

A ഓരോരും - മൂല്യമുള്ള രസം

രസം

01. (a)

i. Ne

ii. Cl

iii. C

iv. Na

v. F

vi. S

(03 x 6)

(01) - 18

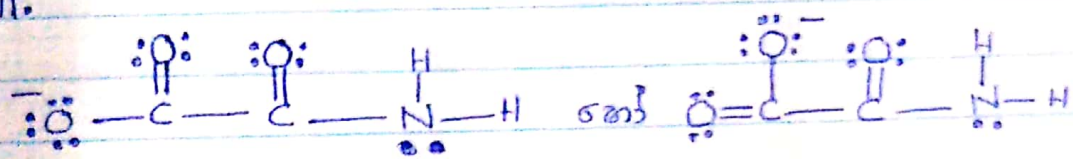
(b)

i. X: ---C---

Y: N

(02 + 02)

ii.



(05)

iii.

I X_2 : കഠിന കൃത്യമായതാണ്

Y: ഒരേതരം

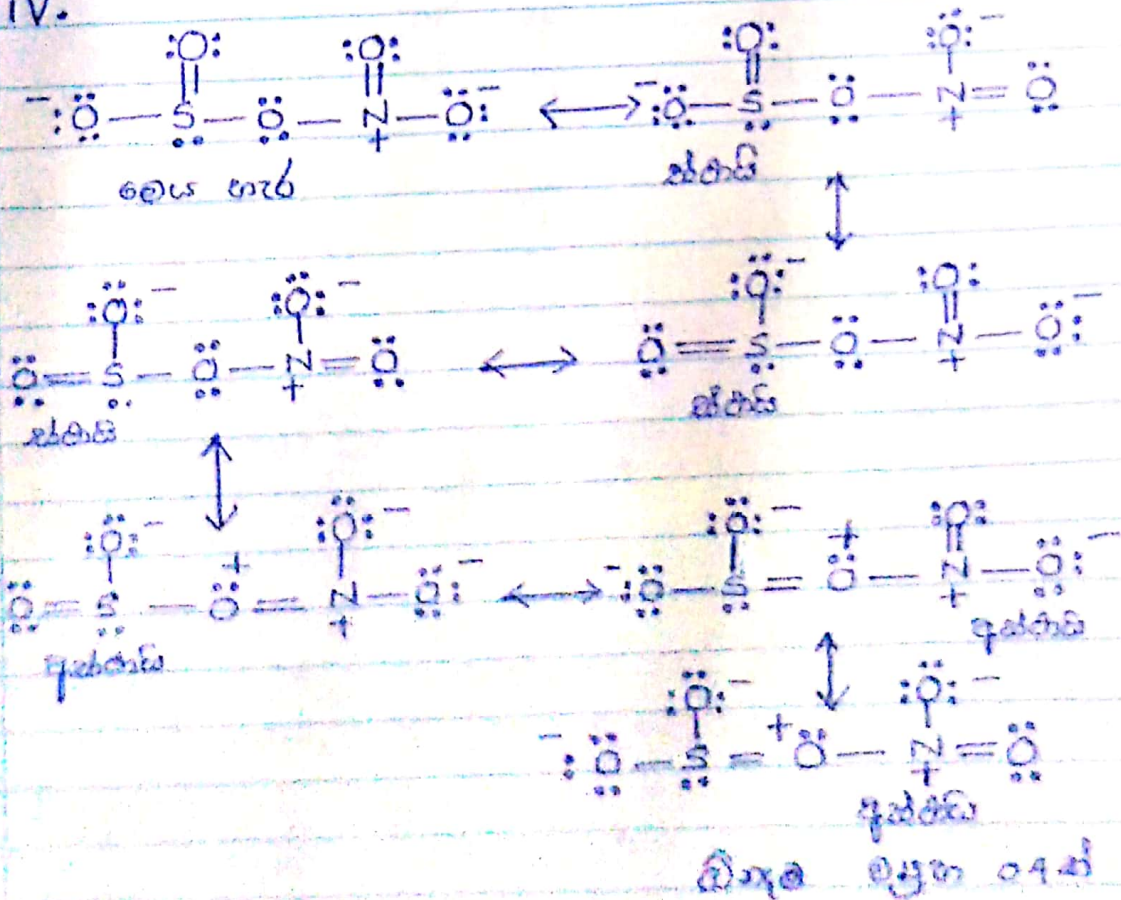
(01 + 01)

II X_2 : +3

Y: -3

(01 + 01)

iv.



മുഴുവൻ

(03 x 4)

മുൻപ്/മുൻപ്

(01 x 4)

V.

		N^1	C^2	N^3	N^4
I	පරමාණුව වටා VSEPR ප්‍රභේද සංඛ්‍යාව	4	3	3	2
II	පරමාණුව වටා ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන ප්‍රභේද සංඛ්‍යාව	චතුස්තලීය	තලීය ත්‍රිකෝණාකාර	තලීය ත්‍රිකෝණාකාර	රේඛීය
III	පරමාණුව වටා හැඩය	පිරමිඩීය	තලීය ත්‍රිකෝණාකාර	තෝරික	රේඛීය
IV	පරමාණුවේ මුහුණත	sp^3	sp^2	sp^2	sp

(01 x 16)

VI-I	$H - N^1$	: $H - 1s$	$N^1 - sp^3$
II	$N^1 - C^2$	: $N - sp^3$	$C^2 - sp^2$
III	$C^2 - O$	: $C^2 - sp^2$	$O - 2p$ හෝ sp^2
IV	$C^2 - N^3$	: $C^2 - sp^2$	$N^3 - sp^2$
V	$N^3 - N^4$	: $N^3 - sp^2$	$N^4 - sp$
VI	$N^4 - N^5$	: $N^4 - sp$	$N^5 - sp^2$ හෝ $2p$

(01 x 12)

vii I	$C^2 - O$	: $C^2 - 2p$	$O - 2p$
II	$N^3 - N^4$	: $N^3 - 2p$	$N^4 - 2p$
III	$N^4 - N^5$	: $N^4 - 2p$	$N^5 - 2p$

(01 x 6)

viii.	N^1	: $107^\circ \pm 1$	C^2	: $120^\circ \pm 1$	N^3	: $118^\circ \pm 1$	N^4	: $180^\circ \pm 1$
ix.	$C^2 < N^1 < N^3 < N^4 < N^5$							

(01 x 4)

(03)

(b) - 70

(C) i.	I	$SOCl_2 < SOF_2 < SO_4^{2-} < SO_2 < SO_3$
	II	$NO_4^{3-} < NO_2^- < NO_3^- < NO_2 < N_2O_2$

(03 x 2)

ii.

$$I. \lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

h - ප්ලාන්ක් නියතය

(02)

II

$$\lambda = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \times 2.5 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1}}$$

(02)

$$= 2.912 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} = 2.912 \times 10^{-2} \text{ nm}$$

(02)

(2).

