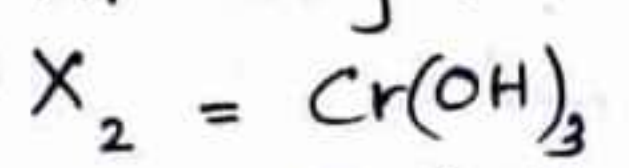
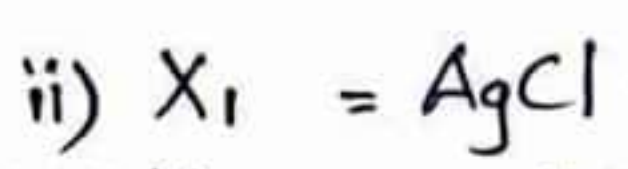
(ii) → 22

c → 42

9 a)

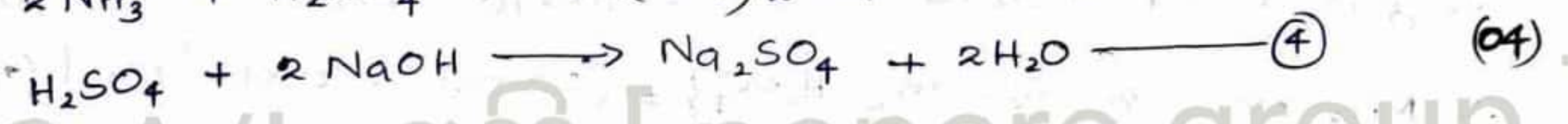
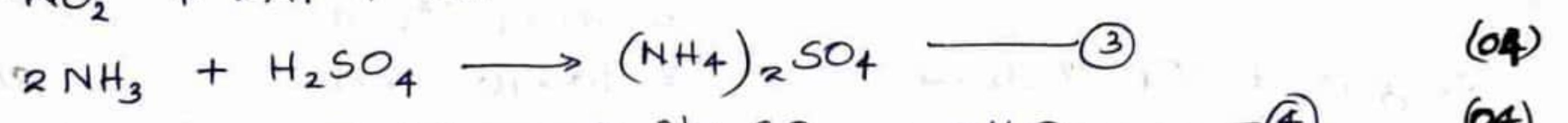
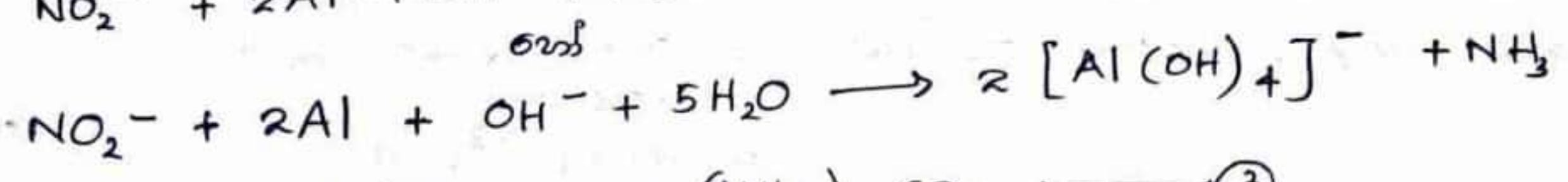
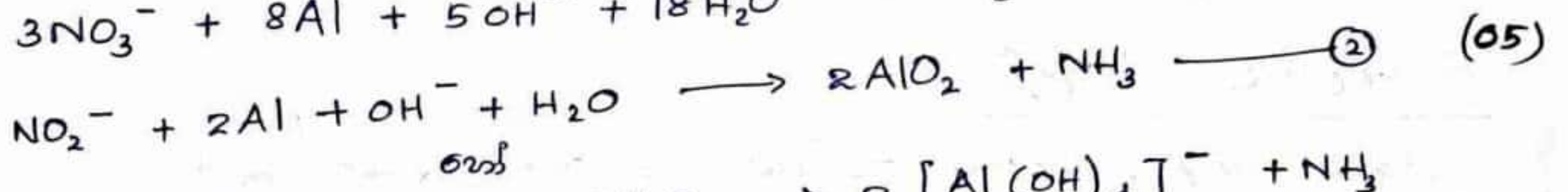
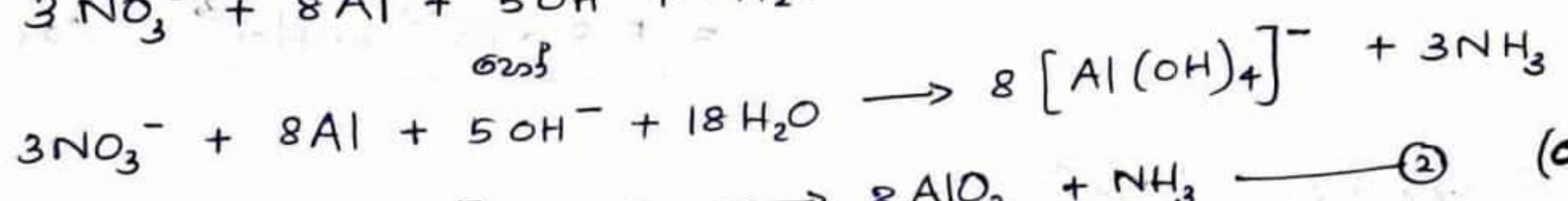
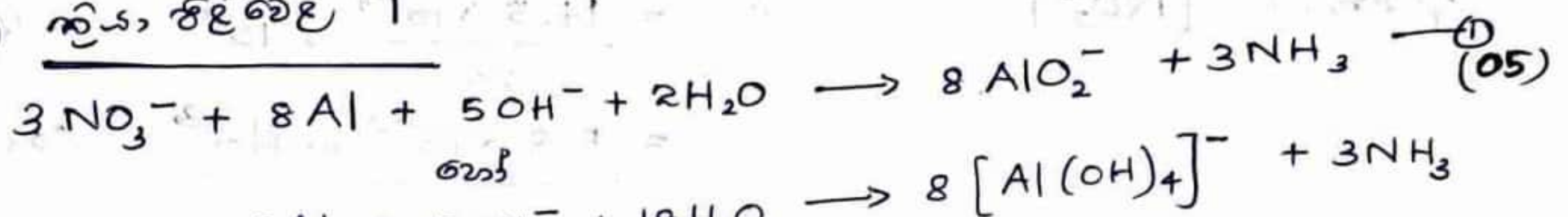


