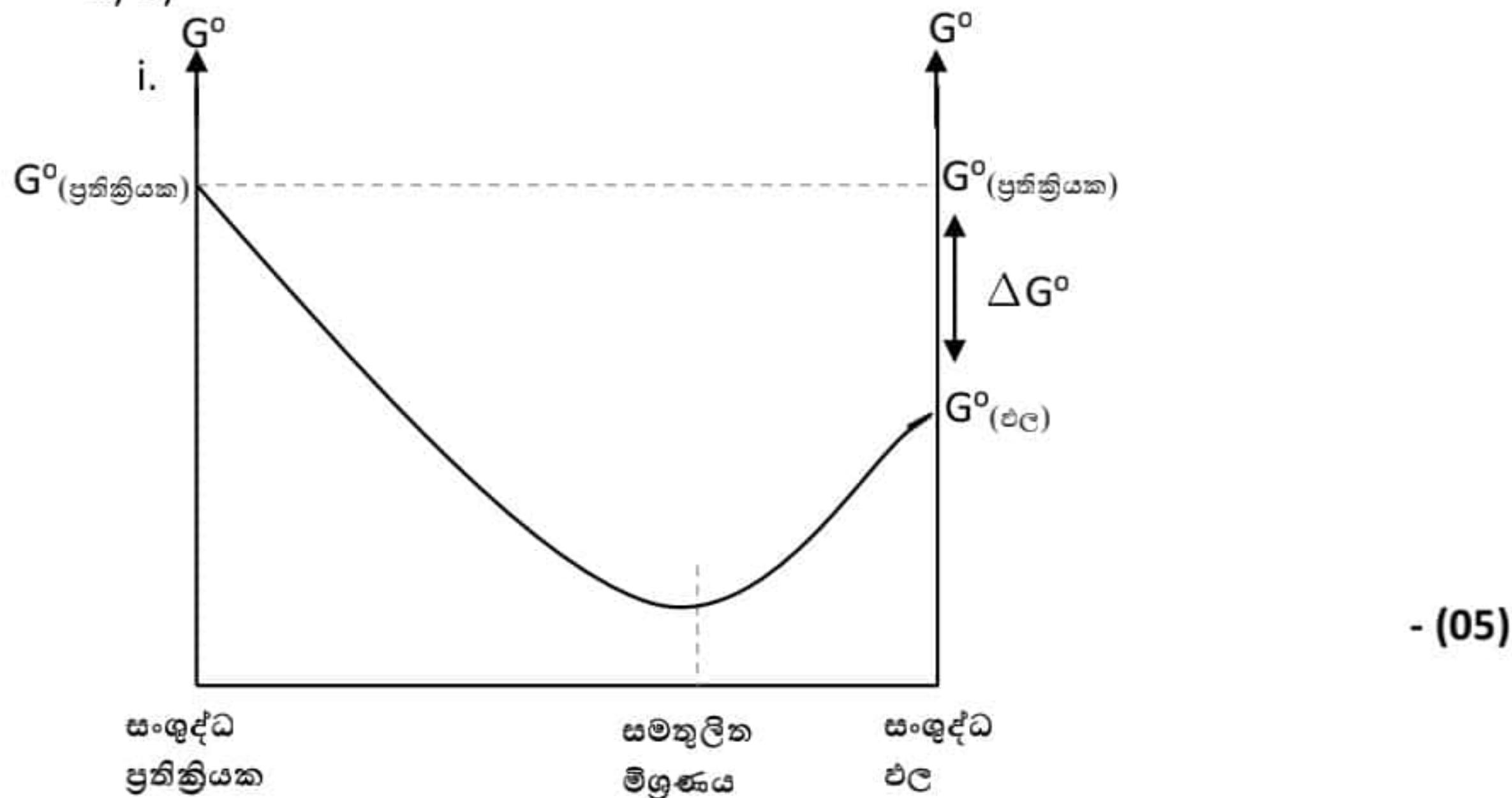


### Essay Marking Scheme

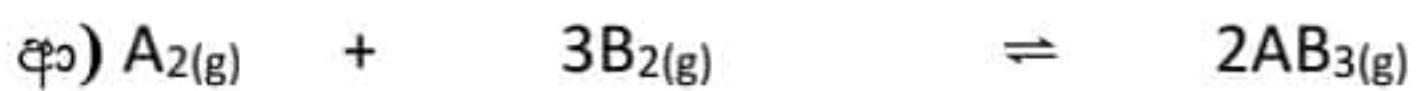
1) b)



$$\text{ii. a)} \quad \Delta H = \sum [H^\circ_{f\text{,el}}] - [H^\circ_{f\text{,ප්‍රතික්‍රියක}}] \quad - (01)$$

$$= -46.2 \times 2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \quad - (01)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-92.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}}} \quad - (03)$$



ඉදිරි ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවට,

$$\Delta G^\theta = \Delta H^\theta - T\Delta S^\theta \quad - (01)$$

$$\Delta G^\theta = -92.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} - 873 \text{ K} \times \Delta S^\theta \quad - (01)$$

$$\Delta S^\theta = 2(S^\theta_{AB3(g)}) - (3 \times S^\theta_{B2(g)} + S^\theta_{A2(g)}) \quad - (01)$$

$$= 2 \times 193 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} - (3 \times 192 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} + 131 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}) \quad - (01)$$

$$= 386 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} - 707 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$= -321 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \quad - (03)$$

$$\Delta G^\theta = -92.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} - (873 \text{ K} \times -321 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1})$$

$$= (-92.4 + 280.233) \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$= + 187.833 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

- (03)

පසු ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවට,

$$\Delta G^\theta = \Delta H^\theta - T\Delta S^\theta \quad - (01)$$

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$$= 92.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} - (873 \text{ K} \times 321 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}) \quad - (01)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (92.4 - 280.233) \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \\ &= -187.833 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad - (02)$$

ඉදිරි ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවෙහි  $\Delta G^\theta$  අගය දන අගයක් වන අතර පසු ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවේ  $\Delta G^\theta$  අගය සංණ අගයක් වේ.  
 $\therefore 600^\circ\text{C}$  උෂ්ණත්වයේදී ඉදිරි ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව ස්වයංසිද්ධ නොවන අතර පසු ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව ස්වයංසිද්ධ වේ.  
 $\therefore$  මෙම අවස්ථාවේදී සමතුලිතය වම් පසට තැබූ වේ ඇත.  $- (05)$

$$\text{iii. a)} K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n} \quad - (01)$$

$$= 1.5626 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}^{-2} \text{ dm}^6 \times (5000 \text{ J mol}^{-1})^{-2} \quad - (01)$$

$$= 6.25 \times 10^{-12} \text{ Pa}^{-2} \quad - (03)$$

$$\text{ආ) } A_{2(g)} \text{ හි ආංශික පිඩිනය} = P_T \times 2/5 \quad - (01)$$

$$(\text{මුළු ආංශික පිඩිනය}) = 0.4 P_T$$

$$B_{2(g)} \text{ හි ආංශික පිඩිනය} = P_T \times 2/5 = 0.4 P_T \quad - (01)$$

$$AB_{3(g)} \text{ හි ආංශික පිඩිනය} = P_T \times 1/5 = 0.2 P_T \quad - (01)$$

$$K_p = \frac{P_{AB_{3(g)}}^2}{P_{A_{2(g)}} \times P_{B_{2(g)}}^3} \quad - (02)$$

$$6.25 \times 10^{-12} = \frac{(0.2P_T)^2}{(0.4 P_T)(0.4 P_T)^3} \quad - (02)$$

$$P_T^2 = \frac{1}{64 \times 10^{-2} \times 625 \times 10^{-14}}$$

$$P_T = 5 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \quad - (03)$$

සමතුලිත මිගුණයට,

$$P_T V = n_T RT \quad - (01)$$

$$5 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \times 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 = n_T \times 5000 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \quad - (01)$$

$$n_T = 0.5 \text{ mol} \quad - (03)$$

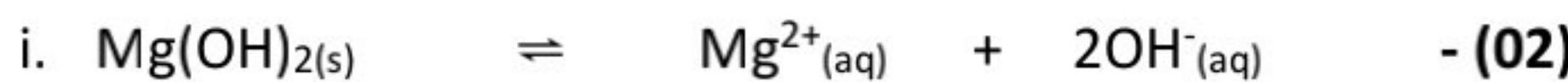
	$A_{2(g)}$	+	$3B_{2(g)}$	$\rightleftharpoons$	$2AB_{3(g)}$	- (20)
ආරම්භක මුළු	0.25		0.35		- mol	
ප්‍රතික්‍රියාකළ මුළු	0.05		0.15		0.10 mol	
අවසාන මුළු	0.20		0.20		0.10 mol	

$n_T = 0.5 \text{ mol}$  බැවින්, මධුල හාගවලට අනුව,  
 සමතුලිත පද්ධතියේ  $A_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 0.2 \text{ mol}$   
 $B_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 0.2 \text{ mol}$   
 $AB_{3(g)} \longrightarrow 0.1 \text{ mol}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවට වැය වූ } B_{2(g)} \text{ ප්‍රතිගතය} &= \frac{0.15 \text{ mol}}{0.35 \text{ mol}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 7/3 \times 100\% \\ &= \underline{\underline{42.86\%}} \end{aligned} \quad - (01) \quad - (04)$$

(Marks 75)

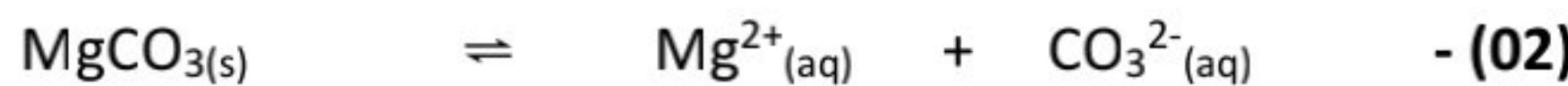
5) b)



$$K_{sp[Mg(OH)_{2(s)}]} = [Mg^{2+}_{(aq)}] [OH^{-}_{(aq)}]^2 \quad - (03)$$

$$1.5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9} = [Mg^{2+}_{(aq)}] (0.01 \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^2 \quad - (05)$$

$$[Mg^{2+}_{(aq)}] = 1.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad - (05)$$



$$K_{sp[MgCO_{3(s)}]} = [Mg^{2+}_{(aq)}] [CO_3^{2-}_{(aq)}] \quad - (03)$$

$$6.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6} = [Mg^{2+}_{(aq)}] 0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad - (05)$$

$$[Mg^{2+}_{(aq)}] = 6.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad - (05)$$

