1. State Henry's law. Give one application of the law.
2. a) $A$ and $B$ liquids on mixing produces a warm solution. What type of deviation from Raoult's law is there?
b) Give one application of Reverse Osmosis.
3. "The solution of a non-volatile solute boils at a higher temperature than the pure solvent". State this relationship on a graphic diagram.
4. Differentiate between order and molecularity of a reaction.
5. a) Complete the reaction :

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}+\mathrm{HBr} \xrightarrow{\text { peroxide }} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

b) What are enantiomers ?
6. a) Calculate the half-life of a first order reaction if rate constant is $200 \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$.
b) What is meant by threshold energy? How is it related to average energy possessed by the molecules?
7. Give chemical equations (only) to explain the following reactions:
a) Swarts reaction
b) Fittig reaction
(2)
8. a) Haloarenes are less reactive towards nucleophilic substitution reaction.

Give any two reasons.
b) Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of reactivity towards $\mathrm{SN}^{2}$ replacement.

1-bromobutane, 1-bromo-2, 2-dimethyl propane,
1-brome-2-methyl butane, 1-bromo-3-methyl butane
9. How will you bring about the following conversions?
a) But-1-ene to But-2-ene
b) Toluene to Benzyl alcohol
c) Benzene to 4-bromo nitrobenzene
10. a) Define van't Hoff factor.
b) $\quad 200 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of an aqueous solution of a protein contain 1.26 g of the protein. The osmotic pressure of such a solution at 300 K is found to be $2.57 \times 10^{-3}$ bar. Calculate the molar mass of the protein. $\mathrm{R}=0.083 \mathrm{~L}^{\mathrm{L}}$ barmol ${ }^{-1} \mathrm{~K}^{-1}$.
11. The rate of a reaction quadruples when the temperature changes from 293 K to 313 K . Calculate the energy of activation assuming that it does not change with temperature. $\mathrm{R}=8.314 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$.

