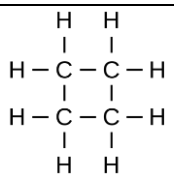
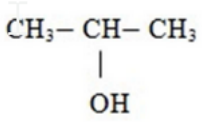
Kerala SSLC Model exam 2023

Chemistry Answer Key

By www.educationobserver.com

Qn No	Answer
1	$3d^5\ 4s^1$
2	22.4 L
3	H_2
4	Vanadium pentoxide (V_2O_5)
5	$CH_2 = CH_2$
6	a. Blue colour fades and becomes white b dehydrating agent
7	a . Zinc b. Low boiling point.
8	a. Propene b. Thermal Cracking.
9	a. 2 moles b. 34g
10	a. Benzene b. C_6H_6
11	a. 10 L b) decreases 2 atm c) Boyle's law
12	 a. Cyclobutene b. C_4H_8 c. CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_3
13	a. $1S^22s^22P^63s^23p^63d^64s^2$ b. b . 8 c. have high melting and boiling points; form compounds which are often paramagnetic; show variable oxidation states; form coloured ions and compounds;

14	a. Here oxidation and reduction take place simultaneously, so, it is a redox reaction b. A layer of Silved (Ag) deposited on the Copper(Cu) plate. c. $Cu \rightarrow Cu^{2}+2e^{-}$
15	a . Acid b. Ethanoic Acid c. In the manufacture of rayon In the rubber and silk industry Vinegar production
16	a. $2NO+O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NO_2$+ Heat b. (i)forward reaction rate increases. (ii)forward reaction rate increases. c. catalyst does not affect the position of equilibrium and hence it does not have any effect on a reversible reaction at equilibrium
17	a. CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-OH b. CH_3-O-CH_2-CH_3 c. Methoxy Ethane  d.
18	a. Bauxite b. Leeching c. Electricity d. Cryolite is added to alumina to reduce melting point and increase its electrical conductivity
19	a. $1s^2\ 2s^2\ 2p^6 3s^2$ b. 2 c. AB

20	a. Chemical energy is converted into electrical energy. b. Mg c. $Cu^{2+} + 2^{e-}$ --->Cu d. 3