

Model Paper Chemistry Objective

Intermediate Part – I (11th Class) Examination Session 2012-2013 and onward

Total marks: 17 Paper Code _____ Time Allowed: 20 minutes

Note:- You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct: fill that circle in front of that question number. Use marker or pen to fill the circles. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question.

Q.No	Question	A	B	C	D
1	Empirical formula of Glucose is	C_2HO	CH_2O	CHO_2	C_2H_2O
2	The number of molecules present in 9.0 gm of pure water are	3.01×10^{23}	6.02×10^{23}	9.03×10^{23}	1.20×10^{24}
3	The drying agent used in a desiccator is	Lithium Chloride	Sodium Chloride	Potassium Chloride	Calcium Chloride
4	The highest temperature at which a substance can exist as liquid, is called its	Absolute	Consolute	Critical Temperature	Transition Temperature
5	The boiling point of water at Mount Everest is	$69^\circ C$	$74^\circ C$	$79^\circ C$	$84^\circ C$
6	The existence of an element in more than one crystalline forms is known as	Isotropy	Anisotropy	Entropy	Allotropy
7	The Scientist Chadwick in 1932 discovered	Proton	Neutron	Electron	Positron
8	The values of Quantum numbers for 3P orbital are	$n = 1, l = 1$	$n = 2, l = 1$	$n = 3, l = 1$	$n = 3, l = 2$
9	The compound which follows octet rule for bonding is	$NaCl$	BCl_3	PF_5	SF_6
10	The Highest percentage of ionic character is in	HF	HCl	HBr	HI
11	The amount of heat absorbed when one mole of gaseous atoms are formed from the element under standard conditions is called	Enthalpy of Formation	Enthalpy of atomization	Enthalpy of reaction	Enthalpy of combustion
12	In Haber's process, the maximum yield of ammonia can be obtained by	Increasing Pressure	Decreasing pressure	Increasing volume	Increasing temperature
13	The salt dissolved in water forms a solution with pH greater than 7 is	$NaCl$	Na_2CO_3	$CuSO_4$	NH_4Cl
14	The elevation of boiling point of 0.1 molal solution is	$0.0052^\circ C$	$0.052^\circ C$	$0.52^\circ C$	$5.2^\circ C$
15	The oxidation number of Oxygen in OF_2 is	+ 1	- 1	+ 2	- 2
16	In Lead Accumulator cell, the electrolyte used is	20 % H_2SO_4	30 % H_2SO_4	40 % H_2SO_4	50 % H_2SO_4
17	Sucrose is converted into Glucose and fructose by enzyme catalyst called	Invertase	Maltase	Urease	Zymase



Model Paper Chemistry Subjective

Intermediate Part – I (11th Class) Examination Session 2012-2013 and onward

Total marks: 83

Time: 3:10 hours

SECTION ----- I

2. Answer any Eight parts from the followings:-

8 × 2 = 16

- (i) The removal of an electron from a neutral atom is an endothermic process. Explain with reason.
- (ii) Actual yield is always less than theoretical yield. Give two reasons.
- (iii) Calculate the no. of molecules present in 34 g of H₃PO₄.
- (iv) Solvent extraction follows the Distribution Law. Justify.
- (v) Define sublimation. Give one example.
- (vi) Calculate the value of General Gas constant in SI units.
- (vii) Pilots feel uncomfortable breathing at higher altitude. Give reason.
- (viii) Gases deviate from ideal behaviour at low temperature and high pressure. Give reasons.
- (ix) Table salt is an insulator in solid state. Justify.
- (x) Liquid crystals can be used in diagnosis of Cancer. Explain.
- (xi) Evaporation is a cooling process. Give reason.
- (xii) Graphite has slippery touch. Give reason.

3. Answer any Eight parts from the followings:-

8 × 2 = 16

- (i) Positive rays are also called canal rays. Give reason.
- (ii) The radius of first orbit of hydrogen atom is 0.529 Å. Calculate the radius of 3rd orbit of hydrogen atom.
- (iii) Explain Stark effect.
- (iv) Pressure can affect the production of Cathode Rays.
- (v) Dipole moment of CO₂ is zero. While that of H₂O is 1.85 D. Explain.
- (vi) Explain the geometry of H₂Se molecule.
- (vii) Electronegativity increases from left to right in periodic table. Give reason.
- (viii) Sketch the molecular orbital picture of O₂.
- (ix) Enthalpy is a state function. Justify.
- (x) Born-Haber's Cycle is another form of Hess's Law. Justify.
- (xi) Buffers are important in many areas of Chemistry. Justify.
- (xii) Define Le-Chatelier's principle.

4. Answer any Six parts from the followings:-

6 × 2 = 12

- (i) Give the applications of the solubility product.
- (ii) Depression of freezing point is a colligative property. Justify.
- (iii) Na₂SO₄ · 10H₂O shows discontinuous solubility curve. Give reason.
- (iv) What is the molality of a solution prepared by dissolving 5 g of Glucose in 250g of water.
- (v) Electromotive force can be calculated from electrochemical series. Explain with reason.
- (vi) Lead accumulator is a chargeable battery. Comment.
- (vii) Calculate the oxidation number of chromium in; (a) K₂CrO₄ (b) K₂Cr₂O₇
- (viii) Differentiate between average and instantaneous rate of reaction.
- (ix) Explain auto-catalysis.

