## University of Information Technology & Sciences (UITS)

## Faculty of Science and Engineering

Term Final Examination, Autumn-2()24

Course code: CHEM175

Course Title: Chemistry

Department of CSE/IT/CE

.Term Final Examination, Autumn-2024

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Marks: 50

Time: 3 Hours

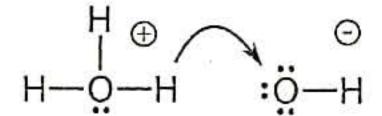
Answer all the questions

Q.No.

Questions

Marks

Is it possible to explain Arrhenius, Lewis and Bronsted-Lowry Acidbase theory with the following example? Explain those theories with suitable reactions.



(b) Identify the pH of a 0.040 M Al(OH)3 solution.

3

(c) Define buffer solution. Show the mechanism of action of basic buffer solution.

2

Identify the half-life of a first-order reaction and a second-order reaction and illustrate which one is dependent on concentration with reason.

A voltaic cell is formed from a piece of iron in a solution of Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and Ag in a solution of AgNO<sub>3</sub>. **Define** the cathode and anode according to the given voltaic cell.

(4)

When a copper strip is dipped into a solution of Calcium sulfate 3 solution what would be happened? Estimate the standard cell potential for the following reaction:

$$Ca + Cu^{2+} \rightarrow Ca^{2+} + Cu$$

Given:  $E^{\circ}(Ca^{2+}/Ca) = -2.87V$  and  $E^{\circ}(Cu/Cu^{2+}) = -0.34 \text{ V}$ 

3.	(a) Explain the difference between the hybridization and structure of NH <sub>3</sub> and H <sub>2</sub> O.	4
	(b) Explain the role of metallic bond on the electricity conductance.	3
	pH of neutral water is defined as 7. Explain this with reaction and	3
	dissociation constant.	
4.	Derive rate equation of second order reaction with half-life.	4
	A first order reaction takes 10 min for 25% completion. Determine	3
	the rate constant and how long it takes to 70% completion.	
	(c) Define catalyst and show the function of catalyst in a reaction.	3
5.	(a) Identify Lewis dot structure of CH2O, PCl3, NO3 and H2O3.	6
	No No is triple bond where O2 is double bond. Explain this with the	4
	molecular orbital theory (MOT) diagram and bond order of N2 and O2.	