$\therefore Mg(OH)_{2(s)}$  අවක්ෂේප වීමට අවශ්‍ය  $[Mg^{2+}_{(aq)}]$  අඩු බැවින් මුළුන්  $Mg(OH)_{2(s)}$  අවක්ෂේප වේ. - (05)

ii. පරිමාව වෙනස් තුවදා සාන්දුන වෙනස් නොවේ. - (05)

$MgCO_{3(s)}$  අවක්ෂේප වීම ආරම්භ වන විට;  
 $[OH^-]$  සෙවීම ;

$$K_{sp[Mg(OH)_{2(s)}]} = 6.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times [OH^{-}_{(aq)}]^2 \quad - (05)$$

$$[OH^{-}_{(aq)}]^2 = \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9}}{6.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}$$

$$[OH^{-}_{(aq)}] = 4.697 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad - (05)$$

$$[\text{CO}_3^{2-}{}_{(\text{aq})}] = 0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$1.5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9} = [\text{Mg}^{2+}{}_{(\text{aq})}] (4.697 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^2 \quad - (02)$$

$$[\text{Mg}^{2+}{}_{(\text{aq})}] = 6.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad - (03)$$

$$6.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6} = [\text{Mg}^{2+}{}_{(\text{aq})}] (0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}) \quad - (02)$$

$$[\text{Mg}^{2+}{}_{(\text{aq})}] = 6.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad - (03)$$

අවශ්‍ය [Mg<sup>2+</sup><sub>(aq)</sub>] සමාන නිසා Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> හා MgCO<sub>3</sub> යන දෙකම එකවර අවක්ෂේප වීම ඇරණී.

- (05)

iii. ඉතා සුළු වශයෙන් ජල උච්චාවය හා - (03)

පැල විද්‍යුත් විවිධේදා වේ - (05)

iv. MgCl<sub>2(s)</sub> එකතු කිරීමේදී සිදුවූ පරිමා වෙනස නොසලකා හැර ඇත. - (02)

(Marks = 75)

6) a)

i. R = K [AB<sub>2(g)</sub>] [B(g)] - (05)

$$\text{ii. } K_C = \frac{[\text{AB}_2(\text{g})]}{[\text{A}(\text{g})] [\text{B}(\text{g})]^2} \quad - (05)$$

$$\therefore [\text{AB}_2(\text{g})] = K_C [\text{A}(\text{g})] [\text{B}(\text{g})]^2$$

උක්ත කළ [AB<sub>2(g)</sub>] i) හි සමිකරණයට ආදේශයෙන්,

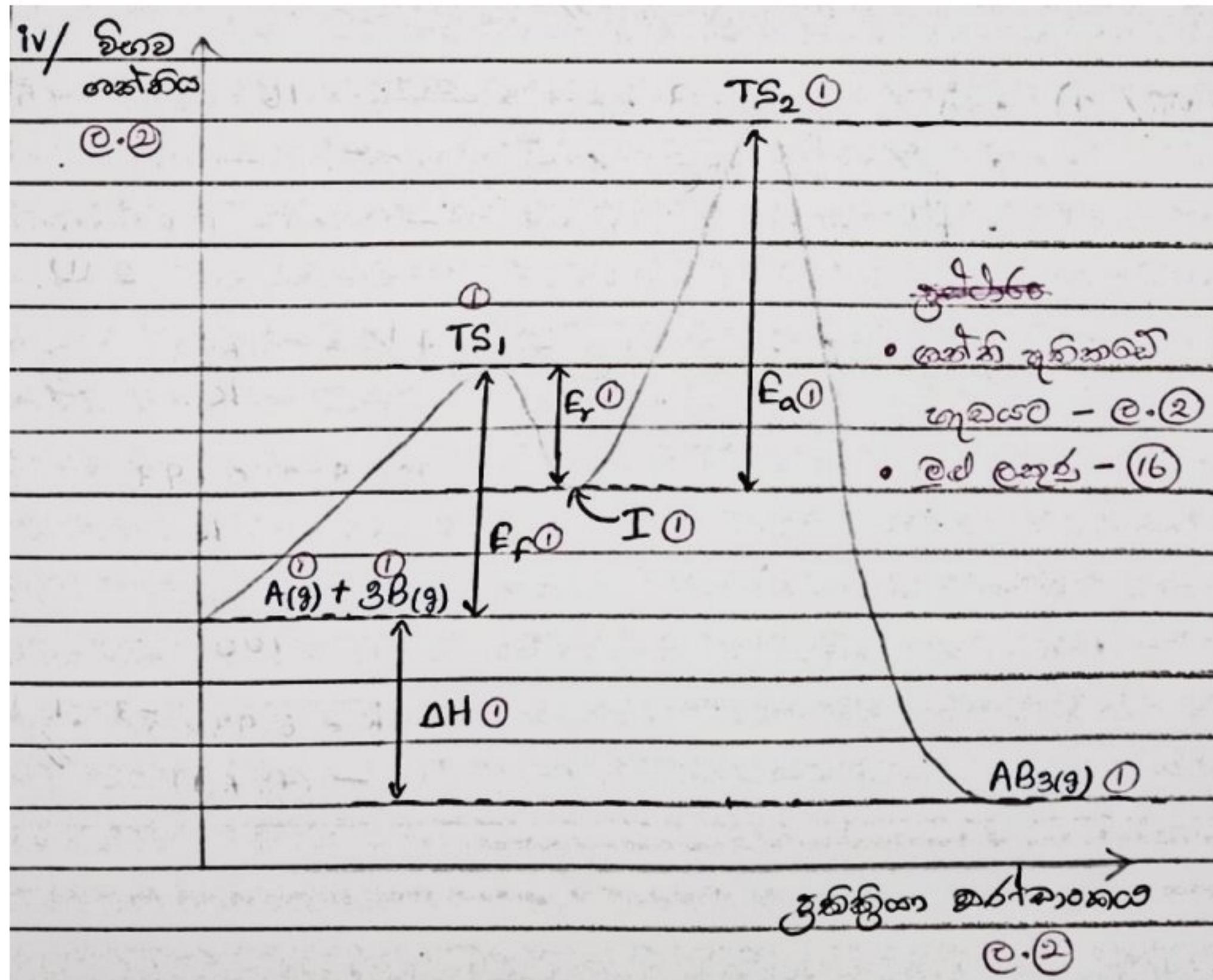
$$R = K \cdot K_C [\text{A}(\text{g})] [\text{B}(\text{g})]^3 \quad - (05)$$

iii. A සාර්ථක්ෂ පෙළ - 1 - (02)

B සාර්ථක්ෂ පෙළ - 2 - (02)

iv.

v.



vi.  $R_f = K_f [A(g)] [B(g)]^2$  - (03)

$R_r = K_r [AB_2(g)]$  - (03)

$R_f = R_r$  බැවින්, - (02)

$K_f [A(g)] [B(g)]^2 = K_r [AB_2(g)] \leftarrow 1) සමිකරණය$

$$K_c = \frac{[AB_2(g)]}{[A(g)] [B(g)]^2}$$

$$[AB_2(g)] = K_c [A(g)] [B(g)]^2$$

ලක්ත කළ  $[AB_2(g)]$  1) සමිකරණයට ආදේශ කිරීමෙන්,

$$K_f [A(g)] [B(g)]^2 = K_r \cdot K_c [A(g)] [B(g)]^2$$

$$K_f = K_r \cdot K_c \quad - (02)$$

vii.  $K_f = K_r \cdot K_c$

$$K_f = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1} \times 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}^{-2} \text{ dm}^6$$

$$\underline{K_f = 2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol}^{-2} \text{ dm}^6 \text{ s}^{-1}} \quad - (04 + 01)$$

viii.

I. සාන්දුරු වෙනසේහි බලය =  $0.8 / 0.05 = 16 = 2^4$  - (05)

$\therefore$  අර්ධ ජීව කාල 4ක් පසුවේ. - (05)

$\therefore t \frac{1}{2} = 400 \text{ s} / 4 = \underline{100 \text{ s}}$  - (04 + 01)

II. ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව පළමු පෙළ නිසා,

$$t \frac{1}{2} = 0.693 / K \quad - (05)$$

$$100 \text{ s} = 0.693 / \text{K}$$

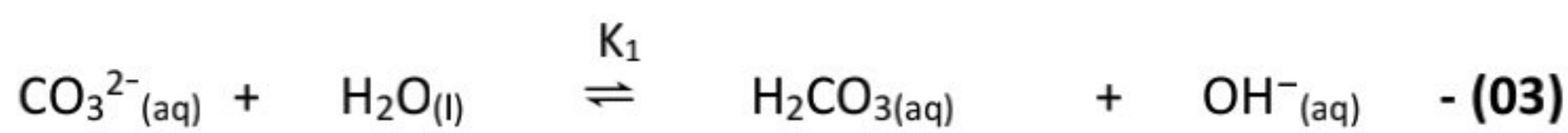
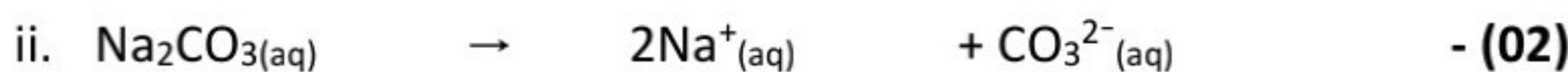
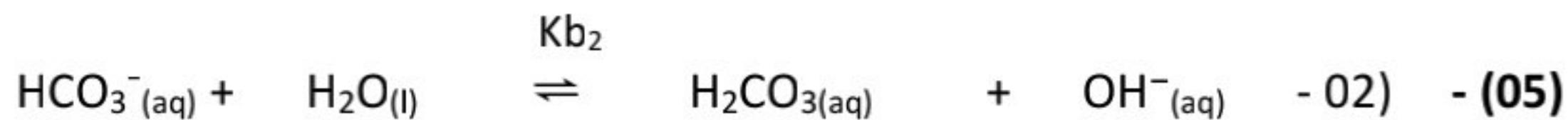
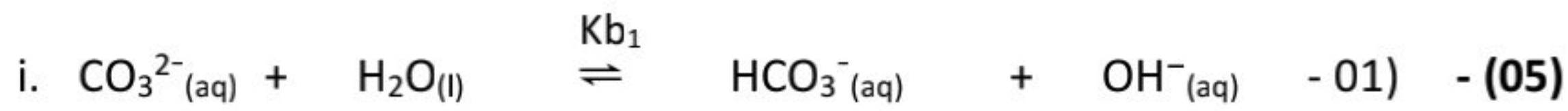
$$K = \frac{0.693}{100}$$

$$\underline{\underline{K = 6.93 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}}}$$