(P.T.O.)

SECTION ----- II

Note: Attempt any three questions.**(8 x 3 = 24)**

- 5.(a) What are London forces. Explain various factors affecting it. 4
- (b) Mg reacts with HCl to give hydrogen gas. What is the minimum volume of HCl solution (27 % by weight) required to produce 16.1g of H₂. The density of HCl solution is 1.14 g/cm³.

$$\text{Mg}_{(s)} + 2\text{HCl}_{(aq)} \rightarrow \text{MgCl}_{2(aq)} + \text{H}_{2(g)}$$
 4
- 6.(a) What is hybridization? Explain Sp² hybridization with example. 4
- (b) State first law of thermodynamics and prove that $\Delta E = q_v$
- 7.(a) What is Plasma? How is it produced? Give its two applications. 4
- (b) Describe Milikian's Oil Drop method for the measurement of charge of an electron. 4
8. (a) What is Standard Hydrogen Electrode (SHE)? How is it used for the measurement of electrode potential. 4
- (b) Calculate the pH of a buffer solution in which 0.11 M CH₃COONa and 0.09 M acetic acid solutions are present. K_a for CH₃COOH is 1.85×10^{-5} . 4
9. (a) Explain Roul't's Law when both components are volatile. 4
- (b) Define order of reaction. How does half life method can be used for its determination. 4

SECTION ----- III

Note: Attempt any three questions**(5x3=15)**

- Q 10: In the laboratory, you are given 100 cm³ of vinegar solution. How will you determine the amount of acetic acid in it practically? 5
- Q 11: During the practical you need pure crystals of NaCl, but in laboratory table salt is provided contaminated with sand. How will you get the pure crystals of NaCl from it? 5
- Q 12: In Redox titrations, the molarity of FeSO₄.XH₂O is found to be 0.1M. Calculate the number of water molecules (X) in it. 5
- Q 13: You are given a solution containing 4g MOH dissolved per dm³. Find out atomic mass of M volumetrically. 5
- Q 14: Katrina has mixed the inks of different colours. You are given this mixture of inks. How will you separate and identify them. 5

Assessment Scheme

For Chemistry 11th Part I Session 2012-13 & ONWARD

Time:3 : 30 hrs

Total Marks:- 100

Sr. No	Chapters	Weightage	Distribution of Marks	M.C.Qs				Short Answer Questions				Essay Type Questions				Questions relating to Practicals			
				Allotted Marks 17				Allotted Marks 44				Allotted Marks 24				Allotted Marks 15			
				Q. to be asked 17 Q. to be attempted 17				Q. to be asked 33 Q. to be attempted 22				Q. to be asked 5 Q. to be attempted 3				Q. to be asked 5 Q. to be attempted 3			
				Time 20 Minutes				Time 3 Hours & 10 Minutes											
				K	U	A	Total Marks	K	U	A	Total Marks	K	U	A	Total Marks				
1	The Basic Concepts	10 %	12	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	6	-	-	½	4	Question No.10=5 marks Question No.11=5 marks Question No.12 =5 marks Question No.13 =5 marks Question No.14 =5 marks			
2	Experimental Techniques in Chemistry	4 %	5	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-				
3	The Gases	9 %	11	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	6	-	½	-	4				
4	Liquids and Solids	11 %	14	1	1	-	2	-	2	2	8	-	-	½	4				
5	Atomic Structure	12 %	14	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	8	½	-	-	-				
6	Chemical Bonding	11 %	14	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	8	½	-	-	4				
7	Thermo Chemistry	7 %	9	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	-	-	½	4				
8	Chemical Equilibrium	10 %	12	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	6	-	½	-	4				
9	Solutions	9 %	11	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	6	½	-	-	4				
10	Electro Chemistry	10 %	12	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	6	-	-	½	4				
11	Reaction Kinetics	7 %	9	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	4	-	1/2	-	4				
Total		100 %	123	17				66				40				25			

Important Note:- 1) K= Knowledge.

U= Understanding / Comprehension

A= Application & Analysis

2) This scheme of Assessment is prepared as per 33% choice in short answer questions, essay questions & questions relating to practicals.

3) In order to promote the cause of concept based learning at least 10 % questions must be unseen or of daily life but relating to specified learning outcomes of Curricula & Syllabi. This portion will increase @ 10% annually but not more than 30%.

4) The questions relating to practical will be asked from the practical Note Book as per chapter were detail given in the curriculum and syllabi 2006.

5) The Practical will be conducted at the end of 10th Class which is mandatory to qualify for award of certificate.

The Practical assessment will be made in the form of grading as per following criteria.

A+= 90% & above, A=80% to 89%, B= 70% to 79%, C= 60% to 69%, D= 50% to 59%, E= 40% to 49%, F= Fail = 40% & below