Atlas

01 → 100

(C) → 12

02. (ii) i

A - K

B - KO_2

C - K_2O_2

D - K_2O

E - Ca

F - CaO

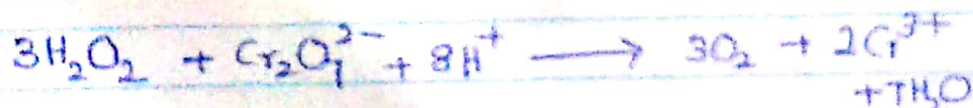
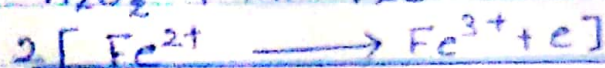
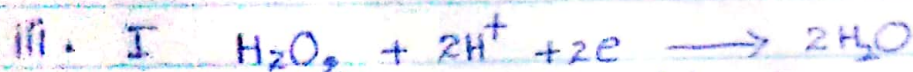
G - Ca_3N_2

H - NH_3

I - H_2O_2

J - KOH

(04 x 10)



* අර්ධ සම්තරණ පමණක් ලිය ඇති බව

එහි අර්ධ සම්තරණයකට ලෙස (02)

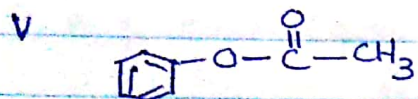
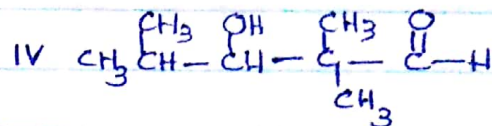
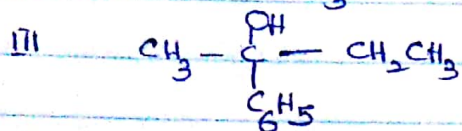
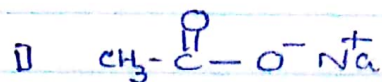
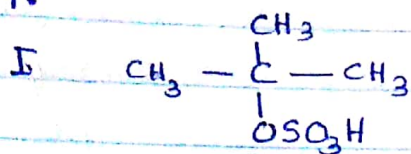
වැඩි දුරකට කරන්න.

(a) $\rightarrow 80$



(b) $\rightarrow 80$

(b) i.

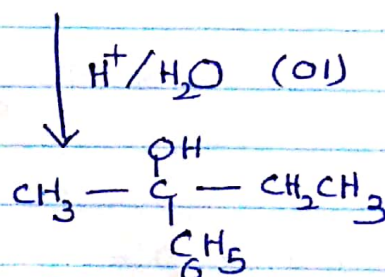
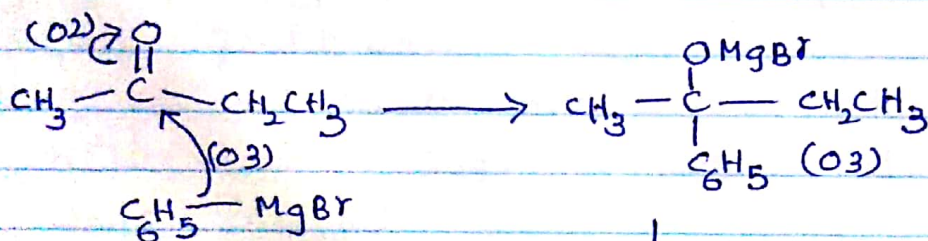


(05X5)

- ii. ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව I : ලවණග්‍රහණය
 ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව II : නියුනලයේග්‍රහණය
 ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව III : නියුනලයේග්‍රහණය

(04X3)

iii



(09)

b → 46

03. (a) i.

I. RA: $\text{H}_2\text{O}(s)$

II. AB: $\text{H}_2\text{O}(s) \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$

III. BC: $\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$

IV. CD: $\text{H}_2\text{O}(l) \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}(g)$

V. DE: $\text{H}_2\text{O}(g)$

(02x5)

ii. A : සාය (අයිස්) දියවීමට පටන් ගැනීම

B : සියලුම සාය (අයිස්) දියවී ඇති අවස්ථාව

C : ද්‍රවය (ද්‍රව ජලය) නැවීමට පටන් ගැනීම

D : සියලුම ද්‍රව (ජලය) වාෂ්ප වී ඇති අවස්ථාව

(02x4)

iii. ප්‍රස්ථාරයේ භාග්‍ය වගන් දැක්වෙන්නේ කලාප සංක්‍රමණ සිදුවන අවස්ථා වේ.

(02)

($\text{H}_2\text{O}(s) \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$ සඳහා ලැබී ඇති භාග්‍යව
 $\text{H}_2\text{O}(l) \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}(g)$ වාෂ්පය සඳහා ලැබී ඇති
 භාග්‍යව දීර්ඝ වේ.)

හේතුව $\Delta H_{\text{fus}} < \Delta H_{\text{vap}}$ වීමය.

(02)

iv. -40°C පවතින අයිස් 0°C

ඇති අයිස් බවට පත්වීමට අවශ්‍ය කාර්යය } $q_1 = ms \Delta t$

(02)

$$q_1 = 90.0 \text{ g} \times 2.09 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1} \times 40^\circ\text{C}$$

(02)

$$= 7.524 \times 10^3 \text{ J} = 7.524 \text{ kJ}$$

(02)

0°C අයිස් 0°C ඇති ද්‍රව ජලයට

බවට පත්වීමට අවශ්‍ය කාර්යය } $q_2 = n \times \Delta H_{\text{fus}}$

(02)

$$q_2 = \frac{90.0 \text{ g}}{18 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} \times 6.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

(02)

$$= 30.0 \text{ kJ}$$

(02)

0°C ඇති ද්‍රව ජලය 60°C

ජලය බවට පත්වීමට අවශ්‍ය කාර්යය } $q_3 = ms \Delta t$

(02)

$$q_3 = 90.0 \text{ g} \times 4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1} \times 60^\circ\text{C}$$

(02)

$$= 22680 \text{ J} = 22.68 \text{ kJ}$$

(02)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{අවසාන මුළු තාප ප්‍රමාණය} &= q_1 + q_2 + q_3 \\
 &= 7.524 \text{ kJ} + 30.0 \text{ kJ} + 22.68 \text{ kJ} \\
 &= 60.204 = 60.20 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

(02)

(02)

(02)

a → 46

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b) i} \quad P_A &= P_A^\circ X_A \\
 P_B &= P_B^\circ X_B
 \end{aligned}$$

P_A හා P_B යනු වාෂ්ප
තලාවයේ A හා B හි
ආංශික පීඩන වේ.

(02)

(02)

$$P_{\text{Tot}} = P_A + P_B = P_A^\circ X_A + P_B^\circ X_B$$

(02)

$$P_A = Y_A P_{\text{Tot}}$$

(02)

$$Y_A = \frac{P_A}{P_{\text{Tot}}}$$

(02)

$$= \frac{P_A^\circ X_A}{P_A^\circ X_A + P_B^\circ X_B}$$

(02)

(b) i → 12

ii. රළුල් නියමය

(02)

කෝල්ටන් හේ ආංශික පීඩන නියමය

(02)

(b) ii → 04

$$\text{iii} \quad X_A = \frac{n_A}{n_A + n_B} = \frac{1.0 \text{ mol}}{1.0 \text{ mol} + 4.0 \text{ mol}}$$

(02)

(02)

$$= \frac{1}{5}$$

$$X_B = \frac{n_B}{n_A + n_B} = \frac{4.0 \text{ mol}}{1.0 \text{ mol} + 4.0 \text{ mol}}$$

(02)

$$= \frac{4}{5}$$

(02)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_A &= \frac{P_A^\circ X_A}{P_A^\circ X_A + P_B^\circ X_B} = \frac{50 \text{ kPa} \times \frac{1}{5}}{50 \text{ kPa} \times \frac{1}{5} + 75 \text{ kPa} \times \frac{4}{5}} \\
 &= \frac{10}{10+60} = \frac{1}{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

(02)

(02)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_B &= 1 - Y_A \quad (Y_A + Y_B = 1) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{7} \\
 &= \frac{6}{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

(02)

(02)

(02)