- (04 + 01)

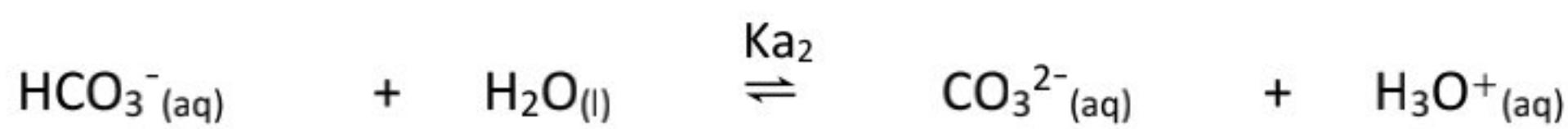
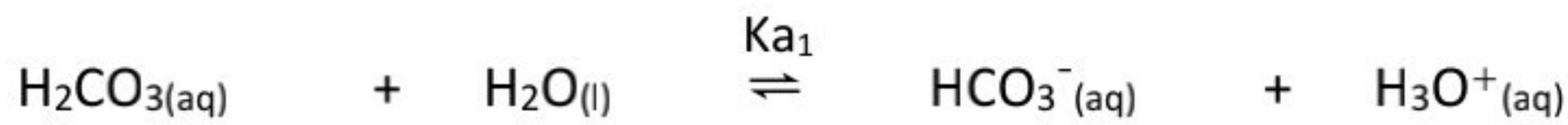
(Marks 75)

b)



$$K = \frac{[\text{HCO}_3^-](\text{aq}) [\text{OH}^-](\text{aq})}{[\text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq})]}$$

$\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$  ഫ്റിലുകൾ വിശദമാക്കുന്നത്



$$\frac{K_w}{K_a_2} = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+](\text{aq}) [\text{OH}^-](\text{aq})}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] [\text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq})]} = \frac{[\text{HCO}_3^-](\text{aq}) [\text{OH}^-](\text{aq})}{[\text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq})]} = K' = K_b_1$$

$(K_a_2 \times K_b_1 = K_w$  ഹാർഡ് രീംഗ്യൂലേഷൻ - (03))

$$K_b_1 = \frac{[\text{HCO}_3^-](\text{aq}) [\text{OH}^-](\text{aq})}{[\text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq})]}$$

$$[\text{HCO}_3^-](\text{aq}) = [\text{OH}^-](\text{aq})$$

$$\therefore \frac{K_w}{K_a_2} = \frac{[\text{HCO}_3^-](\text{aq}) [\text{OH}^-](\text{aq})^2}{[\text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq})]}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-](\text{aq})^2 = \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}}{4.7 \times 10^{-1} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}$$

- (02)

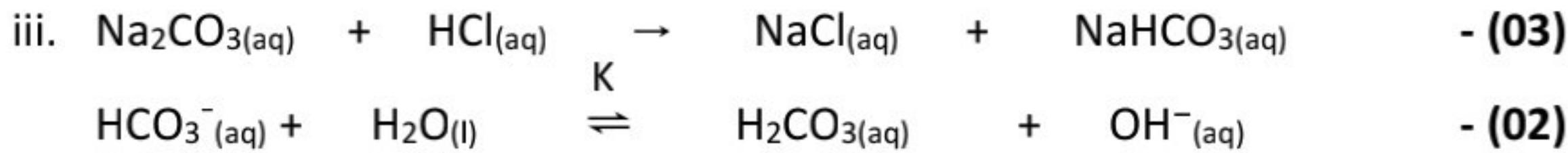
$$= 2.13 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}^{-2} \text{ dm}^6$$

$$[\text{OH}^-_{(\text{aq})}] = 4.61 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad - (03)$$

$$\therefore [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(\text{aq})}] = 2.2 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(\text{aq})}] \quad - (02)$$

$$\therefore \underline{\text{pH} = 11.71} \quad - (03)$$



$$K = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3_{(\text{aq})}][\text{OH}^-_{(\text{aq})}]}{[\text{HCO}_3^-_{(\text{aq})}]}$$

$$K = \frac{K_w}{K_{a_2}} = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(\text{aq})}][\text{OH}^-_{(\text{aq})}]}{\frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(\text{aq})}][\text{HCO}_3^-_{(\text{aq})}]}{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3_{(\text{aq})}]}} = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3_{(\text{aq})}][\text{OH}^-_{(\text{aq})}]}{[\text{HCO}_3^-_{(\text{aq})}]} = K' = K_{b_2}$$

$$(K_{a1} \times K_{b2} = K_w \text{ ഹാര്ലൈൻസ്}) - (03)$$

$$K_{b2} = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3_{(\text{aq})}][\text{OH}^-_{(\text{aq})}]}{[\text{HCO}_3^-_{(\text{aq})}] \quad - (03)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{K_w}{K_{a1}} = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3_{(\text{aq})}][\text{OH}^-_{(\text{aq})}]}{[\text{HCO}_3^-_{(\text{aq})}]}$$

$$[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3_{(\text{aq})}] = [\text{OH}^-_{(\text{aq})}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{K_w}{K_{a1}} = \frac{[\text{OH}^-_{(\text{aq})}]^2}{[\text{HCO}_3^-_{(\text{aq})}]}$$

$$[\text{HCO}_3^-_{(\text{aq})}] = \frac{0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3}{50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} - (02)$$

$$[\text{OH}^-_{(\text{aq})}]^2 = \frac{1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6} \times 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}{4.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}$$

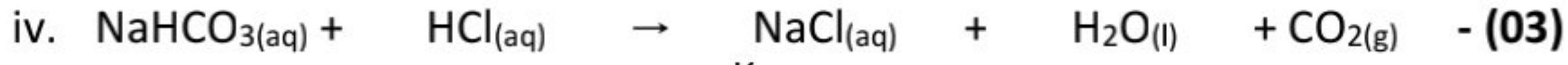
$$[\text{OH}^-_{(\text{aq})}] = 3.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad - (03)$$

$$\therefore [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+_{(\text{aq})}] = 2.9 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$pH = -\log [H_3O^{+}_{(aq)}]$$

$$\therefore pH = 9.47$$

- (02)



$$Ka_1 = \frac{[HCO_3^{-}_{(aq)}][H_3O^{+}_{(aq)}]}{[H_2CO_3_{(aq)}]}$$
 - (02)

$$[H_2CO_3_{(aq)}] = \frac{0.01 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3}{75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.03 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
 - (03)

$$[HCO_3^{-}_{(aq)}] = [H_3O^{+}_{(aq)}]$$

$$\therefore Ka_1 = \frac{[H_3O^{+}_{(aq)}]}{[H_2CO_3_{(aq)}]}$$
 - (03)

$$[H_3O^{+}_{(aq)}] = 4.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 0.03 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
$$= 1.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$$

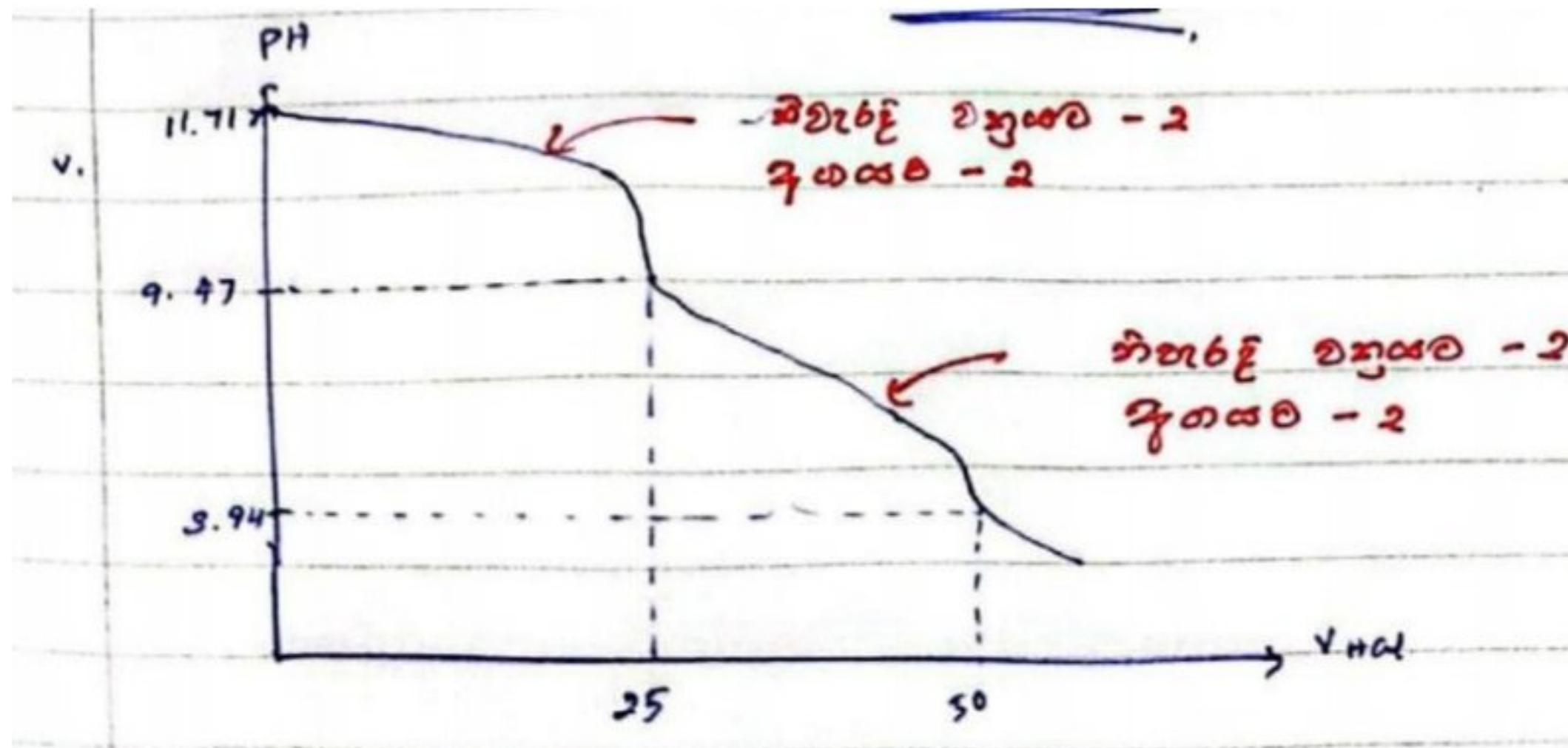
$$[H_3O^{+}_{(aq)}] = 1.14 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
 - (03)

$$pH = -\log [H_3O^{+}_{(aq)}]$$

$$\therefore pH = 3.94$$

- (02)

v.



vi.

