				_								1	Canyadri Colleo	CENTRA	Management +		
U	SN													Adyar, Manga	lore	10CH	HE12/22
		I	Tirs	t/Se	col	nd	Sei	mes	stei	·B	.Е.	Degree Ex	amina	tion. A	ug./Se	ept.202	20
								E	Eng	jin	ee	ering Ch	emist	ry	8	1	-
,	Tim	e: 2	8 hrs									0			N	Max. M	arks:100
-	Not	te: .	Ans	wer	any	FI	VE.	full	l qu	esti	ons	, choosing a	t least T	WO from	each	part.	
												PART – A		<u> </u>			
	1	a.	Ch	oose	the	corr	rect	ansv	wers	for	the	following :		C			
			i)	Tł re	ie E spec	° va tive	ilue ilv w	of 1 vhic	neta h of	il ele the	ectro foll	odes ABC and	d D are	3.0V, -0.7 duce high	7V, +0 est em).33V an f?	d +0.80V
				A)	AB		iy v	v III C		B)	BC		C) CD	auce mgn	D) AD	
			ii)	W	hen	the	con	cen	trati	on c	of th	e chloride ior	Ag/Age	l electrode	increa	ases, the	reduction
				pc A)	Inci	ial (reas	of th es	e el	ectro	ode. R)	Ren	nains same	C) Dec	reases	D,) None o	fthese
ć			iii)	El	ectro	ode	pot	entia	al of	f a n	neta	l dipped in sa	ime elect	rolyte of s	ome ic	onic con	centration
				is	calc	ulat	ed b	y:				9		1	·		
				A) C)	Kird	nsı chot	equa ff eo	uati	n ion				D) Non	e of these	quation	n	
			iv)	G	lass	elec	troc	le ca	an be	e co	nsid	lered for an ex	ample of				
-				A) Pri	mar	y re	fere	nce	elec	troc	le	B) Ion	selective e	lectroc	le	
		b.	De	C) fine s) Sec ingl	conc e el	iary ectr	rete ode	eren pote	ce e entia	lecti 1. D	rode erive an expre	D) Non ession for	e of these single ele	ctrode	notentia	(04 Marks)
									per			· · · · · · ·		ingle ele		potentia	(06 Marks)
		c.	Wr	ite th	e ha	lf co	ell a	nd r	het c	ell 1		tion of the fol	lowing ce $\pm 0.8 \text{V}$	ell and cal	$\frac{1}{2m}$	the emf $a^+(0, 15)$	of the cell $m)/A q$
			at 2	90K	. (01	lven		011	C al	lu A	g ai	e -0.44 v allu	+0.8 v) F	e/Fe (0.0	2111 <i>)</i> // <i>P</i>	ig (0.15)	(06 Marks)
		d.	A	conce	entra	ntior	i ce	ll is	s co	nstr	ucte	d by dipping	copper	electrodes	in 0.0	025M ai	nd 0.35M
			Cu	SO ₄ s	solut	1011.	. In	e en	11 01	the	cel	I is 0.0338V a	t 298K. C	alculate t	he vale	ency of c	opper. (04 Marks)
	-		~1		4					~			CY				,
	2	a.	Ch i)	oose In	the P./I		ect	ansv	wers	for	the	following : t formed on b	oth the el	ectrodes d	uring	lischarge	2
			1)	A 🍆	P_b	Cl_2	2 0 41	liciy		B)	P _b S	O_4	$C) P_bO_c$	2	D D) None (of these
)			ii)	W	hich	n am	iong	; the	foll	owi	ng t	pattery is non-	rechargea	able?	-		
		G);;;)) Z _n	– M	$l_n O_2$	ora	mor	B)	P _b –	- P _b O ₂ ior than that th	C) N1 –	MH MH	D tarias b) N1 – C	d
			- m)	A) Th	ey a	re li	ght	in w	veig	ht	ior than that t	B) The	y produce	D.C. c	urrent at	low cost
				C)) Th	ey a	re e	co-f	rien	dly	G		D) The	y are easil	y fabri	cated	
			iv)	In	whi	ich ł	batte	ery a	ı key	(CO)	mpc Soo	onent is separa	(ted from C)	the rest of	f the ba	ittery	fthasa
				A) P []	mai	y Da	iller	у	Ъ)	360	ondary battery	(C) Kes	erve batter	y D) None ((04 Marks)
		b.	Wh	at ar	e pri	imaı	y ba	atter	y? I	Desc	ribe	e the construct	ion and v	vorking of	Zin-ai	r battery	(06 Marks)
		c.	Wr	ite a	ny t	four	dif	fere	ence	bet	wee	en battery an	d fuel co	ell. Expla	in the	constru	ction and
		1	WO	rking	ofI	H_2/C	D_2 fu	iel c	ell.		••	<u> </u>		CC .			(06 Marks)
		a.	EX	Jiain	ine	10110	JWII	ig c	nara	cter	ISTIC	s of battery: 1) Energy	emciency	11) Ca	apacity.	(U4 Marks)
					6												
				Ċ								1 of 3					
		4	6	•													
		Ć)														