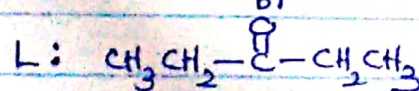
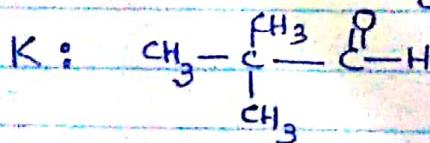
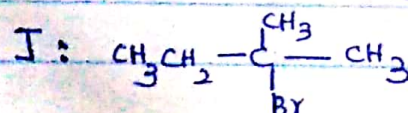
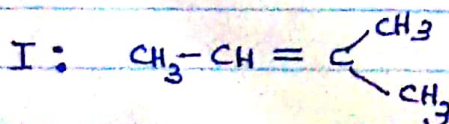
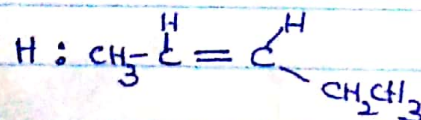
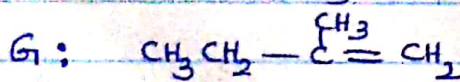
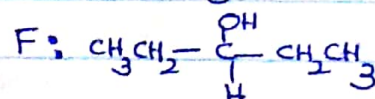
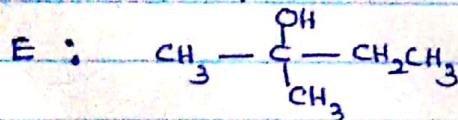
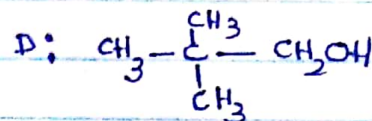
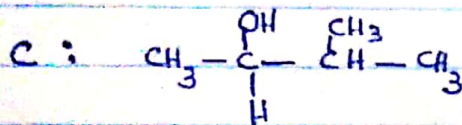
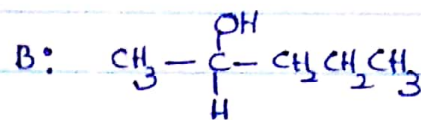
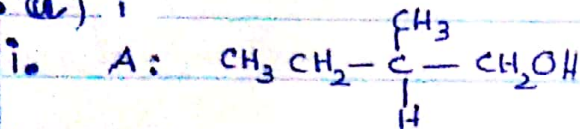
(b) ii → 18

- (iv) I S_1 : සහ S_2 : 3ව S_3 : වායු (02x3)
II සහ , 3ව සහ වායු යන කලාප ඉතාම ඵලදායී
සමතුලිතව පවතින ලෙස වේ. (03)
එය නිසි ලෙස ලෙස හඳුන්වයි (02)
III අවධි ලිපි/ගණනය - ජීවගණන යොදාගැනීමෙන් වායුමය
3ව කලාපයේ ලිපි ලිපි/ගණනය (03)
IV) IV. සහය $\rightarrow$ වායු බවට පත්වේ. (සහය ප්‍රදානකරණය වේ) (03)

(vi) V. සහය $\rightarrow$ 3ව බවට පත්වේ. (03)

b) $\rightarrow$ iv $\rightarrow$ 20

04. (a) i



(04 x 12)

(ii) $\text{NH}_3/\text{AgNO}_3$ යෙදුණි ; K ගෙන් ඊළි කැපෙන ලැබේ.

ඊළි/ගණ (04)

L ගෙන් එසේ නොලැබේ.

ඊළි/ගණ (01 + 01)

කේ කේලි 3ව/ගණ යෙදුණි

K ගෙන් ගබොල් රතු අවස්ථාවක්

L ගෙන් එසේ නොලැබේ.

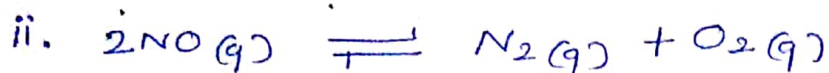
a $\rightarrow$ 54

(5)

a) i.

$$K_p = \frac{(P_{N_2(g)}) (P_{O_2(g)})}{(P_{NO(g)})^2}$$

(5)



	$4n$	n	ආරම්භක මවුල	} (3)
$2x$	$4n-x$	$n-x$	සමතුලිත මවුල	

සමතුලිතව පවතින වායු මවුල මත එකතුව = $5n$

සමතුලිතව පවතින NO(g) මවුල ($2x$) = $5n \times \frac{2}{100} = 0.1n$ (2)

$x = 0.05n$ (2)

සමතුලිතව පවතින $N_2(g)$ මවුල = $4n - 0.05n =$

= $3.95n$ (2)

සමතුලිතව පවතින $O_2(g)$ මවුල = $n - 0.05n$

= $0.95n$ (2)

මුළු පීඩනය

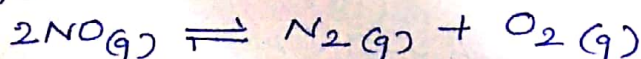
= p

$$K_p = \frac{\left(\frac{3.95n}{5n} \times p\right) \left(\frac{0.95n}{5n} \times p\right)}{\left(\frac{0.1n}{5n} \times p\right)^2}$$

(4+1)

= $3.75 \times 10^2 //$ (4)

වෙනත් උදාහරණ



	$4p$	p	ආරම්භක පීඩන	} (3)
$2p_1$	$4p-p_1$	$p-p_1$	සමතුලිත පීඩන	

$P_{NO} = \frac{2}{100} \times 5p$

$2p_1 = \frac{2}{100} \times 5p$

$p_1 = 0.05p$ (2)

$P_{N_2} = 4p - 0.05p = 3.95p$ (2)

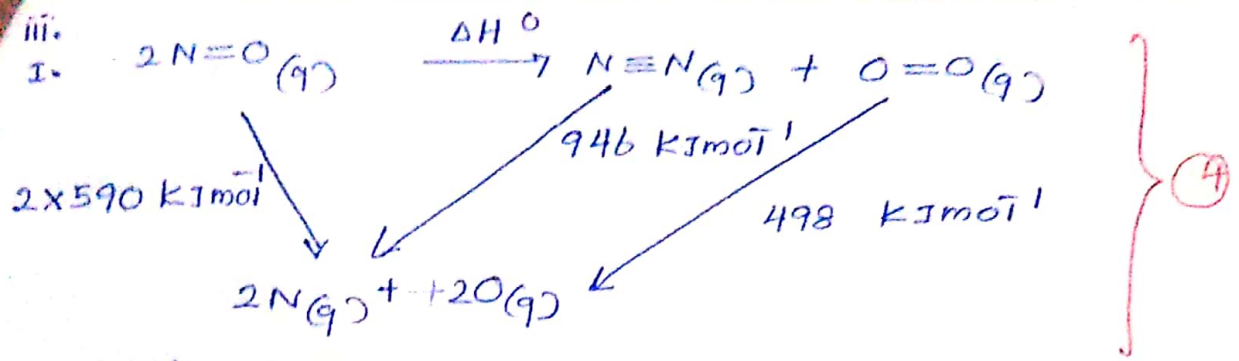
$P_{O_2} = p - 0.05p = 0.95p$ (2)

$P_{NO} = 0.05p \times 2 = 0.1p$ (2)

$$K_p = \frac{3.95p \times 0.95p}{(0.1p)^2} = 3.75 \times 10^2 //$$

(4+1)

(4)