- I. ගිනෝජේලින් - (03)  
II. මෙතිල් ඔරේන්ස් - (03)

(Marks 75)

7) a)

- i. A ලෝහය තනුක අමුලය සමඟ  $H_2$  නිදහස් කරන හෙයින් A හා ප්‍රතික්‍රියතාවය B හා ප්‍රතික්‍රියතාවයට වඩා වැඩිය. එහෙයින් එය විද්‍යුත් රසායනික ග්‍රේණියේ (activity series) Bට ඉහළින් පිහිටයි.

$$\therefore A \text{හි සම්මත විභවය} > B \text{හි සම්මත විභවය} \quad - (05)$$

A - ඇනෝර්ඩය

B - කැනෝර්ඩය

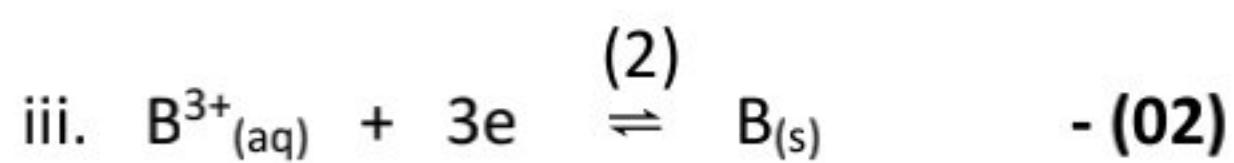
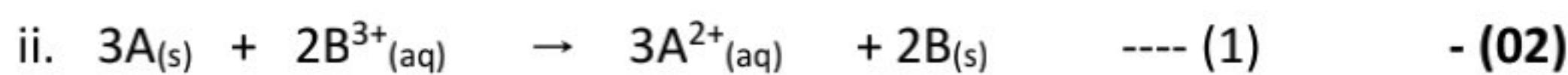
$$E^\theta_A = E^\theta_{\text{cathode}} - E^\theta_{\text{anode}}$$
$$+2.40 \text{ v} = 0 - E^\theta_A$$
$$\underline{E^\theta_A = -2.40 \text{ v}} \quad - (05)$$

කෝෂය 2

A - ඇනෝර්ඩය

B - කැනෝර්ඩය

$$E^\theta_A = E^\theta_{\text{cathode}} - E^\theta_{\text{anode}}$$
$$+2.80 \text{ v} = E^\theta_B - (-2.40 \text{ v})$$
$$\underline{E^\theta_B = +0.40 \text{ v}} \quad - (05)$$

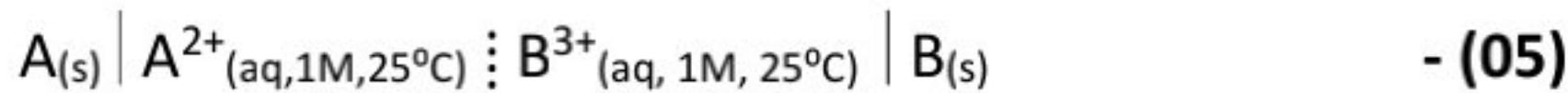


$$[B^{3+}] (2) \therefore (1) (\text{becomes favorable}) \therefore \text{E.M.F.} - (02)$$

iv. Cell 1



Cell 2

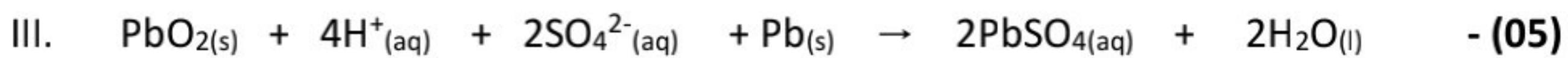
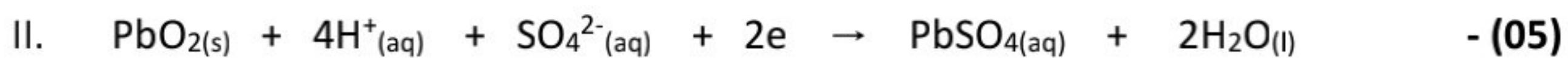


- (05)

v.

- a) Anode – Pb - (02)  
Cathode – PbO<sub>2</sub> - (02)

b)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \text{විසර්ජනයට පෙර මුළු H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ ස්කන්ධය} &= 1.520 \text{ g ml}^{-1} \times 4000 \text{ ml} \\ &= 6080 \text{ g} \end{aligned} \quad - (05)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{විසර්ජනයෙන් පසු ඉතිරි වූ H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ ස්කන්ධය} &= 1.275 \text{ g ml}^{-1} \times 4000 \text{ ml} \\ &= 5100 \text{ g} \end{aligned} \quad - (01)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{විසර්ජනයට සහභාගී වූ H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ ප්‍රමාණය} &= 6080 \text{ g} - 5100 \text{ g} \\ &= 980 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ මුළු ප්‍රමාණය} = \frac{980 \text{ g}}{98 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 10 \text{ mol} \quad - (02)$$

$$\therefore E \text{ මුළු ප්‍රමාණය} = 20 / 2 = 10 \text{ mol} \quad - (02)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{විසර්ජනය වූ මුළු ආරෝපණය } Q &= nF \\ &= 10 \text{ mol} \times 96500 \text{ C mol}^{-1} \\ &= \underline{\underline{965,000 \text{ C}}} \end{aligned} \quad - (02)$$

$$\text{නිපදවු මුළු ධාරාව (පැය දෙකක) } Q = I \cdot t \quad - (02)$$

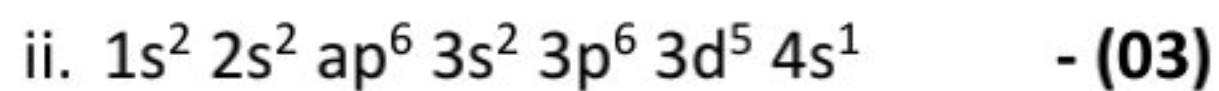
$$965000 = I \times 60 \times 60 \times 2 \quad - (02)$$

$$\underline{\underline{I = 134 \text{ A}}} \quad - (05)$$

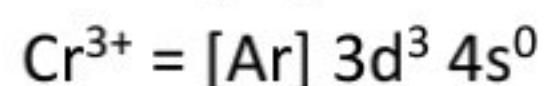
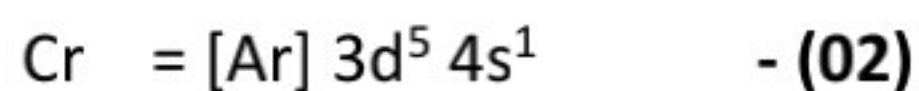
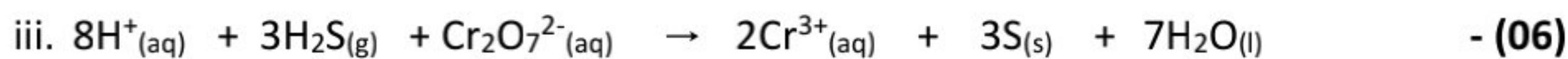
(Marks 75)

b)

- i. X = Cr(OH)<sub>3(s)</sub> - (02)  
M = Cr<sub>(s)</sub> - (02)  
Y = Cr<sup>3+</sup><sub>(aq)</sub> - (02)



(සම්පිණීය ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන විනාශය ලියා තිබේ නම් ලකුණු 1 ක් බමෙක් ලබා දෙන්න.)



Cr මුල්දවා අවස්ථාවේදී මෙන්ම එහි (සියලුම ස්ථායි කැටායනවලදී) d උපගක්ති මට්ටම අසම්බුරුණව

පිරි පවතී. මේ නිසා Cr ආන්තරික මුල්දවායකි. - (02)

(කැටායන පිළිබඳ ව සඳහන් කිරීම අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය නොවේ.)



කොළ - (03)

vi.

