1250



(University of Choice)

## MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MMUST)

MAIN CAMPUS

# 2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (CHEMISTRY) & BACHELOR OF EDUCATION SCIENCE

COURSE CODE:

SCH 101

COURSE TITLE:

**FUNDAMENTALS OF CHEMISTRY II** 

DATE:

24 FEB, 2023

14/03/2023

**TIME: 8.00 AM- 10.00 AM** 

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES** 

Total Marks: 70

Answer all the Questions

TIME: 2 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

## **QUESTION 1 (18 MKS)**

- Q 1. A. Define the following gas Laws.
- i). Charles law (1mk
- ii). Boyle's law (1mk
- iii). Sketch a plot to represent a graph of Volume against temperature for ideal gasses showing the origin of the Kelvin scale (2mks
- B). Answer the following questions
- i). The volume of sample of a sample of nitrogen gas at a temperature of 291K and  $1.0 \times 10^5$  Pascal's was  $3.5 \times 10^{-2}$  m<sup>3</sup>. Calculate the temperature at which the volume of the gas would be  $2.8 \times 10^{-2}$  m<sup>3</sup> at  $1.0 \times 10^5$  Pascal's. (3mks
- ii). A gas occupies a volume of 250cm<sup>3</sup> at -23°C and 1 atmosphere. Determine its volume at 127°C when pressure is kept constant. (2 mks
- C. (i) What is a mole (1mk
- ii). Determine the molecular formula of styrene used to prepare the plastic wrapping material polystyrene. It is a compound of carbon and hydrogen only that contains 92% carbon and has a molar mass of 104g/ mol (2mks
- iii). Calculate the number of moles of hydrogen gas that can be produced by reaction of 0.750mol of hydrochloric acid with calcium metal. (3mks
- iv) Calculate the number of moles of aqueous NaOH that must react completely with aqueous H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to produce 1.24mol of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (3mks

#### **QUESTION 2 (17 MKS)**

- **Q2.** Answer the following
- A.i). Name the three colligative properties and write brief notes on each (9 mks
- ii). Name the process and describe how pure water can be obtained from saline water (3mks
- **B-** i). The following equation describes the osmotic pressure equation analogous to the ideal gas law equation:  $\prod V = nRT$ . What do the symbols stand for (2 mks
- ii) Write an equilibrium constant expression for the decomposition of ammonia to form nitrogen and hydrogen at 500°C (1mks
- iii). The reaction below took place at high temperature.

$$CO(g) + H_2O(g) \leftrightharpoons CO_2(g) + H_2(g)$$

The concentrations in a above equilibrium mixture are CO (g), 0.06mol/L;  $H_2O$ , 0.120mol/L;  $CO_2$ , 0.150; and  $H_2$ , 0.300 mol/L. Calculate the value of the equilibrium constant at this temperature. (2mks

## **QUESTION 3 (18 MKS)**

Q3A-I. Answer the following.

- a). what are acid-base indicators (2mks
- b) What is PH (1 mk
- c) What does PH value stand for? (1 mk
- d) What is a buffer solution (1mk
- II). Describe the change in color of acid-base indicators according to the
- a) Quinonoid theory (3 mks
- b) Ostwald theory (3mks
- B-I). Define the term solubility

(1mk

- II). Calculate the solubility, in mol L<sup>-1</sup>, of Ag Cl (s) if the  $K_{sp}$  (AgCl) = 1.8 x  $10^{-10}$  (3mks
- III). Calculate the solubility product constant for  $PbCl_2$  (mw =278.1), if 50.0ml of a saturated solution of  $PbCl_2$  was found to contain 0.2207g dissolved in it. (3mks

## **QUESTION 4 (17 MKS)**

- Q4. Answer the following
- A). Define the following terms as used in electrochemistry (3mks
- i). Electrodes
- ii).Electrolyte
- iii) Anode and Cathode
- B- i). Draw a sketch diagram for an electrolytic cell (3mks
- ii) Given the half-cell potentials below, calculate the cell potentials of a Daniel cell (2mks

$$Zn^{2+} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow Zn$$
 E0= -0.76

$$Cu^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow Cu$$
  $E0= +0.34$ 

iii). Provide the Nernst equation for standard cell, for a general half- reaction using the equation below

(2mks

$$aA + bB + ne^{-} \rightarrow cC + dD$$

iv). Using the Nernst equation calculate the potential of a Zinc/ Zinc ion half- cell in which the pure Zinc electrode is immersed in a 0.100 M zinc ion solution (3mks

$$Zn^{2+} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow Zn$$
  $E^{0} = -0.76$ 

v) Calculate the potential of a Zinc/ silver cell in which the pure Zinc electrode is immersed in a 0.100 M zinc nitrate and the silver electrode in 0.500M silver nitrate. Determine which metal is reduced spontaneously (4mks

$$Zn^{2+} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow Zn$$
  $E^{0} = -0.76$ 

$$Ag^+ + e^- \rightarrow Ag$$
  $E^0 = +0.80$