හෙළි නියමයට අනුව

$$\Delta H^\circ = (2 \times 590) - (946 + 498) \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$$

$$= -264 \text{ kJmol}^{-1} \quad (2+1)$$

විකල්ප පිළිතුර

$$\Delta H^\circ = \sum \text{ප්‍රතිචක්‍රීකරණ ශක්ති} - \sum \text{ප්‍රතිචක්‍රීකරණ ශක්ති}$$

$$= (590 \times 2) - (946 + 498) \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$$

$$= -264 \text{ kJmol}^{-1} \quad (2+1)$$

II. • T_1 හි O_2 මවුල ප්‍රතිශතය $= \frac{0.95n}{5n} \times 100 = 19\%$ (3)

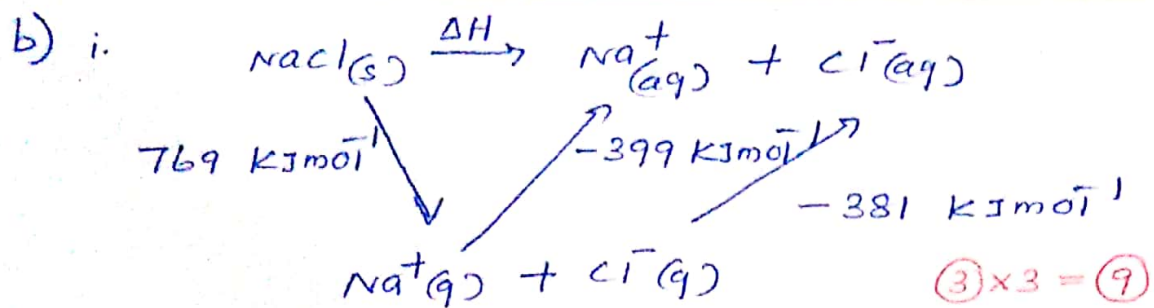
• T_2 හි O_2 මවුල ප්‍රතිශතය $= 10\%$.

• T_1 සහ T_2 දක්වා ද්‍රව්‍යය තෙක් විවිදි සමතුලිතය මට නැතිවේ. — (3)

• ΔH ඔසු ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවේ ΔH හි ලකුණ (-) වේ. — (3)

• $T_1 < T_2$ වේ. — (3)

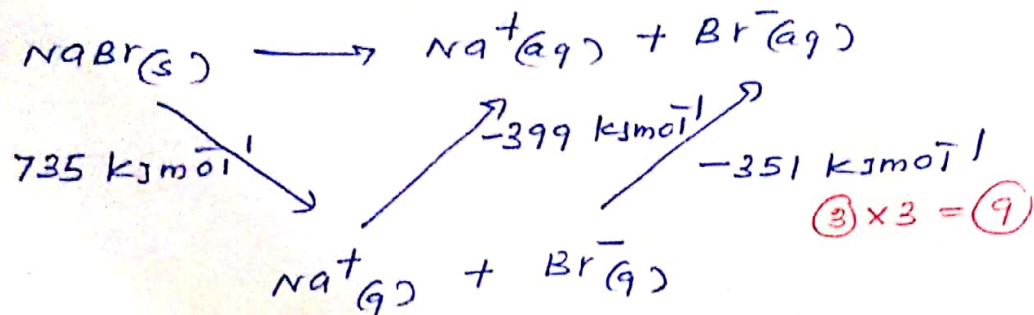
III. T_1 ද්‍රව්‍යයට වඩා අඩු ඝාතයකින් T_2 ද්‍රව්‍යයේදී ප්‍රතික්‍රියා සමතුලිතයට ලඟාවේ. — (3)



හෙළි නියමයට අනුව

$$\Delta H = 769 + (-399 - 381) \text{ kJmol}^{-1} \quad \text{--- (3+1)}$$

$$= -11 \text{ kJmol}^{-1} \quad \text{--- (3+1)}$$



හෙළි නියමයට අනුව

$$\Delta H = 735 + (-399 - 351) \text{ kJmol}^{-1} \quad \text{--- (3+1)}$$

$$= -15 \text{ kJmol}^{-1} \quad \text{--- (3+1)}$$

ii

NaCl සඳහා

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$= -11 \text{ kJmol}^{-1} - \left(\frac{+13}{1000} \text{ kJmol}^{-1} \right) \quad \text{--- (3+1)}$$

$$= -11.013 \text{ kJmol}^{-1} // \quad \text{--- (3+1)}$$

NaBr සඳහා

$$\Delta G = -15 \text{ kJmol}^{-1} - \left(\frac{15}{1000} \text{ kJmol}^{-1} \right) \quad \text{--- (3+1)}$$

$$= -15.018 \text{ kJmol}^{-1} // \quad \text{--- (3+1)}$$

iii ΔG හි අගය අනුව NaCl මගින් NaBr මගින් වඩාත් ඉහළින් ප්‍රතික්‍රියා වේ. --- (5)

5b-60

$$c) i. n_{HCl} = 0.05 \times \frac{20}{1000} \quad \text{--- (3+1)}$$

$$n_{HCl} = n_{OH^-} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$ii. [OH^-] = \frac{0.05 \times 20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} \quad \text{--- (3+1)}$$

$$= 0.04 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} // \quad \text{--- (3+1)}$$

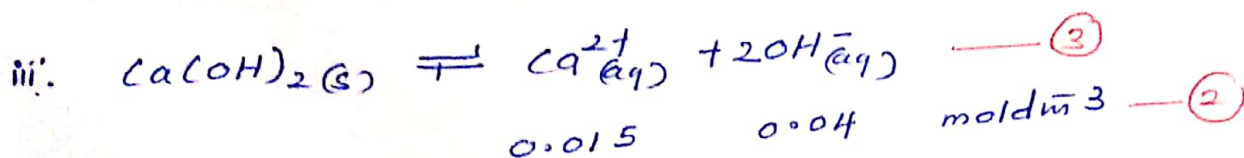
ii.

$$NaOH \text{ මගින් ලබන } [OH^-] = 0.01 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad \text{--- (2+1)}$$

$$Ca(OH)_2 \text{ මගින් ලබන } [OH^-] = 0.04 - 0.01 = 0.03 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$[Ca^{2+}]$$

$$= \frac{0.03}{2} = 0.015 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad \text{--- (2+1)}$$



$$0.015 \quad 0.04 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$K_{sp} = [Ca^{2+}(aq)] [OH^-(aq)]^2 \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$= 0.015 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times (0.04 \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^2 \quad \text{--- (4+1)}$$

$$= 2.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9} \quad \text{--- (4+1)}$$

50 - 40

$\text{Kupfer} = 2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (11)
 $\text{Zinn} = 2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (11)
 $\text{Zinn} = 2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (11)

$\text{Zinn} = 2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (11)
 $\text{Zinn} = 2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (11)
 $\text{Zinn} = 2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (11)

$K_p = \frac{(\text{eigenen})_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}{(\text{eigenen})_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$ (11)

$\frac{2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}} = 1$ (11)
 $\frac{2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}} = 1$ (11)

$\text{eigenen} = 2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (11)
 $\text{eigenen} = 2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (11)

$\text{eigenen} = 2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (11)
 $\text{eigenen} = 2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (11)

$\text{eigenen} = 2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (11)

$\text{eigenen} = 2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (11)