+2	CrO	දුබල භාෂ්මික
+3	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	උහයගුණී
+4	CrO <sub>2</sub>	දුබල ආම්ලික
+5	CrO <sub>3</sub>	ආම්ලික
- (01 x 4 = 04)	- (02 x 4 = 08)	- (02 x 4 = 08)



viii.

a)  $Cr(OH)_{3(s)}$  = chromium(III) trihydroxide - (03 + 03)

b)  $[Cr(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$  = hexaamminechromium(III) ion - (03 + 03)

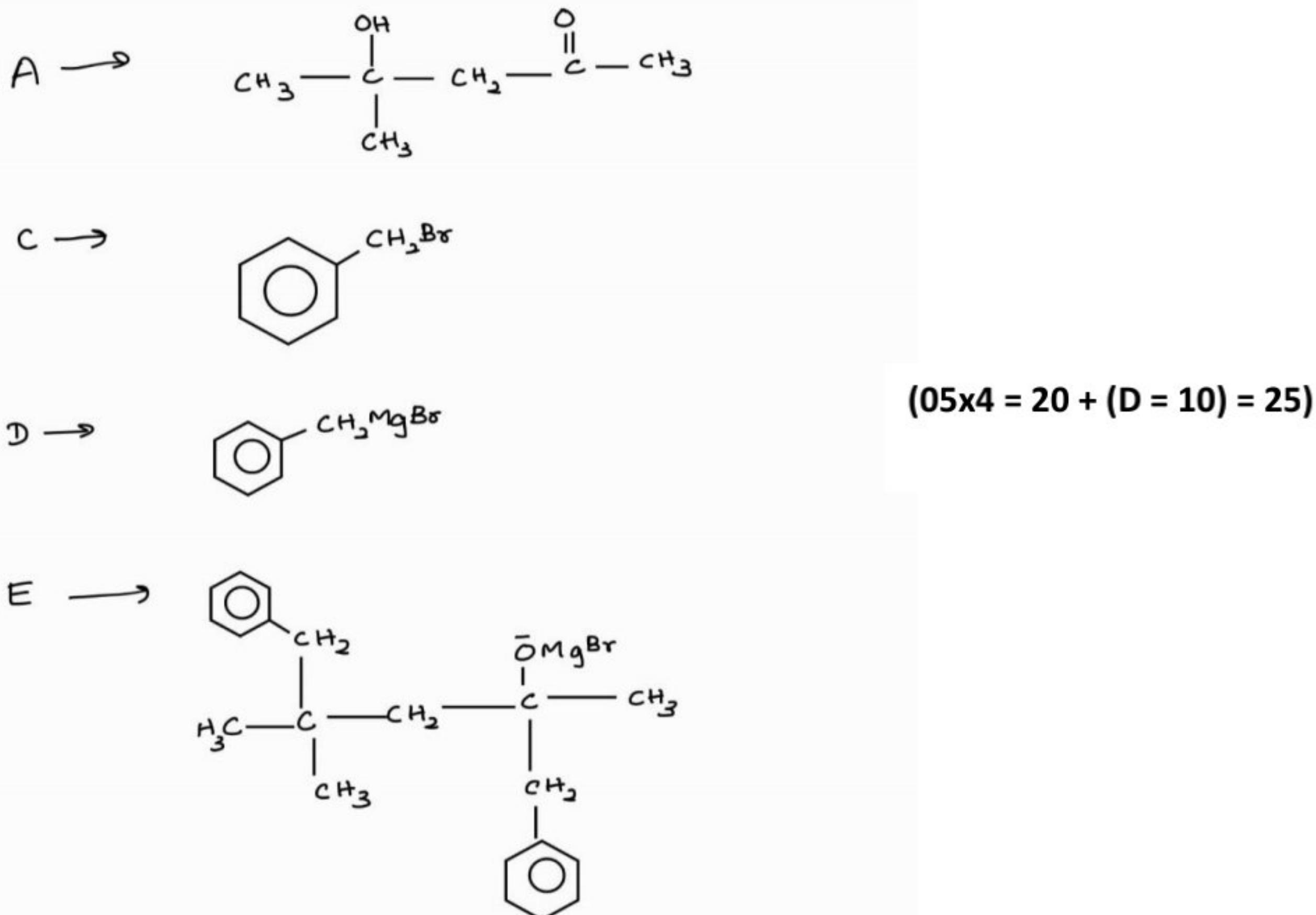
c)  $[CrCl_4]^-$  = tetrachloridochromate(III) ion - (03 + 03)

(Marks 75)

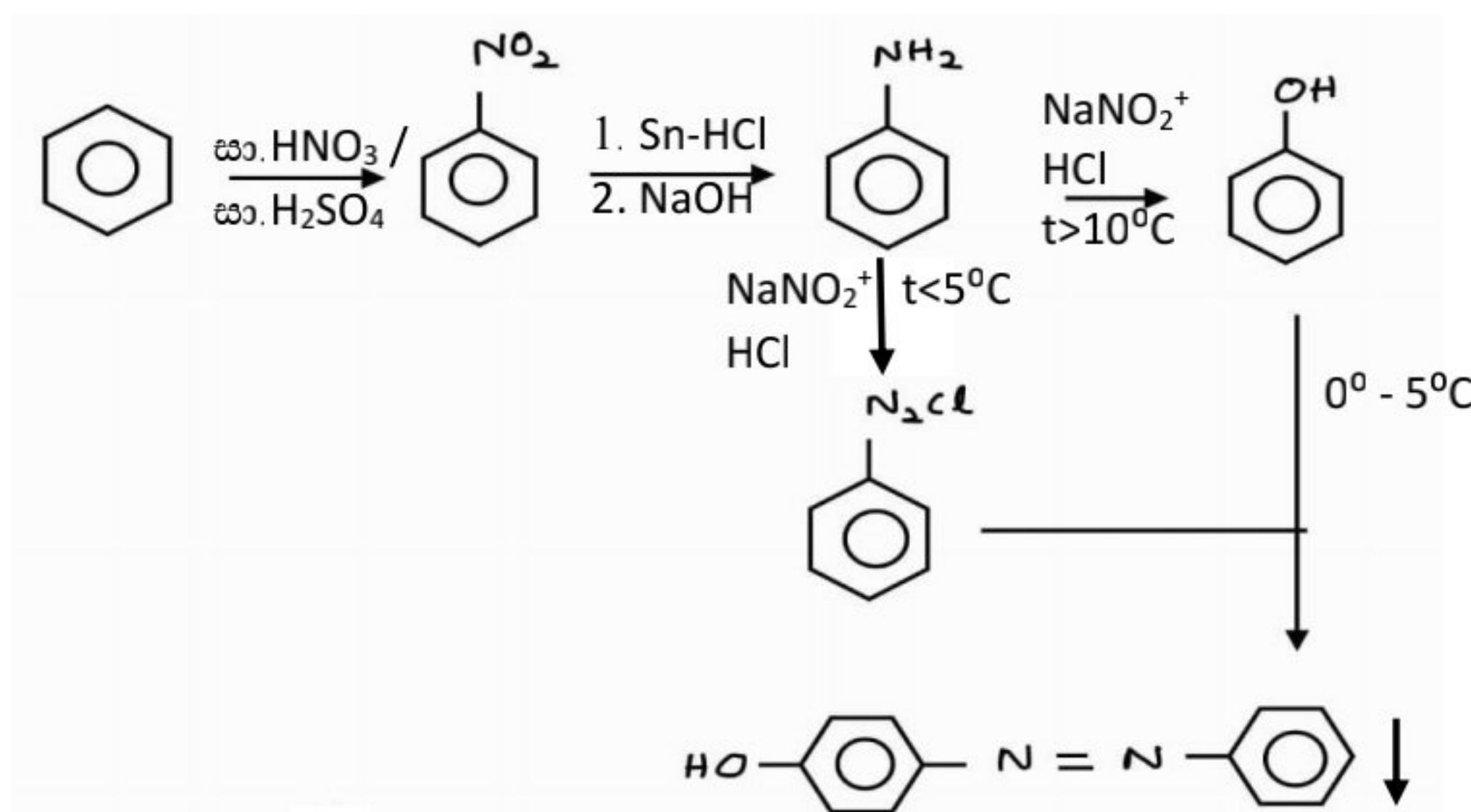
08) a)  $R_1 = NaOH$        $R_2 = PCl_3$

$R_3 = PBr_3$        $R_4 = වියලි ඊතර/Mg$

$R_5 = dil. H_2SO_4/H_2O$       -(05 x 5 = 25)



b) i)