- 10CHE12/22
- 3 Choose the correct answers for the following : a. The flux used in Galvanization is: i) A) NH_4Cl B) BaC l_2 C) NaCl D) MgC l_2 Sacrificial anode method of protecting a metal is an example of ii) A) Anodic protection B) Anodizing C) Cathodic protection D) Organic coating iii) Pitting corrosion can be explained on the basis of A) Crevice corrosion B) Differential aeration D) Bimetallic corrosion C) Stress corrosion Polarization of anode results in iv) A) Increase in rate of corrosion B) Decrease in rate of corrosion C) Corrosion remains same D) None of these (04 Marks) What is corrosion? Explain electrochemical theory of corrosion. b. (06 Marks) Explain the following types of corrosion: i) Pitting corrosion ii) Bimetallic corrosion c. (06 Marks) d. Explain how the following factors affect the rate of corrosion: i) Anodic and cathodic area ii) Nature of corrosion product. (04 Marks) Choose the correct answers for the following : 4 a. i) The function of complexing agent in the electrolytic bath is to A) Increase conductivity B) Maintain metal ion concentration C) Increase in the metal ion concentration D) None of these The practical decomposition potential is greater than the theoretical decomposition ii) potential because of A) Ionisation **B**) Dissociation C) Polarization D) None of these In electroplating the article to be plated is subjected to pickling. This is to iii) A) Remove oxide scale B) Remove grease and oil C) Increase the rate of plating D) None of these At very high current density the nature of the electrodeposit is iv) B) Burnt deposit A) Fine grained C) Inrregular D) None of these (04 Marks) What is metal finishing? Write the technological importance of metal finishing. b. (03 Marks) c. What is electroless plating? What are its advantages? Explain electroless plating of nickel. (07 Marks) Explain how the following factors affect the nature of electro deposit : d. i) Current density ii) pH iii) Throwing power. (06 Marks) PART – B 5 Choose the correct answers for the following : a. The bomb calorimeter experiment is carried out to determine the calorific value of i) B) Liquid fuel C) Gaseous fuel A) Solid fuel D) Both A and B ii) Which of the following is not a secondary fuel A) Coal gas B) Producer gas C) Water gas D) Natural gas iii) Quality of diesel fuel is expressed in A) Octane Number B) Butane Number C) Cetane Number D) Decane number Photovoltaic cell consists of iv) A) N-P junction B) P-N-P junction C) N-P-N junction D) None of these (04 Marks) What is petroleum cracking? With a neat sketch explain fluidised catalytic cracking process. b. (06 Marks) What is meant by knocking? Explain the mechanism of knocking. c. (06 Marks) d. Write a note on power alcohol. (04 Marks) 2 of 3



10CHE12/22

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0	a.	Choose the correct answers	s for the following :		
		1) Eulectic and Eulector	\mathbf{D} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{A} a system	C) Fo C system	D) Nama of these
		A) water system	B) P _b -Ag system	C) Fe-C system	D) None of these
		ii) iii one component s	system, if the degrees	of freedom is zero,	men me maximum
			B) 2	C) 1	(\mathbf{D}) 3
		iii) Which among the fol	D) 2 lowing is an example t	C) I For two phase two come	D) 3 nonent system?