$\text{eigenen} = 2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (11)
 $\text{eigenen} = 2.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ (11)

$$K_D = \frac{[CH_3COOH]_{H_2O}}{[CH_3COOH]_{but}}$$

$$= \frac{0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}{0.125 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}$$

$$= 0.8 //$$

$$\text{and } \frac{[CH_3COOH]_{but}}{[CH_3COOH]_{aq}} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{0.125 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}{0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}} \quad (2+1)$$

$$1.25 // \quad (2+1)$$

units match.
[69-40]

$$6b) i) [H_2O_2] = \frac{n_{H_2O_2}}{V_{H_2O_2}} \quad (2)$$

$$n_{H_2O_2} = [H_2O_2] V_{H_2O_2} \quad (2)$$

$$n_{H_2O_2} = \frac{2}{5} n_{MnO_4^-} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{2}{5} n_{MnO_4^-} = [H_2O_2] V_{H_2O_2} \quad (2)$$

$$n_{MnO_4^-} = C_{MnO_4^-} \times V_{MnO_4^-} \quad (2)$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{2}{5} C_{MnO_4^-}}_{\text{constant}} \times V_{MnO_4^-} = [H_2O_2] \underbrace{V_{H_2O_2}}_{\text{constant}} \quad (2)$$

$$V_{MnO_4^-} \propto [H_2O_2]$$

example 26

$$[H_2O_2] = \frac{n_{H_2O_2}}{10 \times 10^{-3}} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (3+1)$$

$$n_{H_2O_2} = 0.1 \times 10^{-3} \times V_{MnO_4^-} \times \frac{2}{5} \quad (4)$$

$$[H_2O_2] = \frac{0.1 \times 10^{-3} \times V_{MnO_4^-} \times \frac{2}{5}}{10 \times 10^{-3}} \quad (4)$$

$$[H_2O_2] \propto V_{MnO_4^-}$$

$\text{MnO}_2 / \text{cm}^3$ — (1)
 30
 25
 20
 15
 10
 5
 0
 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
 Time / min
 14 26
 3 — (3) — (3)
 4 — (4)
 5 — (5)

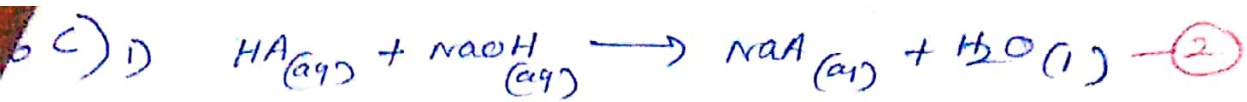
III. $t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{k}$ — (4)

$$k = \frac{0.693}{14 \text{ s.}} \quad \text{--- } (3+1)$$

$$= 0.0495 \quad \bar{S}' // \text{---} (3+1)$$

* 26 වන වන මාසය 2022 ^{වසර} 12-15 වන
 වන මාසය 2022 වන.

66-40

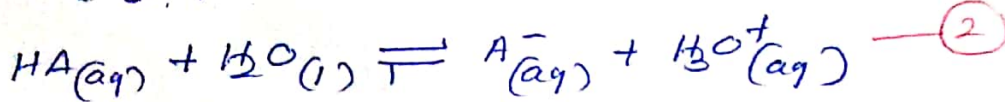


$$[HA] = \frac{0.5 \times 15.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}{10 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.78 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (2+1)$$

$$ii) \quad pH = -\log_{10} [H_3O^+(aq)] \quad (2)$$

$$2.5 = -\log_{10} [H_3O^+(aq)]$$

$$[H_3O^+] = 3.162 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (2+1)$$



සමතුලිත
භාගය.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0.78 - x & & x & & x & & \text{mol dm}^{-3} \\ 0.78 - 3.162 \times 10^{-3} & & 3.162 \times 10^{-3} & & 3.162 \times 10^{-3} & & \text{mol dm}^{-3} \end{array} \quad (2+1)$$

$$K_a = \frac{[A^-(aq)] [H_3O^+(aq)]}{[HA(aq)]} = \frac{(3.162 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^2}{0.78 - 3.162 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}} \quad (5) \quad (2+1)$$

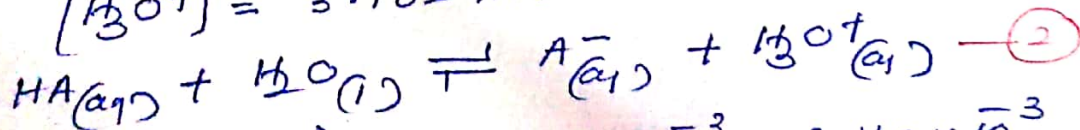
$$0.78 \gg 3.162 \times 10^{-3} \text{ නිසා} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{(3.162 \times 10^{-3})^2}{0.78} = 1.28 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (2+1)$$

සමතුලිත භාගය

$$pH = -\log_{10} [H_3O^+(aq)] = 2.5 \quad (2)$$

$$[H_3O^+] = 3.162 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (2+1)$$

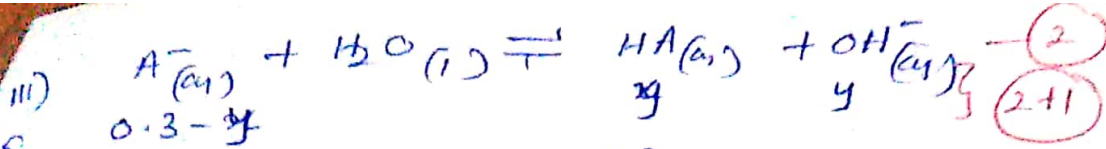


$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} (0.78 - 3.162 \times 10^{-3}) & & 3.162 \times 10^{-3} & & 3.162 \times 10^{-3} & & \text{mol dm}^{-3} \end{array} \quad (2+1)$$

$$K_a = \frac{[A^-(aq)] [H_3O^+(aq)]}{[HA(aq)]} = \frac{(3.162 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3})^2}{(0.78 - 3.162 \times 10^{-3}) \text{ mol dm}^{-3}} \quad (5) \quad (2+1)$$

$$0.78 \gg 3.162 \times 10^{-3} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{(3.162 \times 10^{-3})^2}{0.78} = 1.28 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (2+1)$$



$$[A^-] = \frac{0.5 \times 15.6 \times 10^{-3}}{25.6 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.304 \approx 0.3 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad \text{--- (2+1)}$$

$$K_b = \frac{[HA(aq)][OH^-(aq)]}{[A^-(aq)]} = \frac{y^2}{0.3 - y} \quad \text{--- (2+1)}$$

$$0.3 \gg y \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$K_b = \frac{K_w}{K_a} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-14}}{1.28 \times 10^{-5}} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} = \frac{y^2}{0.3} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$[OH^-] = y = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 10^{-15}}{1.28 \times 10^{-5}}} = \sqrt{2.34 \times 10^{-10}} = 1.53 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad \text{--- (2+1)}$$

$$pOH = -\log_{10} [OH^-] = -\log_{10} 1.53 \times 10^{-5} = 4.82$$

$$pH = 14 - 4.82 = 9.18 // \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

IV) A — (3)

V) HA — (4)

— (3)

A^- — (3)

66-70

൯ (a)

i. 1. Fe മുൻ Cu ക്രമത്തിൽ ക്രമം ചെയ്ത ചുരുക്ക
 താളം തന്നെ Fe ന്റെ Cu ക്രമത്തിൽ ക്രമം ചെയ്ത
 ചുരുക്ക താളം Cu ക്രമത്തിൽ ക്രമം ചെയ്ത Fe ക്രമത്തിൽ
 ക്രമം ചെയ്ത

(05)

II - ചുരുക്ക ചുരുക്ക Cu ക്രമത്തിൽ

(03)