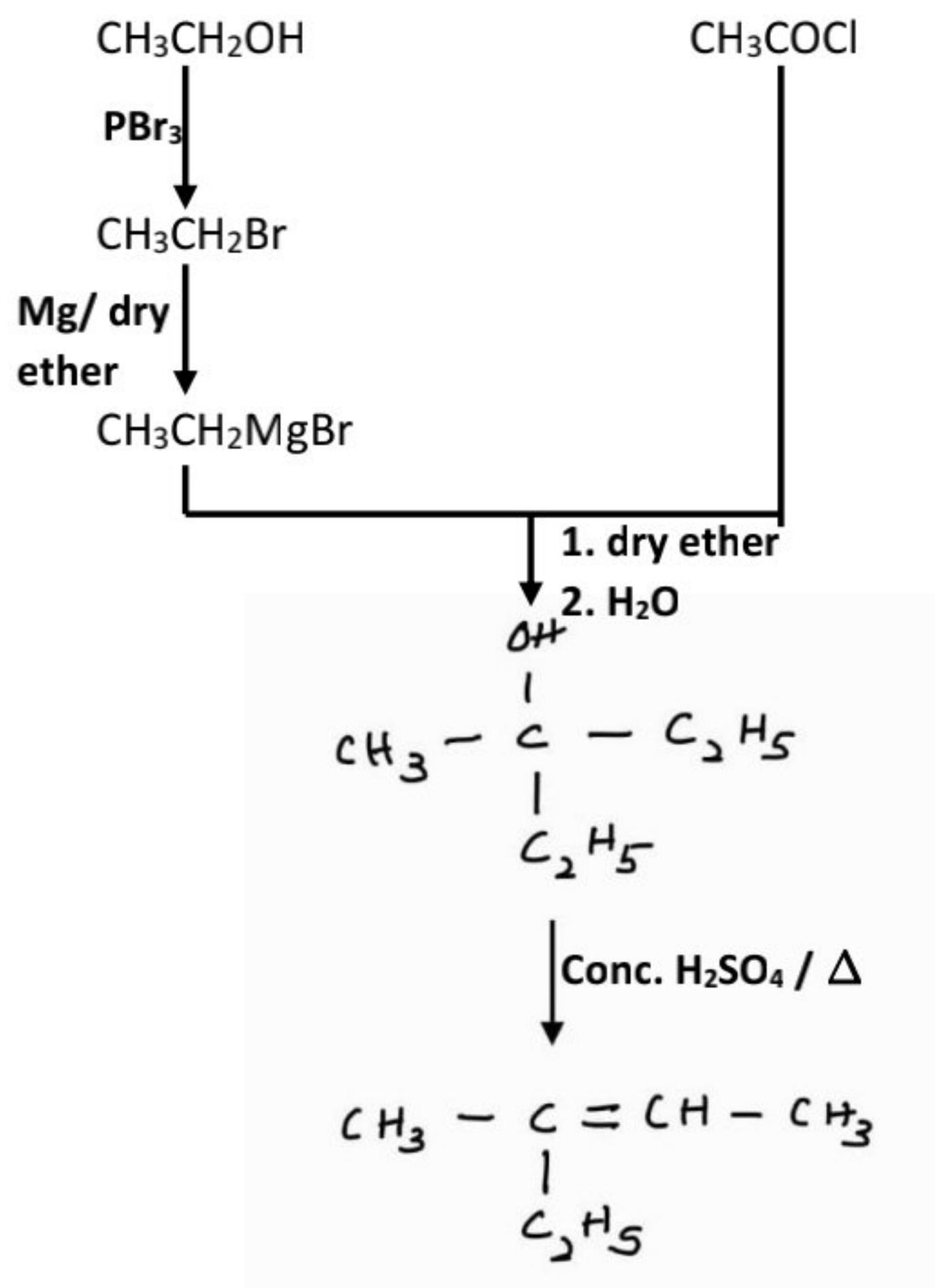


සැම සංයෝගයකටම ලකුණු 04 බැහින් ද,

සැම ප්‍රතිකාරකයකට ම ලකුණු 01 බැහින් ද,

$$(04 \times 4 = 16 \quad 01 \times 9 = 09 \quad \text{total} = 25)$$





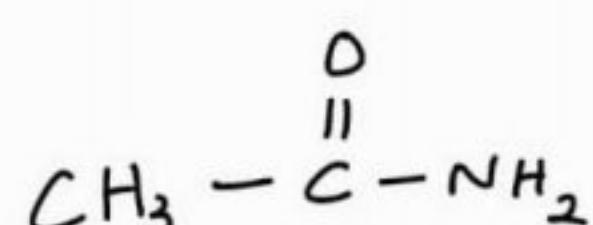
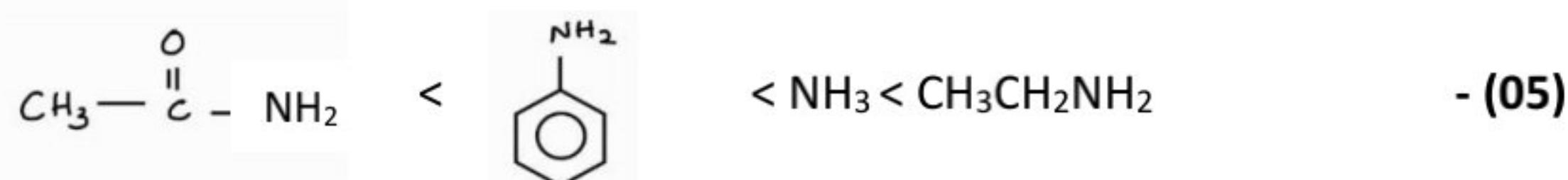
සැම සංයෝගයකටම ලකුණු 03 බැහින් ද,

සැම ප්‍රතිකාරකයකටම ලකුණු 01 බැහින් ද,

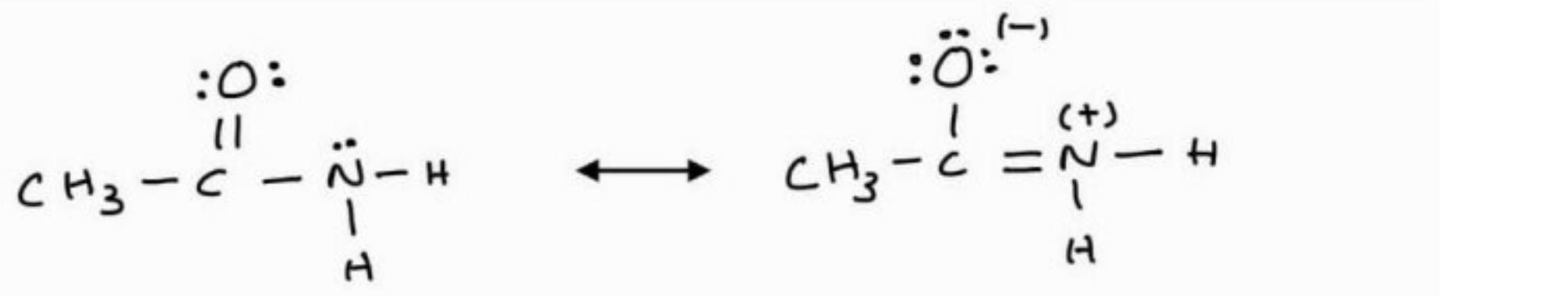
$\Delta$  මහින් ආවණය රත් කරන බව අදහස් කරයි.

$$(03 \times 5 = 15 \quad 01 \times 9 = 09 \quad \Delta = 01 \quad \text{total} = 25)$$

c) i)



- සම්පූර්ණ ව්‍යුහ 2ක් සාදයි.  $- (02)$
-



- (02)

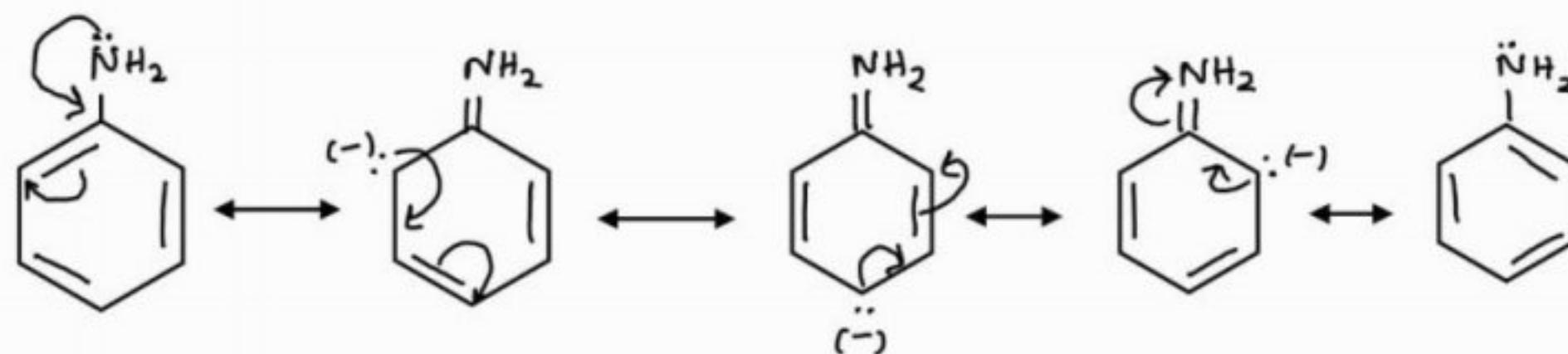
- N මත පවතින (+) ආරෝපණය නිසා හාෂ්මිකතාව අඩු වේ.

- (02)

-  වල සම්පූර්ණ ආවරණය හේතුවෙන් N මත ඇති e යුගල බෙන්සින් වලය පුරා විස්තාපනය වේ.

- (02)

- 



- (03)

- $\text{NH}_3$  වල e යුගල බෙනසක් නොවී පවතී.

- (02)

- $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$  වල ඇල්කිල් කාණ්ඩය e විකර්ෂක කාණ්ඩයක් වන බැවින් N මත e සනත්ව වැඩි වේ. ∴ හාෂ්මිකතාව වැඩි වේ.

- (02)

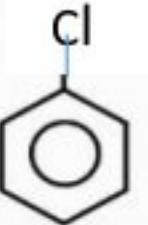
ii.

- Cl ට සම්බන්ධ C වල මුහුමිකරණය  $\text{sp}^2$  බැවින්

- (02)

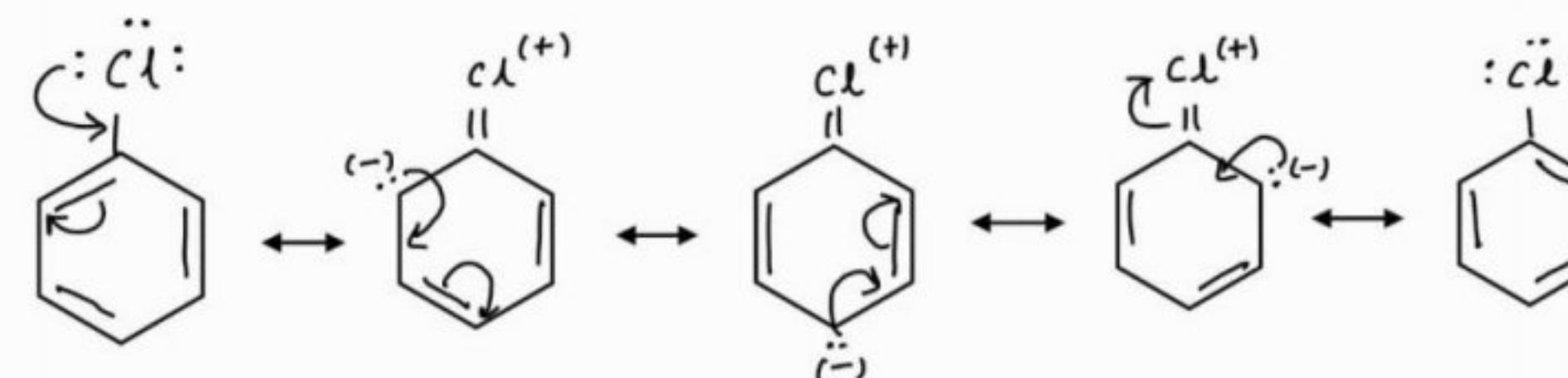
- කාක්ෂික කෙටිය.

- (02)

-  සම්පූර්ණ ව්‍යුහ ද සාදයි.