		A) Water and Keroser	lowing is an example i	B) Water and Ethano	1
		C) Water and ether		D) Water and salt sol	ution
		iv) Conductometric titrat	ion is an example for	titration	ution
		A) Iodometric	B) Red-ox	<u> </u>	D) Complexometric
		A) lodolilette	D) Red-0X	C) acid-base	(04 Marks)
	b.	With neat sketch, explain th	ne phase diagram of wa	ater system.	(08 Marks)
	c.	Write a note on lever rule w	with respect to P _b -Ag sy	ystem.	(03 Marks)
	d.	Explain the theory and inst	rumentation of conduc	tometric titration.	(05 Marks)
			•		
7	a.	Choose correct answers for	r the following :	1	
		i) Which of the following	ng polymer can be vulo	canized?	
		A) Polyethylene	B) Teflon	C) Neoprene	D) Epoxy
		ii) The monomer used in	n the synthesis of epox	y resin is	
		A) Bisphenol A and e	pichloro hydrin	B) Bisphenol and Fer	maldehyde
		C) Epichlorohydrin ar	nd Fermaldehyde	D) Bisphenol and alk	yl isocyanate
		iii) Conducting form of p	olyaniline is		
		A) Nigraniline	B) Leucoemeraldine	C) Emeraldine	D) Pernigraniline
		iv) The commercial nam	e of polytetra-fluero et	hylene is	
		A) Teflon	B) Fetcon	C) Bakelity	D) Plexi glass
	1.	What are galves and Evel	n addition and action	ation nolumonization .	(04 Marks)
	D.	what are polymers? Explai	n addition and condens	sation polymerization	(05 Marks)
	c.	Explain the manufacture of	nlastic by the followir	ng method	(US Marks)
		i) Injection moulding ii)) Extrusion	ig method.	(08 Marks)
	d.	Write the south a size and south	lication of enovy resin		(03 Marks)
		write the synthesis and app			(00 1.14115)
		write the synthesis and app	fileation of epoxy resin		
8	a.	Choose the correct answers	s for the following :		
8	a.	Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w	s for the following : vater is determined by	method.	
8	a.	 Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric	method. C) Colorimetric	D) Winkler
8	a.	 Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by	method. C) Colorimetric process	D) Winkler
8	a.	 Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B	D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda
8	a.	 Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is	D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda
8	a.	 Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A) K₂Cr₂O₇ 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K ₂ CrO ₄	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) (NH) ₂ S ₂ O ₃	D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch
8	a.	 Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A) K₂Cr₂O₇ iv) Which among the fol 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K ₂ CrO ₄ lowing causes tempora	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) (NH) ₂ S ₂ O ₃ my hardness in water:	D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch
8	a.	 Write the synthesis and app Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A) K₂Cr₂O₇ iv) Which among the fol A) CaSO₄ 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K ₂ CrO ₄ lowing causes tempora B) CaCl ₂	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) (NH) ₂ S ₂ O ₃ ury hardness in water: C) MgSO ₄	D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch D) Ca(HCO ₃) ₂
8	a.	 Write the synthesis and app Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A) K₂Cr₂O₇ iv) Which among the fol A) CaSO₄ 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K_2CrO_4 lowing causes tempora B) $CaCl_2$	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) $(NH)_2S_2O_3$ my hardness in water: C) MgSO ₄	 D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch D) Ca(HCO₃)₂ (04 Marks)
8	a.	 Write the synthesis and app Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A) K₂Cr₂O₇ iv) Which among the fol A) CaSO₄ 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K_2CrO_4 lowing causes tempora B) $CaCl_2$ er? Explain the determ	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) (NH) ₂ S ₂ O ₃ my hardness in water: C) MgSO ₄ ination of total hardnes	 D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch D) Ca(HCO₃)₂ (04 Marks) ss of water by EDTA