III - ചുരുക്ക താളത്തിൽ Cu ക്രമത്തിൽ

IV - ചുരുക്ക ചുരുക്ക Cu ക്രമത്തിൽ

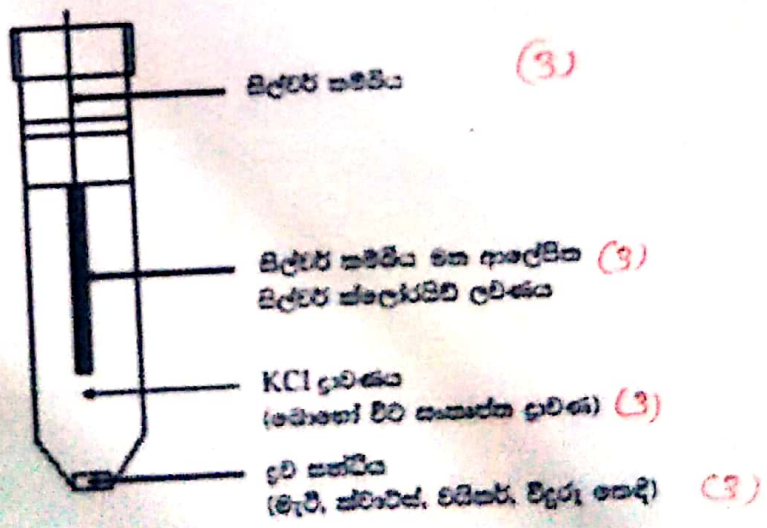
V - ചുരുക്ക - ചുരുക്ക ചുരുക്ക Cu ക്രമത്തിൽ

ചുരുക്ക Cu ക്രമത്തിൽ

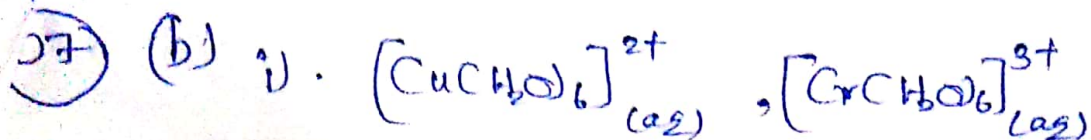
കുറഞ്ഞ ചുരുക്ക

(03)

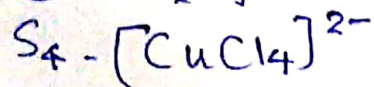
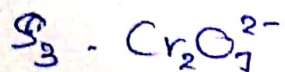
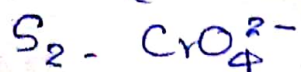
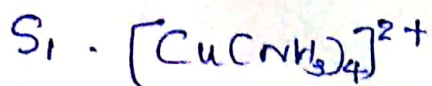
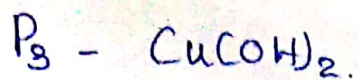
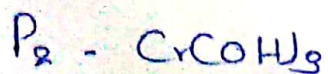
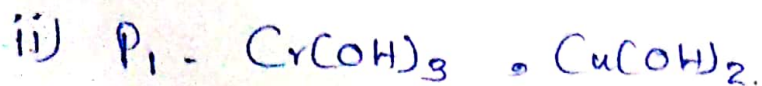
III



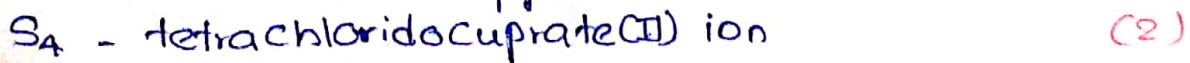
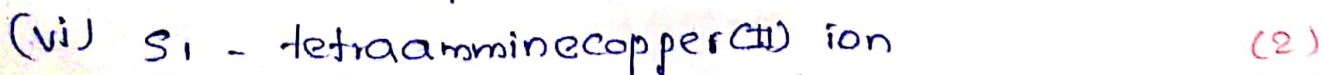
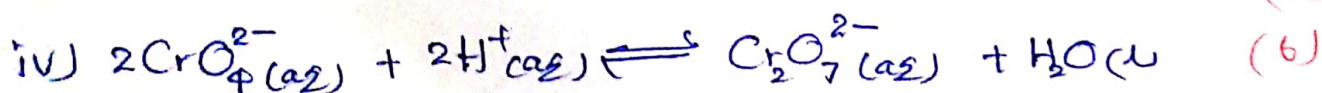
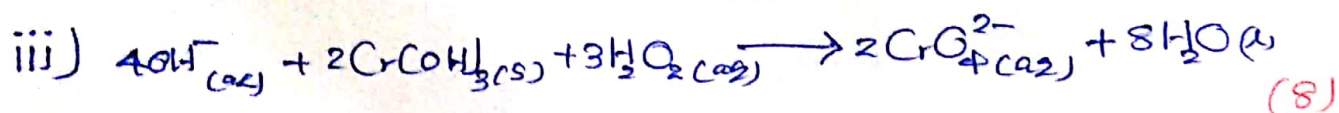
IV Ag ക്രമത്തിൽ ചുരുക്ക AgCl ക്രമം തന്നെ Cu ക്രമത്തിൽ
 ചുരുക്ക ചുരുക്ക Cl^- ക്രമം ചുരുക്ക ചുരുക്ക ക്രമത്തിൽ (04)



7x2.