- (02)

- 



- (02 x 5 = 10)

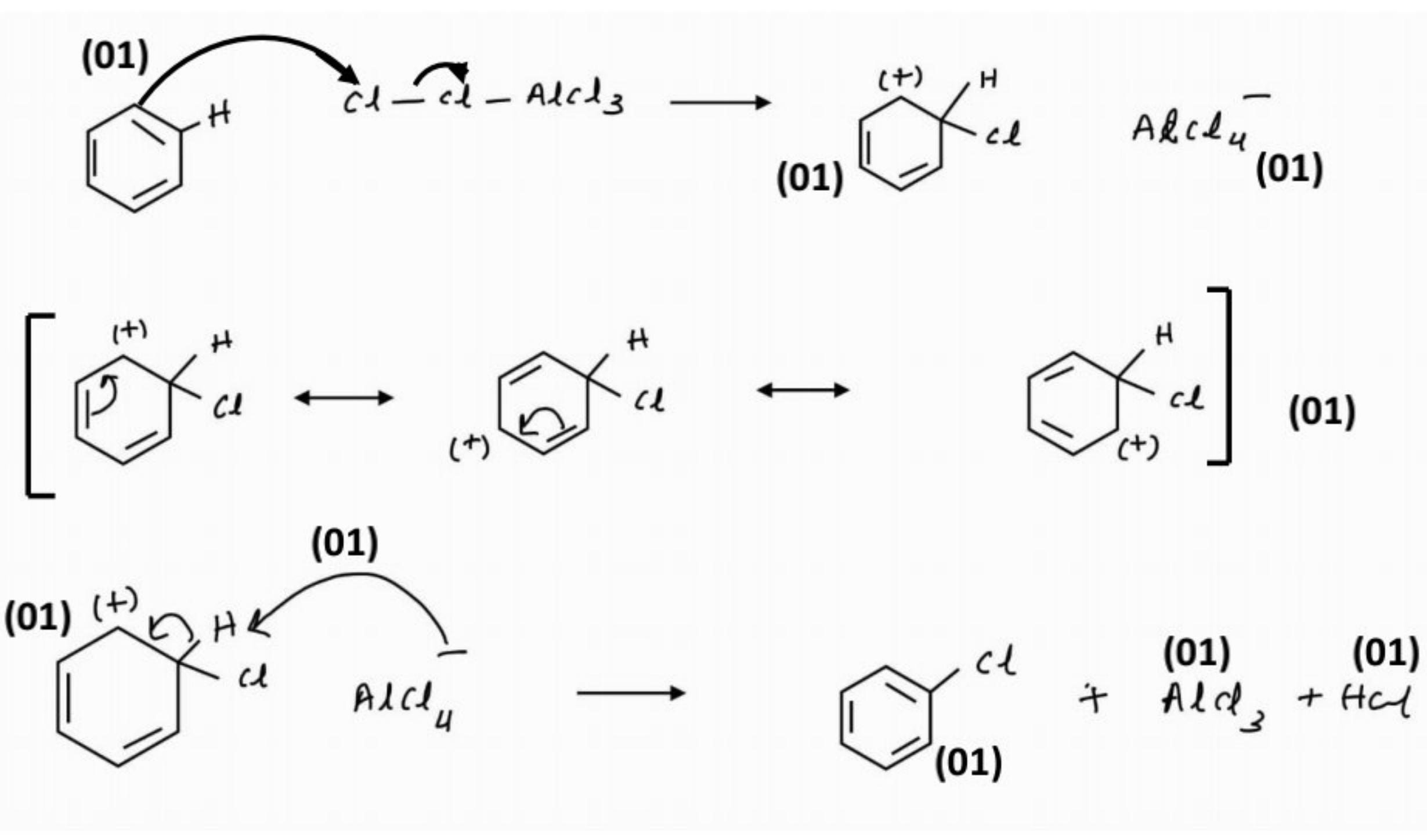
- සම්පූර්ණ මුහුමට අනුව C-X බන්ධන ආංශික ද්විත්ව බන්ධන ලක්ෂණය පෙන්වයි. - (02)

- (02)

- බන්ධන කෙටි ය. ගක්තිමත්ය. බිඳීම අපහසුය.

- (01)

(01)



(Marks = 50)

09) a)

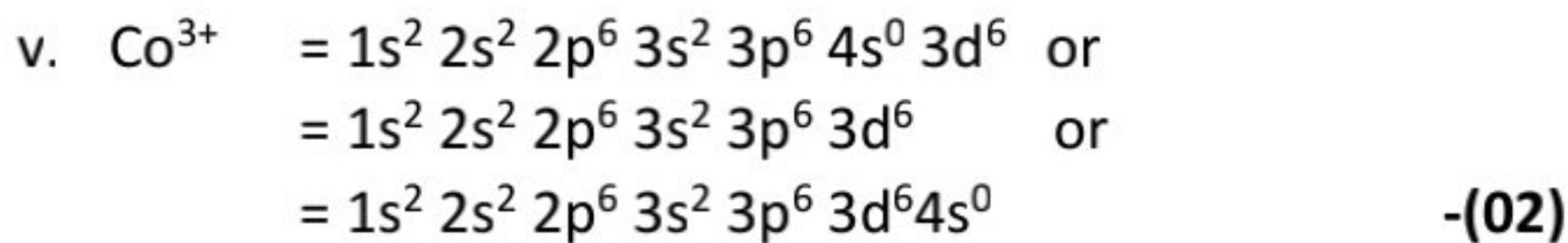
- |  |                                       |                  |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| i.   | A – Co                                | B – $\text{H}_2$ |
| C – $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ | D – $[\text{CoCl}_4]^{2-}$            |                  |
| E – $\text{Co(OH)}_2$                        | F – $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$ |                  |
| G – $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{3+}$        | H – Mn                                |                  |
| I – $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ | J – $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2$          |                  |
| K – $\text{MnO}_2$                           | L – $\text{K}_2\text{S}$              |                  |
| M – HCl                                      | N – KCl                               |                  |
| O – CoS                                      | P – MnS                               |                  |
| Q – $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$                   | R – S                                 |                  |
- (03 x 18 = 54)

- |             |               |          |
|-------------|---------------|----------|
| ii.         | C – രോസ്      | E – രോസ് |
| F – കഗ      | G – ദ്രിരൈ    |          |
| I – രോസ്    | J – കല ദ്രിരൈ |          |
| L – അവർക്കു | N – അവർക്കു   |          |
| O – കല      | P – രോസ്      |          |
| Q – ലാ നിൽ  |               |          |
- (01 x 11 = 11)

- iii. terachloridocobaltate(II) ion -(02)

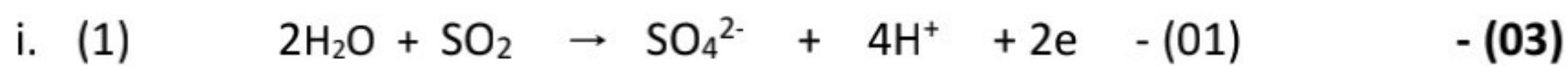
- |     |  |       |
|-----|--|-------|
| iv. | $4\text{e} + 4\text{H}^+ + \text{SO}_2 \rightarrow \text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ | -(02) |
|     | $(\text{H}_2\text{S} \rightarrow \text{S} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e})$              | -(02) |
|     | $\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} \rightarrow 3\text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$    | -(02) |

අවසාන පියවර පමණක් තිබුරදි නම් ලකුණු 6ම දෙන්න.  
හේතුක අවස්ථා අනිවාරය නොවේ.

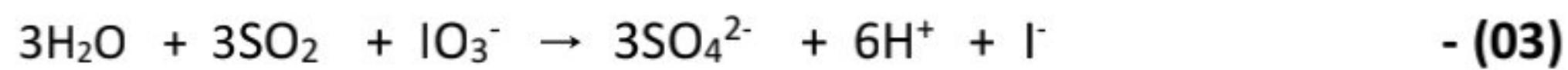
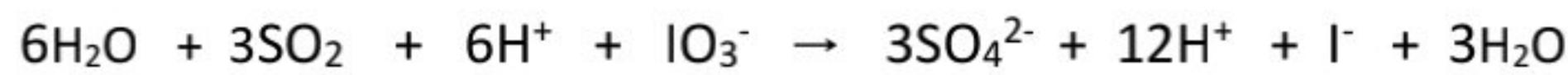


(Marks = 75)

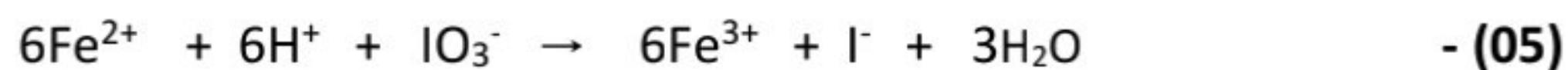
b)



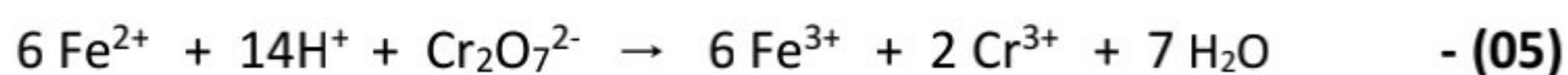
(01)X 3 + (02)



(03)X 6 + (02)



(03)X 6 + (04)



ii.  $n \text{Fe}^2 = 0.3 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3$   
 $= 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$  - (03)

$n \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} = 0.03 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 30 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3$  - (03)

$$\text{ஒத்தி } n \text{ Fe}^{2+} = 0.03 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 30 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3 \times 6$$

$$= 5.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad - (03)$$

$$\text{புதிக்கியா கல } n \text{ Fe}^{2+} = (0.006 - 0.0054) \text{ mol}$$

$$= 6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad - (03)$$

$$50\text{cm}^3 \text{ கூடும் } n \text{ IO}_3^- = 6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol / 6}$$

$$= 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad - (03)$$

$$250\text{cm}^3 \text{ கூடும் } n \text{ IO}_3^- = 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad - (03)$$

$$M \text{ NaIO}_3 = 23 + 127 + 48 = 198 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \quad - (02)$$

$$m \text{ NaIO}_3 = 198 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \times 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} = 0.99 \text{ g} \quad - (03)$$

$$M \text{ PbI}_2 = 207 + 127 \times 2 = 461 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \quad - (02)$$

$$50\text{cm}^3 \text{ PbI}_2 = 0.461 \text{ g / 461 g mol}^{-1}$$

$$= 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad - (03)$$

PbI<sub>2</sub> : NaI = 1:2

$$n \text{ I}^- + n \text{ IO}_3^- = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad - (02)$$

$$n \text{ I}^- = (0.002 - 0.0001) \text{ mol} = 1.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad - (03)$$

$$250\text{cm}^3 n \text{ I}^- = 1.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \times 5 = 9.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad - (03)$$

$$M \text{ NaI} = 23 + 127 = 150 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \quad - (02)$$

$$m \text{ NaI} = 150 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \times 9.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{1.425 \text{ g}}} \quad - (03)$$

$$\text{iii. NaIO}_3 \text{ புதிக்கை} = \frac{0.099 \text{ g}}{1.9 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 5.21\% \quad - (03)$$

$$\text{NaI புதிக்கை} = \frac{1.425 \text{ g}}{1.9 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 7.5\% \quad - (03)$$

(Marks 75)

10) a)

i.

