

## Answer Sheet No.

$\qquad$

Sign. of Candidate $\qquad$

## Sign. of Invigilator

## CHEMISTRY SSC-I

## SECTION - A (Marks 12)

Time allowed: 20 Minutes

Section - A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on this page and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

## Q. 1 Fill the relevant bubble for each part. Each part carries one mark.

(1) Which one of the following charged ions will be formed by an element of group IIA having electronic configuration $1 \mathrm{~s}^{2} 2 \mathrm{~s}^{2} 2 \mathrm{p}^{6} 3 \mathrm{~s}^{2}$ ?
A. $\mathrm{A}^{+3}$
B. $\quad \mathrm{A}^{+2}$
C. $A^{+1}$
D. $A^{-2}$
(2) Which one of the following pairs of subshell has the lowest energy as compared to other pairs of subshells?
A. $1 \mathrm{~s}, 2 \mathrm{~s}$
B. $2 \mathrm{~s}, 2 \mathrm{p}$
C. $3 \mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{p}$
D. $3 \mathrm{~s}, 4 \mathrm{~s}$
(3) Which one of the following Isotopes is used in nuclear reactors?
A. U-234
B. U-238
C. U-235
D. U-233
(4) How many molecules of oxygen gas contains one mole of oxygen gas?
A. $\quad 8 \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}$
B. $\quad 6.022 \times 10^{23}$
C. $\quad 32 \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}$
D. $16 \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}$
(5) The variable that is kept constant in Charles' Law is:
A. Temperature
B. Volume
C. Pressure
D. Volume \& Temperature
(6) The most dilute solution amongst the following is:
A. 1 M
B. $\quad 0.5 \mathrm{M}$
C. $\quad 0.02 \mathrm{M}$
D. 0.0005 M
(7) Pressure Cooker works on the principle of relationship of boiling point with:
A. External Pressure
B. Evaporation
C. Boyle's law
D. Volume
(8) 17 g of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ is dissolved in $1 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ of solution, its molarity will be:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
(9) In $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$, the oxidation state of Sulphur is:
A. +1
B. +2
C. -1
D. -2
(10) The compound having Hydrogen bonding among its molecule is:
A. $\quad \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
B. MgO
C. $\quad \mathrm{CH}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
(11) Metallic Character increases down the group, which one of the following is the most metallic:
A. Rb
B. Cs
C. Na
D. $K$
(12) The most electronegative element in the group VIIA is:
A. F
B. $\quad \mathrm{Cl}$
C. Br
D. I

# Note: Answer all parts from Section ' $B$ ' and all questions from Section ' $C$ ' on the E-sheet. Write your answers on the allotted/given spaces. 

## SECTION - B (Marks 33)

Q. 2 Attempt all parts from the following. All parts carry equal marks.
i. Calculate the number of molecules in 4.5 moles of Carbon dioxide.

## OR

Calculate the mass of one Hydrogen atom in gram.
ii. Draw Bohr's Atomic Model for Potassium ${ }_{19} \mathrm{~K}^{39}$ indicating the location of electrons, protons and neutrons.
iii. State Charles's Law. Derive its mathematical expression.
iv. Define ionic bond. Give one example of two elements forming an ionic bond between them.
v. Write two similarities and two differences between isotopes.
vi. Elements are unstable in free state except noble gases. Explain how elements attain stability?

## OR

Why is an atom always electrically neutral? Give reason
vii. Write electronic configuration of Aluminum ${ }_{13} \mathrm{Al}^{27}$. Identify its group and period.
$(1+1+1)$

## OR

How does the change in temperature affect the Vapour Pressure of a liquid? Show with the help of graph.
viii. How will you prepare $250 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of $0.025 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ solution from a stock solution of $2 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ?
ix. Identify the oxidizing and reducing agents in the following reaction with indicating oxidation number:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { a. } & \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \longrightarrow 2 \mathrm{HCl}+\mathrm{S}  \tag{1.5+1.5}\\
\text { b. } & \mathrm{Mg}+2 \mathrm{HCl} \longrightarrow \mathrm{MgCl}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2}
\end{array}
$$

## OR

Define corrosion. How is corrosion prevented by cathodic protection?
x. Enlist the name of three noble metals? $(1+1+1)$

OR
Why is the boiling point of water at the top of Mount Everest $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Give a reason?
xi. Discuss why sugar is soluble in water but petrol is not?

Note: Attempt all questions. Marks of each question are given within brackets.
Q. 3 What are the type of bonds responsible for the formation of $\mathrm{F}_{2}, \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ ? Explain the formation of bond with the help of structures.

Describe Rutherford's Experiment with diagram and its conclusions.
Q. 4 Describe three importance of intermolecular forces in our life.

OR
Describe the trend of Ionization Energy in the Period and group. Explain with reasons.
Q. 5 Explain the working and construction of Daniel Cell with the help of a labelled diagram.

## OR

Identify the relationship between electronic configuration and the position of an element in the periodic table. ${ }_{35} \mathrm{Br}^{70}$ and ${ }_{8} \mathrm{O}^{16}$
Q. 6 By using following reactions. Discuss the reactivity
i) $2 \mathrm{KI}+\mathrm{Br}_{2}$ $\qquad$ $2 \mathrm{KBr}+\mathrm{I}_{2}$
ii) $\mathrm{KBr}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \longrightarrow 2 \mathrm{KCl}+\mathrm{Br}_{2}$

## SUPLEMENTARY TABLE

| Atomic No | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Symbol | H | He | Li | Be | B | C | N | 0 | F | Ne | Na | Mg | A | Si |
| Mass no | 1 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 27 | 28 |
| Atomic No | 15 | 2 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| Symbol | P | He | S | CI | Ar | K | Ca | Ga | Ge | As | Se | Br | Kr | Rb |
| Mass no | 31 | 4 | 32 | 35 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 70 | 73 | 74 | 79 | 80 | 84 | 85 |
| Atomic No | 38 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 |
| Symbol | Sr | In | Sn | Sb | Te | 1 | Xe | Cs | Ba | TI | Pb | Bi | Po | At |
| Mass no | 88 | 115 | 119 | 122 | 128 | 127 | 131 | 133 | 137 | 204 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 |