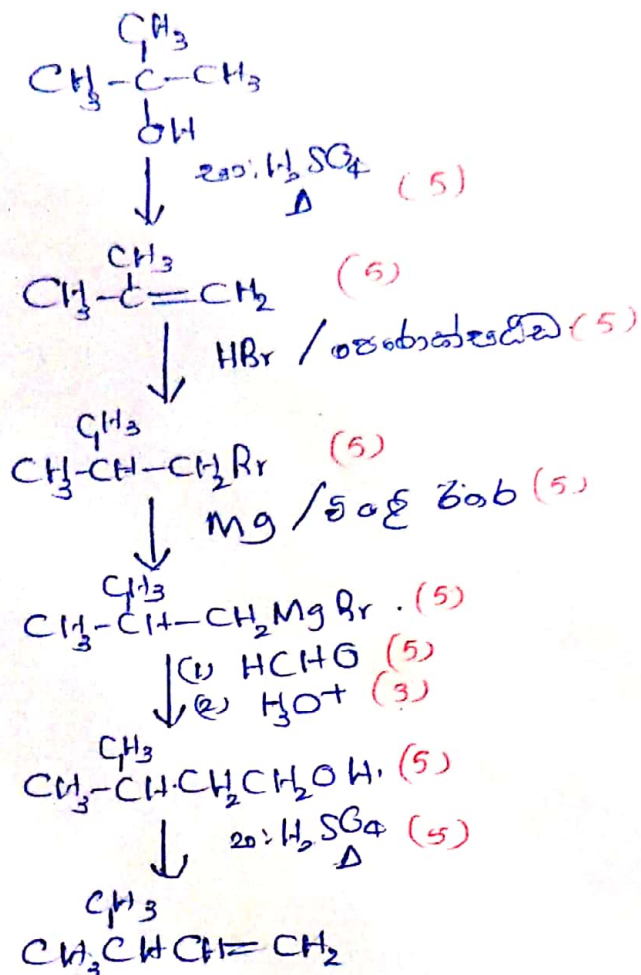


5x8 = 40

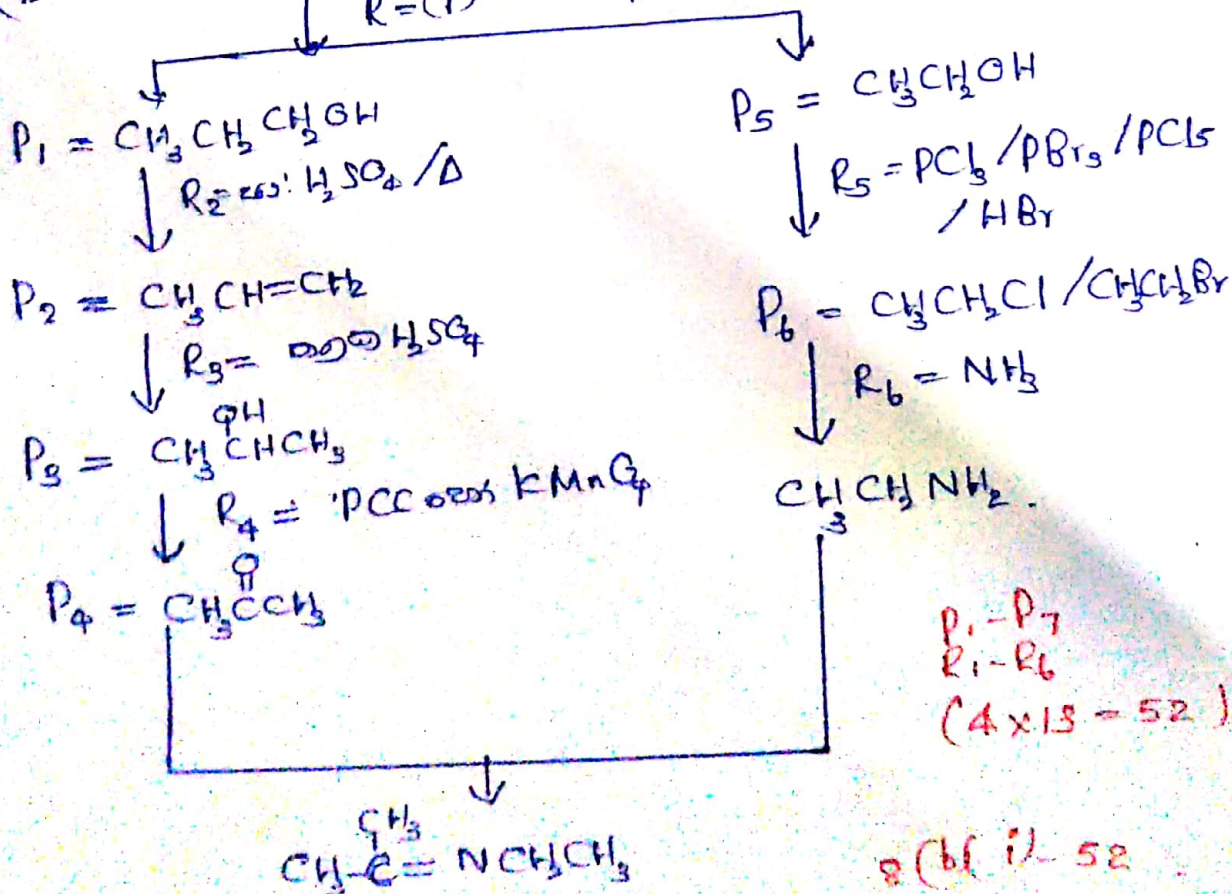
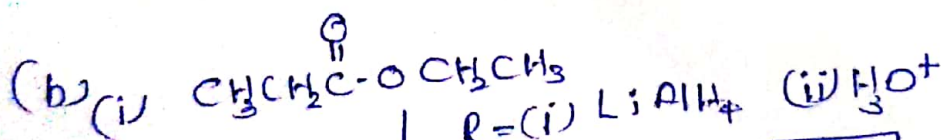


b-(T5)

8 (a)



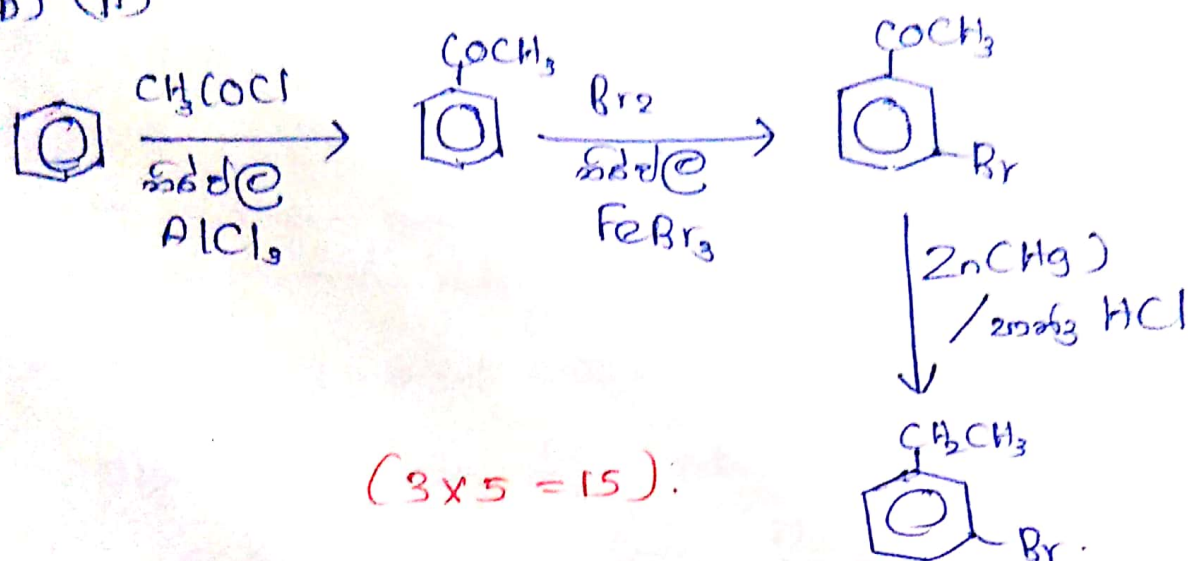
8(a) - 48



P₁ - P₇
R₁ - R₆
(4 × 13 = 52)

8(b) (i) - 52

(8) (b) (ii)



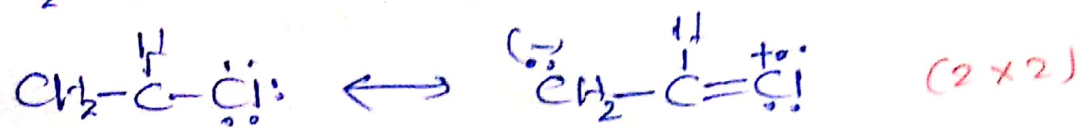
(3 x 5 = 15).

8(b) (ii) - 15

(C) i. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{Cl})\text{CH}_3$ രക്തം പുറം $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{Cl})\text{CH}_3$ പരിഷ്കരിക്കുക. (4)

രക്തം $\text{C}-\text{Cl}$ പരിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നതിന് പലതരം രീതികൾ ഉണ്ട്. (3) തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന രീതികൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് പരിഷ്കരിക്കുക. (3+3)

- $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCl}$ രക്തം പുറം $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}$ പരിഷ്കരിക്കുക.
- $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCl}$ രക്തം പരിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നതിന് പലതരം രീതികൾ ഉണ്ട്.