(ඔබගේ දෙය ඉතිරි කරමින් ලබාදිය යුතු ප්‍රතිචක්‍රය ලියන්න.) (10x4)



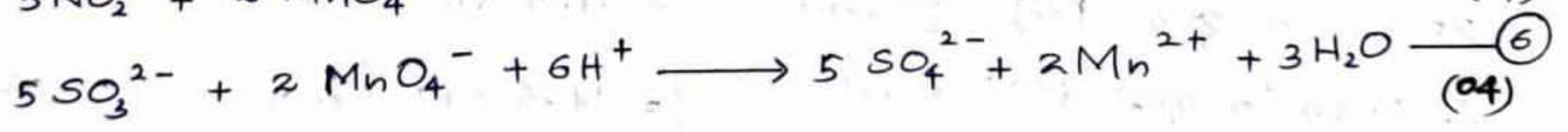
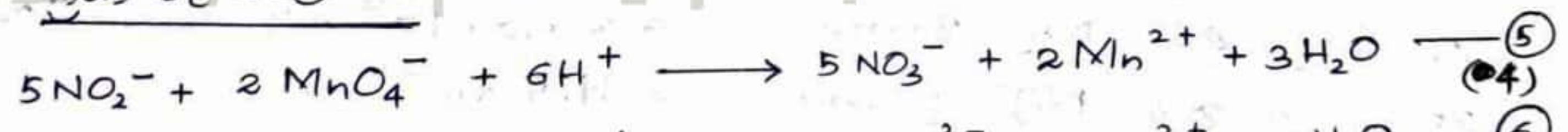
9(a) : ලකුණු 75

