

## DOUBLE SALTS

1. What do you mean by double salts?

Ans: A double salt is formed when 2 salts crystallizes out together in a simple molecular proportion with fixed no. of water of crystallization

2. Are double salts ionic or covalent in nature?

Ans: ionic

3. Give two example of double salts

Ans: Alum, carnallite

4. What do you mean by water of crystallization?

Ans: A hydrated crystal contain a definite no. of molecules of water combined with each molecule of compound

5. Whether Prussian blue is double salt or not?

Ans: no

## CHEMICAL KINETICS

1. Give a reaction which occur very fast and very slow

Ans: Fast-neutralization reaction, slow reaction-corrosion reaction

2. What is a complex reaction

Ans: A reaction involving more than one step

3. What is unit of zero and first order reaction

Ans: Zero order- molL<sup>-1</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>      First order- s<sup>-1</sup>

4. Why certain reactions are fast or slow?

Ans: The rate of reaction depends on activation energy

5. What is hypo?

Ans: Hypo means sodium thiosulphate i.e. Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

## **COLLOIDS**

1. Are colloids homogenous or heterogenous mixtures?

Ans: They appear to be homogenous but are heterogenous mixtures

2. Name 2 reversible colloids .

Ans: Gum sol and starch sol

3. What are intrinsic colloids ?

Ans: A substance whose colloidal solution cannot be prepared by just mixing it with the solvent i.e. special methods are required

4. What is difference b/w a sol and an emulsion?

Ans: Sol is that colloid of solid in liquid while emulsion is a colloid of liquid in liquid

5. Name the emulsifying agent in milk .

Ans: Protein –casein

## **DETECTION OF FUNCTIONAL GROUPS**

1. Give the IUPAC name of iodoform .

Ans: Tri-iodomethane

2. What is the colour of pure aniline?

Ans: Pure aniline is yellow but turns red –brown on exposure of light

3. Name the chemical test for detecting unsaturation?

Ans: Bromine test and baeyer's reagent test

4. What type amines give azo dye test?

Ans: Primary aromatic amines

5. How nitrous acid is prepared ?

Ans: By heating dil.HCl with sodium nitrite solution below five degree Celsius.