M<sub>1</sub> - പഠല കോഴ്ഷ തുമയ  
 M<sub>2</sub> - ക്ലോർക്കിഡി തുമയ  
 M<sub>3</sub> - ദിവി തുമയ  
 M<sub>4</sub> - ഷേബർ തുമയ

M<sub>5</sub> - സോൾഫേ തുമയ  
 M<sub>6</sub> - ഒസ്റ്റാറ്റിഡി തുമയ  
 M<sub>7</sub> - ചീപർഗ തുമയ

- (02 x 7 = 14)

ii.

R<sub>1</sub> - ഓടിന് / NaCl  
 R<sub>2</sub> - ലിറ്റൻ  
 R<sub>3</sub> - റൂട്ടൈറ്റ്

R<sub>4</sub> - കോക് /C  
 R<sub>5</sub> - HCl

- (02 x 5 = 10)

iii.

S<sub>1</sub> - മൂള്യ ശല്യ  
 S<sub>2</sub> - ഭൂഞ്ജല് / CaCO<sub>3</sub>

S<sub>3</sub> - വായ്യഗോൾഡിയ വാതയ  
 S<sub>4</sub> - S

- (02 x 4 = 08)

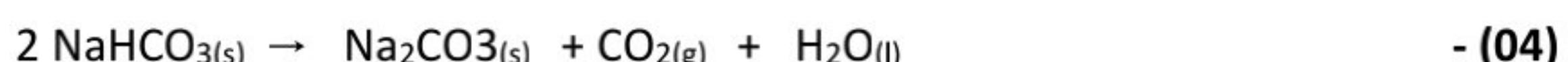
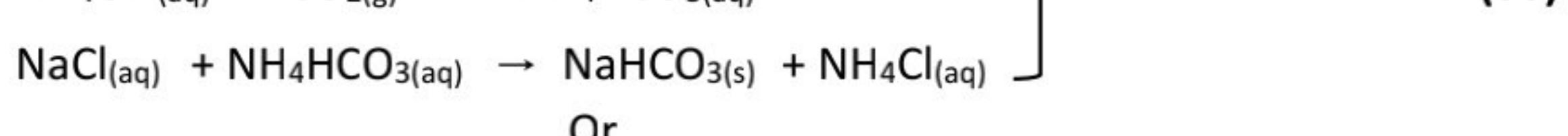
iv.

P<sub>1</sub> – NaOH  
 P<sub>2</sub> – TiO<sub>2</sub>  
 P<sub>3</sub> – Mg<sub>(I)</sub>  
 P<sub>4</sub> – NH<sup>3</sup>  
 P<sub>5</sub> – Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>  
 P<sub>6</sub> – HNO<sub>3</sub>

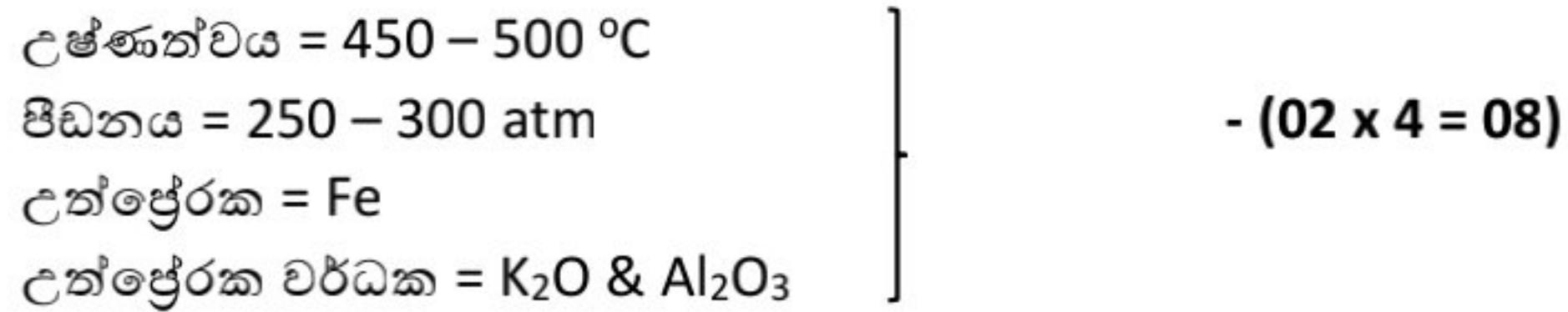
P<sub>7</sub> – H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
 P<sub>8</sub> – (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
 P<sub>9</sub> – NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>  
 P<sub>10</sub> – Cl<sub>2</sub>  
 P<sub>11</sub> – H<sub>2</sub>

- (03 x 11 = 33)

v. M<sub>5</sub>

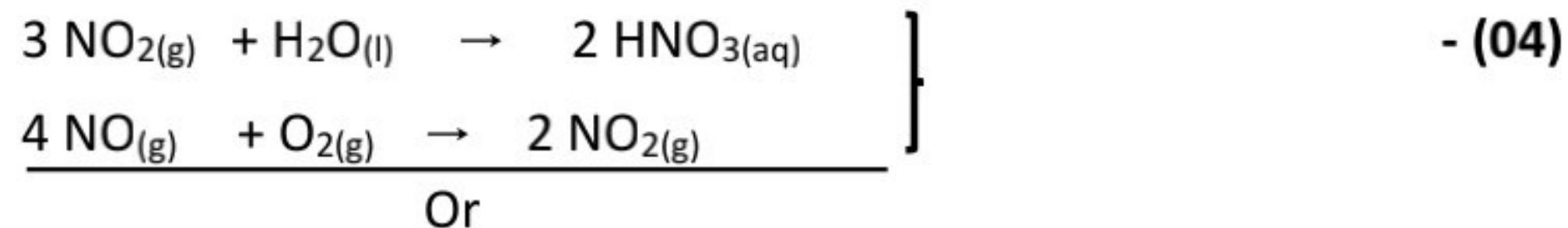
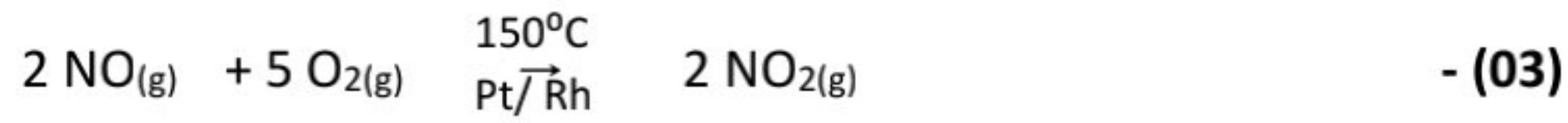
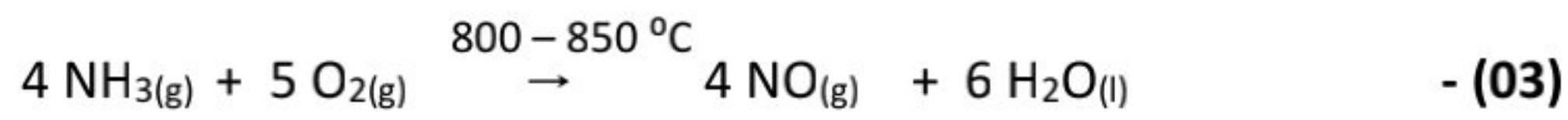


M<sub>4</sub>

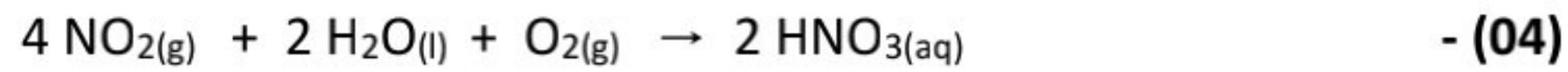


- (02 x 4 = 08)

M<sub>6</sub>

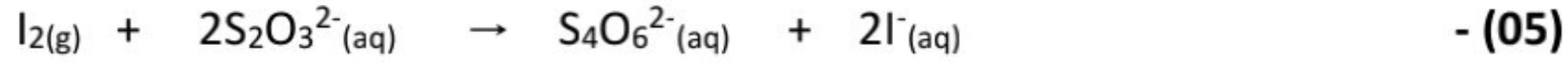
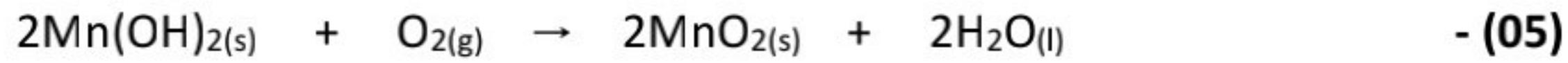
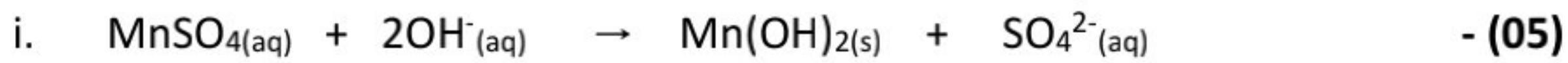


Or



(Marks 100)

b)



ii. ഒരു ലിംഗം S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> = 0.01 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> × 20 × 10<sup>-3</sup> dm<sup>3</sup>  
= 2 × 10<sup>-4</sup> mol - (05)

$$\therefore \text{ഒരു ലിംഗം I}_2 = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} / 2 = 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$n \text{ ലിംഗം I}_2 = n \text{ MnO}_2 \quad n \text{ O}_2 = n \text{ MnO}_2 / 2$$

$$\therefore n \text{ O}_2 = 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} / 2$$

$$= 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \quad - (05)$$

$$\therefore O_2 \text{ සාන්දුරුය} = \frac{5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}}{250 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} \times 32 \times 10^3 \text{ mg} \quad - (05)$$
$$= \underline{\underline{6.4 \text{ mg dm}^{-3}}} \quad - (05)$$

- iii. 1. සුදු (දුමාරයක් වැනි) අවක්ෂේපයක් ඇති වීම.
2. සුදු අවක්ෂේපය කළ පැහැයට හැරීම.
3. වරණවත් වායුවක් පිටවීම.

(Marks 50)



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