b) i) ක්‍රියා, ජල විභේද

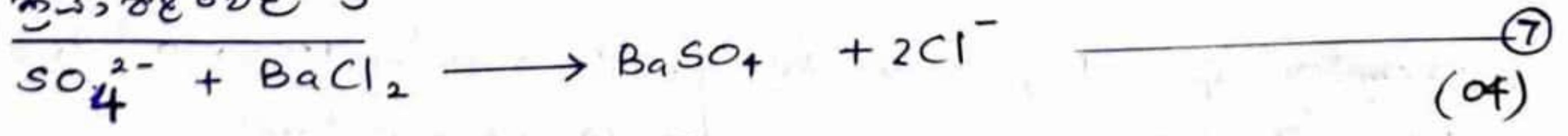


22 A/1 අයි [papers group]

ක්‍රියා, ජල විභේද 2



ක්‍රියා, ජල විභේද 3



ii) ක්‍රියා, ජල විභේද 2 ම 3, අනුව,

$BaSO_4$ ප්‍රමාණය = $\frac{0.1864 \text{ g}}{233 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$ (02)

$\therefore$ ප්‍රමාණ 25 cm^3 හි SO_3^{2-} ප්‍රමාණය = $8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$ (02)

ද්‍රාවණයේ SO_3^{2-} අයන සාන්ද්‍රණය $= \frac{8 \times 10^{-4}}{25} \times 1000 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (02)
 $= \underline{\underline{0.032 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}}$ (03+01)

එයට මුළු MnO_4^- ප්‍රමාණය $= \frac{0.03}{1000} \times 30 \text{ mol}$
 $= 9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$ (02)

25 cm³ ක අයන SO_3^{2-} මුළු සංඛ්‍යාව } $= 8 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{2}{5} \text{ mol}$ (i)
 සඳහා වියවන MnO_4^- ප්‍රමාණය } $= 3.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$ (02)

∴ 25 cm³ ක අයන NO_2^- සඳහා විය } $= 9 \times 10^{-4} - 3.2 \times 10^{-4}$ (02)
 වන MnO_4^- ප්‍රමාණය } $= 5.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$

∴ 25 cm³ ක NO_2^- ප්‍රමාණය $= 5.8 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{5}{2} \text{ mol}$ (02)
 $= 14.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$
 ද්‍රාවණයේ $[\text{NO}_2^-]$ $= \frac{14.5 \times 10^{-4}}{25} \times 10^3$ (02)
 $= \underline{\underline{5.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}}$ (03+01)

ක්‍රියාත්මකවීමේ 1 අග්‍රහ.

ප්‍රතික්‍රියා : කළ NaOH ප්‍රමාණය $= \frac{0.5}{1000} \times 40 \text{ mol}$ (02)
 $= 20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

∴ මුළු H_2SO_4 ප්‍රමාණය $= 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (02)

∴ NH_3 සමඟ ප්‍රතික්‍රියා කළ H_2SO_4 } $= (20 \times 10^{-3} - 10 \times 10^{-3}) \text{ mol}$ (02)
 ප්‍රමාණය } $= 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

∴ ඒවාට මුළු NH_3 ප්‍රමාණය $= 2 \times 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (02)

25 cm³ ක අයන NO_2^- ප්‍රමාණය $= 14.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$

∴ 25 cm³ ක අයන NO_2^- මගින් } $= 14.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$ (02)

ii) ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවට අනුව ඒවාට NH_3 ප්‍රමාණය

∴ 25 cm³ ක අයන NO_3^- මගින් ඒවාට } $= (20 \times 10^{-3} - 1.45 \times 10^{-3}) \text{ mol}$ (02)
 NH_3 ප්‍රමාණය } $= 18.55 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$

ද්‍රාවණයේ $[\text{NO}_3^-]$ $= \frac{18.55 \times 10^{-3}}{25} \times 10^3$ (02)
 $= \underline{\underline{0.742 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}}$ (03+01)

iii) අවසන් → ද්‍රව්‍ය (03)

- 10 a) i) S_1 - වායුගෝලීය වාතය.
 S_2 - රූවැස්ම / මූලධර්මය
 S_3 - මුහුදු ජලය.

$3 \times 3 = 9$

- ii) M_1 - ඡන්දය කිරීම හා සාක්ෂි කිරීම / දැන ග්‍රහණය කිරීම හා සාක්ෂි කිරීම.
 M_2 - ද්‍රව වාතය නැති වීම / වාතය ද්‍රව කිරීම හා නැති වීම
 M_3 - පෝෂක ක්‍රියා.
 M_4 - විද්‍යුත් විච්ඡේදනය.