- $\text{C}-\text{Cl}$ പരിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നതിന് പലതരം രീതികൾ ഉണ്ട്. (3)

- $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCl}$ രക്തം പുറം $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}$ പരിഷ്കരിക്കുക. (3+3)

ii. $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCl}$ (5)

09

a) i. $X_1 - \text{MnO}_4^-$

$X_5 - \text{Cl}_2$

$X_2 - \text{MnO}_4^{2-}$

$X_6 - \text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2$

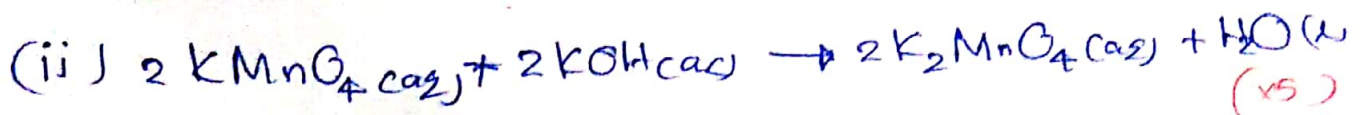
$X_3 - \text{MnO}_2$

$X_7 - [\text{MnCl}_4]^{2-}$

$X_4 - \text{Mn}^{2+}$

$X_8 - \text{MnS}$

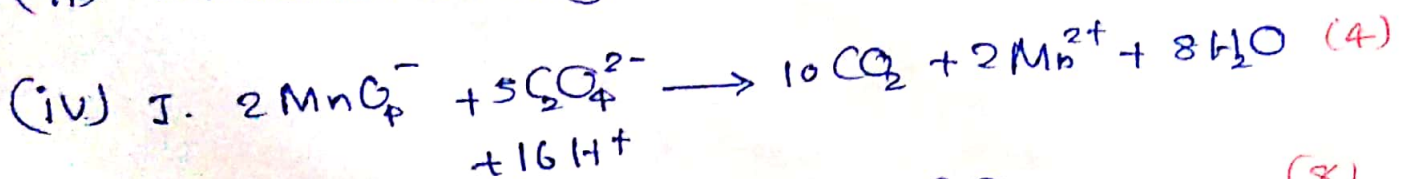
(4x8)



(x5)

(iii) tetrachloridomanganate(II) ion.

(2)



(4)

+ 16 H⁺

II. අනුක්‍රමයේ ප්‍රතික්ෂේප - $\text{K}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$
 ක්ෂේත්‍රය - KMnO_4

(8)

III. ප්‍රතික්ෂේපයේ ප්‍රතික්ෂේපය වෙනස් කිරීම

(5)

IV. අවස්ථා $\rightarrow$ වෙනස්

(5)

V. නැවත

පර්යායය අතර වෙනස් 0.1 cm³ ට වඩා
 අඩු විය යුතුය.

(10)

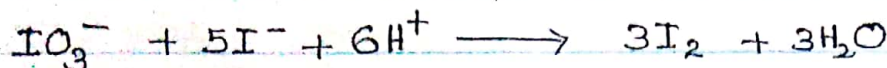
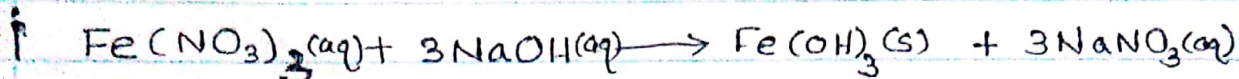
VI. පරමාණුක පරමාණුක ලෙස පැවතීම.
 ස්ථායී පරමාණුක ලෙස පැවතීම.

(x4)

Q-a

75

09. b.



(02) x 5

ii Fe_2O_3 වල මවුලික ස්කන්ධ = 160 g mol⁻¹ (01)

$$n_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3} = \frac{0.152 \text{ g}}{160 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 9.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$= 9.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$n_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3} : n_{\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3} : n_{\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3} = 1 : 2 : 2 \quad (02)$$

$$\therefore 25.0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ ක් තුළ ඇති } \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \text{ ඉලා/ලය} \left. \vphantom{\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3} \right\} = 2 \times 9.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad (01)$$

$$= 1.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$250.0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ ක් තුළ ඇති } \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \text{ ඉලා/ලය} = 1.9 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{250.0}{25.0} \quad (02)$$

$$= 1.9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$\text{ආවේණික මවුලයේ } \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \text{ ස්කන්ධය} = 1.9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol} \times 242 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \quad (02)$$

$$= 4.598 \text{ g}$$

$$\approx 4.60 \text{ g} \quad (02)$$

$$\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \text{ ස්කන්ධ } \% = \frac{4.60 \text{ g}}{6.0 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \quad (02)$$

$$= 76.67\% \quad (02)$$

$$\text{Z 3වැනි } 50.0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ ක ඇති } \text{Fe}^{3+} \text{ ඉලා/ලය} = 1.9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol} \times \frac{50}{250} \quad (02)$$

$$\text{නැවත තවත් ලද 3වැනි } 100.0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ ඇති } \left. \vphantom{\text{Fe}^{3+}} \right\} \text{Fe}^{3+} \text{ ඉලා/ලය} = 1.9 \times 10^{-2} \times \frac{50}{250} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{නැවත තවත් ලද 3වැනි } 25.0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ ඇති } \left. \vphantom{\text{Fe}^{3+}} \right\} \text{Fe}^{3+} \text{ ඉලා/ලය} = 1.9 \times 10^{-2} \times \frac{50}{250} \times \frac{25}{100} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$= 9.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$n_{\text{Fe}^{3+}} : n_{\text{I}_2} = 2 : 1$$

$$\text{Fe}^{3+} \text{ සමග ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවෙන් } \text{I}_2 \text{ ඉලා/ලය} = \frac{1}{2} \times 9.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$= 4.75 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

No:

Date:

$$\text{ප්‍රතික්‍රියා කළ } \text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} \text{ ප්‍රමාණය} = 0.10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 13.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3 \quad (02)$$

$$= 1.35 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$n_{\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}} : n_{\text{I}_2} = 2 : 1 \quad (02)$$

$$\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} \text{ සමඟ ප්‍රතික්‍රියා කරන } \text{I}_2 \text{ ප්‍රමාණය} = 1.35 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \times \frac{1}{2} \quad (02)$$

$$= 6.75 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$\text{IO}_3^- \text{ මගින් ලැබෙන } \text{I}_2 \text{ ප්‍රමාණය} = 6.75 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$= 4.75 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$n_{\text{IO}_3^-} : n_{\text{I}_2} = 1 : 3 \quad (02)$$

$$\therefore 25.0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ තුළ ඇති } \text{IO}_3^- \text{ ප්‍රමාණය} = \frac{1}{3} \times 4.75 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$250.0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ තුළ } \text{IO}_3^- \text{ ප්‍රමාණය} = \frac{2}{3} \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{100}{25} \times \frac{250}{50} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$= 13.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \quad (02)$$

$$\text{KIO}_3 \text{ වල මවුලික ස්කන්ධය} = 214 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \quad (02)$$

$$250.0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ තුළ } \text{KIO}_3 \text{ ස්කන්ධය} = 13.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \times 214 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \quad (02)$$

$$= 0.285 \text{ g} \quad (02)$$

$$\text{KIO}_3 \text{ } \% = \frac{0.285 \text{ g}}{6.0 \text{ g}} \times 100 \% \quad (02)$$

$$= 4.75 \% \quad (02)$$

iii IO_3^- හා I^- අතර ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවට අවශ්‍ය අවම වශයෙන් IO_3^- සාන්ද්‍රණය I^- සාන්ද්‍රණයට වඩා වැඩි විය යුතුය. (02)

iv. I_2 , I^- සමඟ ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවෙන් ඇතිවන I_3^- අයන සහ ඔක්සිජන් අයන අතර ඇතිවන IO_3^- අයන සාන්ද්‍රණය අනුපාතික විය යුතුය. (02)

v. විද්‍යුත් විච්ඡේදන හා විච්ඡේදනය (01 + 01)

675