

Sample Paper - 2014 Class - XI Subject - Chemistry

MM: 70

 Calculate the Molality of a solution of 36 g of Glucose in 500 g of water. Write one species which is isoelectronic with Ca²⁺ and also write its electronic configuration. Give the name and symbol of the element with atomic no. 104. 	[1] [1] [1]
4. The boiling point of a liquid rises on increasing pressure. Why?	[1]
5. What are Buffer solutions ?	[1]
6. Give two examples of compound containing polar covalent bonds.	[1]
7. What are the products of Homolytic clea ?	[1]
8. Write the Wurtz reaction.	[1]
9. Calculate the Mass percentage of each element in CaSO ₄ .	[2]
10. Explain why orbits in Bohr's atomic model are also called energy levels?	[2]
11. i) Give the set of Quantum numbers that describe an electron in a 3p orbital.	[2]
ii) What does the Hund's rule of maximum multiplicity state ?	
12. Account for the following : a) Sodium and Potassium impart colour to the flame but Magnesium does not.	[2]
b) Li is the best reducing agent in aqueous solution.	
13. Draw the structure and discuss the hybridization in PCl_5 molecule.	[2]
14. Calculate the uncertainty in position of a dust particle with mass equal to 1 mg if the uncertainty	[2]

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in its velocity is $5.5 \times 10^{-20} \text{ m s}^{-1}$. (Given h = $6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$)	
15. Using the knowledge of periodic table to answer the following questions :	[2]
i) Identify an element with Five electrons in the outer most shell.	
ii) The only non-metal which exists in liquid state and its group.	
16. Give reasons :	[2]
a) Aluminium is above Hydrogen in the reactivity series yet it is stable in water.	
b) Aluminium sulphide gives a foul odour when it becomes damp.	
17. Write the Ozonolysis reaction of But-2-ene.	[2]
18. Account for the following :	[2]
i) The bond angle in water is 104.5° though it is tetrahedral and sp³ hybridised.	
ii) O-O single bond enthalpy is smaller than S-S single bond enthalpy.	
	[0]
19. i) Explain the types of Covalent hydrides with example.	[3]
ii) What are the reasons for permanent hardness of water? What effect does it have on soap?	
20. i) Find out the Oxidation number of Chlorine in CIO_4^- .	[3]
ii) Define the electronic concept of Oxidation and Reduction .	
iii) Identify the Oxidising and reducing agents and the Oxidised and reduced species from the follow	wing:
$I_2(g) + H_2S(g) \rightarrow 2 HI(g) + S(s)$	
21. i) What happens when Limestone is heated strongly?	[3]
ii) List atleast 3 similarities between Beryllium and Aluminium.	
22. Write notes on Smog and its types.	[3]
OR	

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What is Global warming and Greenhouse effect?





23. i) Write the IUPAC name of

[3]

- ii) Write the functional isomers of C₃H₆O.
- iii) Derive the structure of 3,3-Dimethylbutan-1-oic acid.
- 24.i) An organic compound contains 69% Carbon & 4.8 % Hydrogen, the remainder being [2+1]

 Oxygen. Calculate the masses of CO₂ and H₂O produced when 0.20 g of this substance is subjected to complete combustion.
 - ii) What is positive resonance effect (+R effect)?

OR

- i)An organic acid contains Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen. A 4.21 mg sample of acid is completely burned. It gives 6.21 mg of CO₂ & 2.54 mg of H₂O. What is the mass percentage of each element in the acid.
- ii) Explain Inductive effect with example.
- 25.i) Use the standard enthalpies of formation given to calculate the enthalpy change accompanying [2+1]

the following reaction: $CH_4 + 2O_2 - CO_2 + 2H_2O$

$$\Delta_f H^{\Theta}(CH_4) = -74.81$$
; $\Delta_f H^{\Theta}(CO_2) = -393.51$; $\Delta_f H^{\Theta}(H_2O) = -285.83$; $\Delta_f H^{\Theta}(O_2) = 0$

- ii) State the First law of Thermodynamics.
- 26. Derive the Ideal gas equation and also state all the Laws associated with it.

[3]

27. i) What are C_p and C_v ? Derive the relation between them.

[2+1]

- ii) Predict the sign of ΔG for the following processes :
 - a) Melting of ice below 0°C.
 - b) Flow of heat from high temperature to low temperature.
- 28. i) What are Silicones? How are they formed? Write all the reactions.

[3+2]

ii) What happens when:

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- a) Ortho boric acid is heated strongly.
- b) Boron trifluoride is treated with Lithium aluminium hydride(LiAlH₄) in diethyl ether.

OR

- i)Borax gives a glassy bead when heated strongly. Write all the reactions involved in it. Where is it used?
- ii) How is Carbon monoxide prepared in the lab? Write some of its physical properties.
- 29. i) Write short notes on the following:

[2+2+1]

- a) Hückel rule
- b) Friedel Crafts Alkylation reaction.
- ii) State Markovnikov's rule and show the products formed on addition of HBr to Propene.
- iii) How will you convert Ethanol to Ethene?

OR

- i) Write short notes on the following:
- a) Cyclic Polymerisation
- b) Decarboxylation reaction of Sodium salt of Benzoic acid.
- ii) How will you form Ethene from Calcium carbide starting from CaCO₃.
- iii) How will you convert Propyne to Propene?
- 30. At 473 K, equilibrium constant K_c for the decomposition of PCl_5 is 8.3 x 10^{-3} . If the decomposition [5]

is depicted as: $PCl_5(g) \leftrightarrow PCl_3(g) + Cl_2(g)$; $\Delta_r H = 124.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

- a)Write an expression for K_c for the reaction.
- b) What is the value of K_c for the reverse reaction at the same temperature?
- c)What would be the effect on K_c if- (i) More PCl₅ is added?
 - (ii) The pressure is increased?
 - (iii) The temperature is increased?

OR

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a)At 450 K, $\rm K_p$ = 2.0 x 10^{10} bar $^{-1}$ for the given reaction at equilibrium :

 $2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \leftrightarrow 2 SO_3(g)$. What is K_c at this temperature?

b) Write a complete note on various factors which affect Equilibria.



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