

CLASS : XIIth DATE :

SOLUTION

SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY DPP NO. : 3

Topic :-redox reactions

1 **(b)** Meq. of oxalate = Meq. of KMnO4 $\frac{w}{88/2} \times 1000 = 90 \times \frac{1}{20}$ \therefore *w* oxalate ion = 0.198 g :. % of oxalate ion $=\frac{0.198}{0.3} \times 100 = 66\%$ (a) 2 Meq. of $Cl_2 = Meq.$ of $KMnO_4$ $\frac{w}{71/2} \times 1000 = \frac{10}{31.6} \times 1000$ $\therefore w_{Cl_2} = 11.23 \text{ g}$ $\therefore V_{\text{Cl}_2} = \frac{22.4 \times 11.23}{71} = 3.54 \text{ litre}$ 3 (d) $N = \frac{15.8 \times 1000}{158/5 \times 100} = 5$ (b) 4 $Mn^{7+}5e \rightarrow Mn^{2+}$ 5 (d) $S_2 O_3^{2-} \rightarrow S(s)$ or $4e + S_2^{2+} \rightarrow 2S^0$ 6 (a) Meq. of $KMnO_4 = Meq.$ of FeC_2O_4 $\operatorname{Fe}^{2+}\operatorname{C}_{2}^{2+}\operatorname{O}_{4} \longrightarrow \operatorname{Fe}^{3+} + 2\operatorname{C}^{4+}\operatorname{O}_{2} + 3e$ $0.1 \times 5 \times V = \frac{100 \times 10^{-3}}{144/3} \times 1000$ \therefore V = 4.1 mL 7 (d) It is precipitation reaction. (a) 8 Meq. of lime stone = Meq. of CaC_2O_4 = Meq. of KMnO₄ = Meq. Of CaO

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\therefore 40 \times 0.250 = \frac{w}{56/2} \times 1000
\therefore w_{CaO} = 0.28
: per cent of CaO = \frac{0.28 \times 100}{0.518} = 54\%
9
          (a)
Equate charge on both side, 2 \times 3 + 2 = 2 \times 2 + a
\therefore a = + 4; Thus, Sn<sup>4+</sup> is choice.
          (c)
10
Br<sub>2</sub> is disproportionated in basic medium as
3Br_2 + 3Na_2CO_3 \rightarrow 5NaBr + NaBrO_3 + 3CO_2
11
          (b)
Carbon has negative oxidation no.in Mg_3C_2 and positive oxidation number in C_3O_2; O is more
electronegative than C. Mg is more electropositive than C.
12
          (d)
It is a complexation reaction involving reduction of I<sub>2</sub> and oxidation of KI.
13
          (a)
Oxidation state of Cr in Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is
Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>,
2x + (-2)3 = 0
2x - 6 = 0
2x = 6
x = +3
254 (a)
2 \times a + 2 \times (-1) = 0
\therefore a = +1
15
          (c)
N has + 1 ox.no.
16
         (a)
Fe^{2+} \rightarrow Fe^{3+} + e
Mn^{7+} + 5e \rightarrow Mn^{2+}
5 mole FeSO_4 = 1 mole KMnO_4
X' = \frac{2}{2} mole
Or Fe^{2+} \rightarrow Fe^{3+} + e
    (C^{3+})_2 \rightarrow 2C^{4+} + 2e
    FeC_2O_4 \rightarrow Fe^{3+} + 2C^{4+} + 3e
Mn^{7+} + 5e \rightarrow Mn^{2+}
5 mole FeC_2O_4 = 3 mole KMnO<sub>4</sub>
\therefore 'Y' = \frac{3 \times 2}{5}
17
        (b)
H_2S + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2HCl + S
18
          (c)
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Meq. of salt = Meq. Of Na₂SO₃ $50 \times 0.1 \times n = 25 \times 0.1 \times 2$ $\therefore n = 1$ (change in ox.no.) $\therefore M^{3+} + e \rightarrow M^{2+}$

19 **(a)**

 Cu^{2+} is more stable than Cu^+ although later, has $3d^{10}$ configuration. In Cu^+18 electron core is not held properly by nuclear charge and thus, Cu^+ is readily converted to Cu^{2+} .

20 **(c)**

: In this reaction phosphorus is simultaneously oxidised and reduced.

 \therefore It is disproportionation reation.

 0 $^{+}$ $^{-3}$ P_4 + 3NaOH + $3H_2O$ \rightarrow $3NaH_2PO_2$ + PH_3



ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	В	А	D	В	D	А	D	А	А	С
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	В	D	А	А	С	А	В	С	А	С