$3 \times 4 = 12$

- iii) A - සාක්ෂි දුන්න

B - H_2 (g)

C - O_2 (g)

D - N_2 (g)

E - Cl_2 (g)

F - $TiCl_4$ (g)

G - CO_2 (g)

$2 \times 7 = 14$

- iv) P_1 - සබන්

P_2 - බයෝඩීසල්

P_3 - TiO_2 (s) - සංශුද්ධ

P_4 - TiO_2 (s) - අසංශුද්ධ

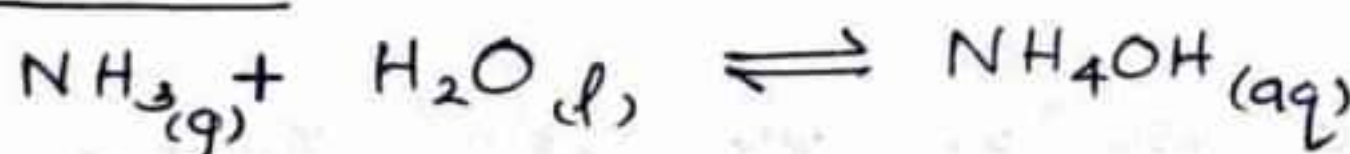
P_5 - Na_2CO_3

P_6 - NH_3

P_7 - ස්වයංක්‍රීය

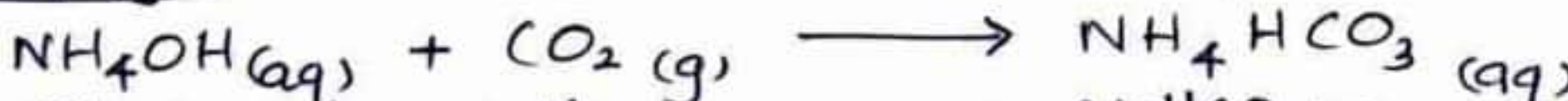
$3 \times 7 = 21$

- v) 1 අවදානම.



_____ (5)

- 2 අවදානම



_____ (4)



_____ (4)

- vi) 1 - අවදානම කිරීම.

2 - ප්‍රතික්‍රියා ක්‍රියා යොදා ගැනීම.

$3 \times 2 = 6$

10 (a) : ලකුණු 75

b) i) I. N_2O , CH_4 , CO_2 , CF_2Br_2 , CF_2Cl_2

$3 \times 5 = 15$

II. SO_2 , NO

$3 \times 2 = 06$

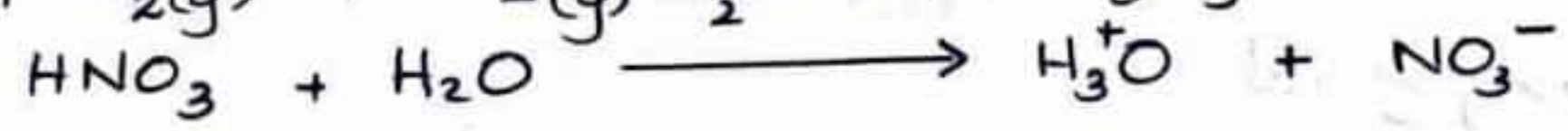
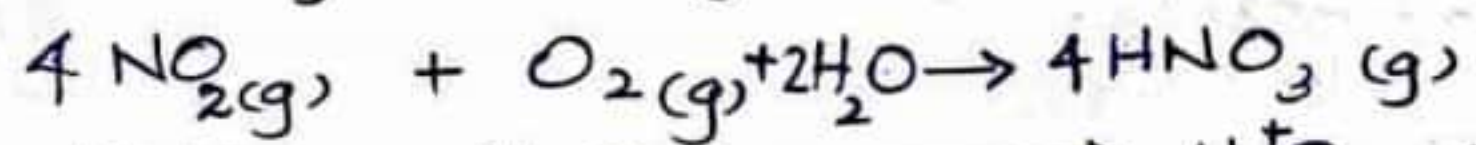
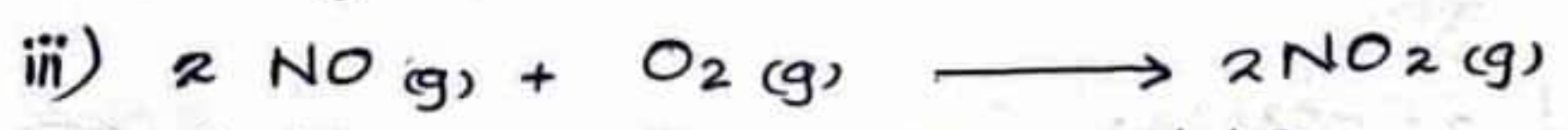
III. CF_2Cl_2 , CF_2Br_2

