CJDAV CENT. PUBLIC SCHOOL, MEERUT

CHEMISTRY ASSIGNMENT (2019-20) (ELECTROCHEMISTRY)

1. Write Nernst equation and emf of cell at 298 K.

Cu(s) | Cu++ (0.10 M) || Ag+ (0.001 M) | Ag(s)

$$E^{0}_{Cu^{++}/Cu} = 0.34V$$
 $\left[E^{0}_{Ag^{+}/Ag} = 0.80V \right]$

- 2. What is the role of $ZnCl_2$ in dry cell ?
- 3. Why is the cell potential of mercury cell remain constant (1.35V) ?
- 4. Calculate Kc and ΔG^{ϱ} for the reaction at 298 K.

 $Zn(s) + Cu++ (aq) \rightleftharpoons Zn^{++} (aq) + Cu (s)$

$$\left[E^{0}_{Zn^{++}/Zn} = -0.76V\right] \qquad \qquad \left[E^{0}_{Cu^{++}/Cu} = 0.34V\right]$$

- 5. Define molar conductivity.
- 6. State two differences between electrolyte and electrochemical cell.
- 7. What mass of zinc can be produced by the electrolysis of $ZnSO_4$ when a steady current of 0.015A is passed for 15 minutes ? (At mass of Zn = 65.4u).
- 8. How many coulombs are required for the oxidation of 1 mol H_2O to O_2 .
- 9. The electrical resistance of a column of 0.05 M NaOH solution of diameter 1 cm and length 50 cm is $5.55 \times 10^3 \Omega$. Calculate its resistivity, conductivity and molar conductivity.
- 10. The molar conductivity is 0.025 HCOOH is 45.15 S cm² mol⁻¹. Calculate its degree of dissociation and dissociation constant. (Given $\wedge^{0} m (\text{HCOO}^{-}) = 54.6 \text{ S cm}^{2} \text{mol}^{-1}$)
- 11. Why does the conductivity of solution decreases with dilution ?
- 12. Suggest a list of metals which can be extracted electrolytically.
- 13. Predict the products of electrolysis of an aqueous solution of $CuCl_2$ using Pt electrodes.
- 14. State two advantages of fuel cells.
- 15. Write chemical reactions take place in lead storage battery.
- 16. What is over voltage?
- 17. Write relationship between cell constant (G^*) and conductivity (K).
- 18. Why is not possible to determine \wedge^0_m for CH₃COOH experimentally ?
- 19. Why does alkaline medium inhibited rusting ?
- 20. Explain Faraday laws of electrolysis.
- 21. Why do rusting rapid in saline water ?
- 22. Why do dry cell become dead after sometime when not in used ?
- 23. Write Debye-Huckel Onsager equation.
- 24. Calculate the mass of Ag deposited when a current 2A was passed through for 15 minutes.

CJDAV CENT. PUBLIC SCHOOL, MEERUT CHEMISTRY ASSIGNMENT (2019-20) (SOLUTIONS)

- 1. A solution of glucose (molar mass = 180 u) in water labeled as 10% (by mass). What'ld be the molarity and molality of the solution ? Given that the density of the solution is 1.2 gmL^{-1} .
- 2. Find the molarity and molality of a 15% solution w/w of H_2SO_4 . (density of $H_2SO_4 = 1.02 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$).
- 3. What role does the molecular interaction play in the mixture of solution of ethyl alcohol and water ?
- 4. The vapour pressure of pure water at 20°C is 17.5 mm of Hg. A solution of sucrose is prepared by dissolving 68.4 g of sucrose in 1000 g of water. Calculate vapour pressure of solution.
- 5. Calculate the molal elevation constant for water given that 0.2 molal solution of non-volatile solute increases the boiling point of water by 0.104 K.
- 6. Calculate the freezing point of an aqueous solution containing 10.5 g of MgBr₂ in 200 g of water. K_f for water =1.86 K kg mol⁻¹.
- 7. Calculate the freezing point of a solution containing 8.1 g of HBr in 100 g of water assuming that the acid is 90% ionized. K_f for $H_2O = 1.86$ K kg mol⁻¹.
- 8. What are hypertonic and hypotonic solutions ?
- 9. What is Anoxia ?
- 10. What is the significance of Henry law constant (K_H) ?
- 11. Write relationship among molarity, molality and density.
- 12. What is an antifreeze ?
- 13. Define molal elevation constant.
- 14. What is the value of Vant Hoff factor for K_4 [Fe(CN)₆] when it completely dissociates in H_2O ?
- 15. Why does the solubility of NaCl in H_2O increases with rise of temp ?
- 16. Why does the vapour pressure of liquid decreases when a non-volatile solute is added to it ?
- 17. Which type of solution form ideal solution ?
- 18. How is ΔT_b related to molar mass of solute ?