8	a.	 Write the synthesis and app Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A A) K₂Cr₂O₇ iv) Which among the fol A) CaSO₄ 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K_2CrO_4 lowing causes tempora B) $CaCl_2$ er? Explain the determ	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) $(NH)_2S_2O_3$ my hardness in water: C) MgSO ₄ ination of total hardnes	 D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch D) Ca(HCO₃)₂ (04 Marks) ss of water by EDTA (06 Marks)
8	a.	 Write the synthesis and app Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A) K₂Cr₂O₇ iv) Which among the fol A) CaSO₄ What is meant by hard water method. 100ml of sample of H₂C 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K_2CrO_4 lowing causes tempora B) $CaCl_2$ er? Explain the determ	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) $(NH)_2S_2O_3$ my hardness in water: C) MgSO ₄ ination of total hardness of 0.01MEDTA for the idea of filtered. The	 D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch D) Ca(HCO₃)₂ (04 Marks) ss of water by EDTA (06 Marks) titration. In another
8	a. 6. c.	 Write the synthesis and app Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A) K₂Cr₂O₇ iv) Which among the fol A) CaSO₄ What is meant by hard water method. 100ml of sample of H₂C experiment 100ml of water 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K_2CrO_4 lowing causes tempora B) $CaCl_2$ er? Explain the determ	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) $(NH)_2S_2O_3$ my hardness in water: C) MgSO ₄ ination of total hardness of 0.01MEDTA for the boiled and filtered. The	D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch D) Ca(HCO ₃) ₂ (04 Marks) ss of water by EDTA (06 Marks) titration. In another he fitrate consumers
8	a. b. c.	 Write the synthesis and app Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A A) K₂Cr₂O₇ iv) Which among the fol A) CaSO₄ What is meant by hard wate method. 100ml of sample of H₂C experiment 100ml of wate 9.7ml of 0.01MEDTA. One 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K_2CrO_4 lowing causes tempora B) $CaCl_2$ er? Explain the determ Consumed 18.3ml er sample was gently Calculate total hardn	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) $(NH)_2S_2O_3$ ary hardness in water: C) MgSO ₄ ination of total hardness of 0.01MEDTA for the boiled and filtered. The ess, temporary hardness	D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch D) Ca(HCO ₃) ₂ (04 Marks) ss of water by EDTA (06 Marks) titration. In another he fitrate consumers less and permanent
8	a. b. c.	 Write the synthesis and app Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A) K₂Cr₂O₇ iv) Which among the fol A) CaSO₄ What is meant by hard wate method. 100ml of sample of H₂C experiment 100ml of wate 9.7ml of 0.01MEDTA. On the hard method. 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K_2CrO_4 lowing causes tempora B) $CaCl_2$ er? Explain the determ Cansumed 18.3ml r sample was gently Calculate total hardn	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) $(NH)_2S_2O_3$ by hardness in water: C) MgSO ₄ ination of total hardness of 0.01MEDTA for the boiled and filtered. The ess, temporary hardness	D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch D) Ca(HCO ₃) ₂ (04 Marks) ss of water by EDTA (06 Marks) titration. In another he fitrate consumers less and permanent (06 Marks) (04 Marks)
8	a. b. c. d.	 Write the synthesis and app Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A) K₂Cr₂O₇ iv) Which among the fol A) CaSO₄ What is meant by hard water method. 100ml of sample of H₂C experiment 100ml of water 9.7ml of 0.01MEDTA. Ohardness. Explain the determination O 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K_2CrO_4 lowing causes tempora B) $CaCl_2$ er? Explain the determ Consumed 18.3ml calculate total hardn	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) $(NH)_2S_2O_3$ ury hardness in water: C) MgSO ₄ ination of total hardness of 0.01MEDTA for the boiled and filtered. The ess, temporary hardness	D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch D) Ca(HCO ₃) ₂ (04 Marks) ss of water by EDTA (06 Marks) titration. In another he fitrate consumers ness and permanent (06 Marks) (04 Marks)