$3 \times 2 = 06$

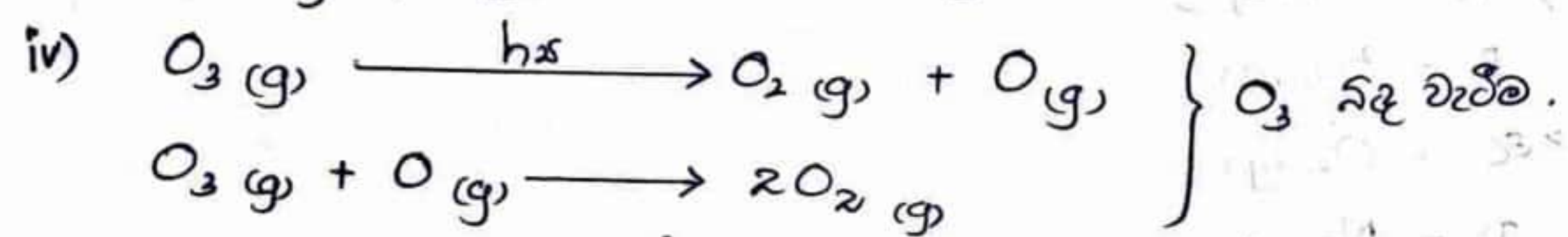
ii) 1. අයෝජන කරන උපාය මාර්ග හා ප්‍රතිපත්ති

$3 \times 2 = 06$

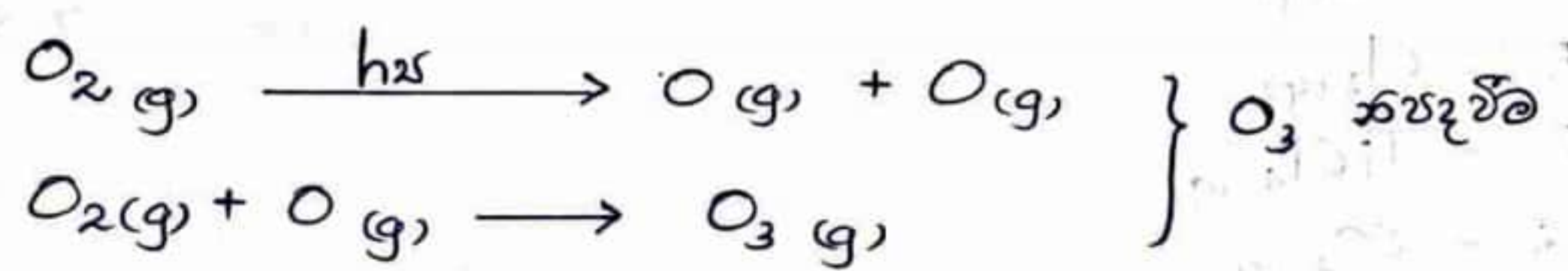
2. නියමයන් මගින් දිගු කාලයක් ස්ථාවරව පැවතිය හැකි වේ.



$3 \times 3 = 09$



$3 \times 2 = 06$



$3 \times 2 = 06$



03

ඉහත දෘෂාර්ථයට බිඳෙන O_3 අණු නැවත සෑදෙන නිසා

O_3 වියයේ. ඉහතම නොවෙනස්ව පවතී.

03

v) ක්ලෝරෝෆ්ලුෝරෝ කාබන් / CFC

05

vi) දායක නොවේ.

දිගු කාලීනව පවත්වා ගත හැකි ප්‍රමාණය

නොවෙනස්ව පවතී.

$5 \times 2 = 10$