8	a. b. c. d.	 Write the synthesis and app Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A) K₂Cr₂O₇ iv) Which among the fol A) CaSO₄ What is meant by hard wate method. 100ml of sample of H₂C experiment 100ml of wate 9.7ml of 0.01MEDTA. On hardness. Explain the determination On the sample of H₂C 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K_2CrO_4 lowing causes tempora B) $CaCl_2$ er? Explain the determ Consumed 18.3ml of sample was gently Calculate total hardn COD of the given wast	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) $(NH)_2S_2O_3$ my hardness in water: C) MgSO ₄ ination of total hardness of 0.01MEDTA for the boiled and filtered. The ess, temporary hardness	D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch D) Ca(HCO ₃) ₂ (04 Marks) ss of water by EDTA (06 Marks) titration. In another he fitrate consumers ness and permanent (06 Marks) (04 Marks)
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8	a. b. c. d.	 Write the synthesis and app Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A A) K₂Cr₂O₇ iv) Which among the fol A) CaSO₄ What is meant by hard wate method. 100ml of sample of H ₂ C experiment 100ml of wate 9.7ml of 0.01MEDTA. On hardness. Explain the determination O	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K_2CrO_4 lowing causes tempora B) $CaCl_2$ er? Explain the determ Calculate total hardn COD of the given wast **** 3 of 3	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) $(NH)_2S_2O_3$ ary hardness in water: C) MgSO ₄ ination of total hardness of 0.01MEDTA for the boiled and filtered. The ess, temporary hardness	D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch D) Ca(HCO ₃) ₂ (04 Marks) ss of water by EDTA (06 Marks) titration. In another he fitrate consumers less and permanent (06 Marks) (04 Marks)
8	a. b. c. d.	 Write the synthesis and app Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A) K₂Cr₂O₇ iv) Which among the fol A) CaSO₄ What is meant by hard wate method. 100ml of sample of H₂C experiment 100ml of wate 9.7ml of 0.01MEDTA. O hardness. Explain the determination O 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K_2CrO_4 lowing causes tempora B) $CaCl_2$ er? Explain the determ 0 consumed 18.3ml of r sample was gently Calculate total hardn COD of the given wast **** 3 of 3	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) $(NH)_2S_2O_3$ my hardness in water: C) MgSO ₄ ination of total hardness of 0.01MEDTA for the boiled and filtered. The ess, temporary hardness	D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch D) Ca(HCO ₃) ₂ (04 Marks) ss of water by EDTA (06 Marks) titration. In another he fitrate consumers less and permanent (06 Marks) (04 Marks)
8	a. b. c. d.	 Write the synthesis and app Choose the correct answers i) Surphate content in w A) Gravimetric ii) Desalination of water A) Reverse osmosis iii) Indicator used in the A) K₂Cr₂O₇ iv) Which among the fol A) CaSO₄ What is meant by hard water method. 100ml of sample of H₂C experiment 100ml of water 9.7ml of 0.01MEDTA. Chardness. 	s for the following : vater is determined by B) Iodometric can be carried out by B) Electrodyalisis determination of chlor B) K_2CrO_4 lowing causes tempora B) $CaCl_2$ er? Explain the determ Calculate total hardn COD of the given wast ***** 3 of 3	method. C) Colorimetric process C) Both A and B ide, content in water is C) (NH) ₂ S ₂ O ₃ my hardness in water: C) MgSO ₄ ination of total hardness of 0.01MEDTA for the boiled and filtered. The ess, temporary hardness e water sample.	D) Winkler D) Lime-Soda D) Starch D) Ca(HCO ₃) ₂ (04 Marks) ss of water by EDTA (06 Marks) titration. In another he fitrate consumers tess and permanent (06 Marks) (04 Marks)
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