SHIKSHA CLASSES

Subject: Chemistry

Question Paper

4

Class : XI 8: Elements of Group 1 and Group 2 Time : 1 Hour

SECTION A

- Q.1 : Choose the correct option :
 - i) Which of the following is Lewis acid?
 - a) BaCl,
- b) KCl
- c) BeCl,
- d. LiCl
- ii) What happens when crystalline Na₂CO₃ is heated?
 - a) releases CO,
- b) loses H₂O
- c) decomposes into NaHCO₃
- d) colour changes.
- iii) Identify the odd one:
 - a) Rb
- b) Ra
- c) Sr d)
- Be
- iv) is an excellent absorbent of carbon dioxide.
 - a) KO₂
- b) KC1
- c) KOH
- d) KHCO,
- Q.2 : Answer the following:
 - i) What are isotopes.
 - ii) What is hydrogenation.

SECTION B

- : Answer the following: (ANY 3)
- **Q.3**: Explain the following: Hydrogen shows similarity with alkali metals as well as halogens.
- **Q.4**: What is the action of dihydrogen on the following?
 - i) Metals
- ii) Dioxygen.
- Q.5 : Describe the physical properties of alkali and alkaline earth metals.

Q.6: NaCl is an ionic compound but LiCl has some covalent character, explain.

Total Marks:25

- **Q.7**: Write balanced chemical equations for the following:
 - i) Magnesium is heated in the air
 - ii) Potassium is dropped in water.

SECTION C

- : Answer the following: (ANY 3)
- **Q.8**: Explain Solvay process for manufacture of Sodium carbonate.
- **Q.9**: Calculate the volume strength of a 5% solution of hydrogen peroxide.
- **Q.10:** Complete the following chemicals equations
 - i) $LiCO_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} + CO_7$
 - ii)

iii)

$$Al_2O_3 + 2NaOH \rightarrow$$
 +

- **Q.11:** What happens when alkali metals react with hydrogen and halogens?
- Q.12: Complete the following chemical reactions:

i)
$$CO_{(g)} + H_2O_{(g)} \xrightarrow{FeCr_4,673K}$$

ii)
$$Zn_{(s)} + NaOH \xrightarrow{Heat}$$

iii)
$$CH_{4(g)} + H_2O \xrightarrow{1270K}_{Ni}$$

SECTION D

- : Answer the following: (ANY 1)
- **Q.13:** Explain the reactivity of alkaline earth metals towards:
 - i) Water
- ii) Hydrogen
- iii) Halogens
- **Q.14:** Write balanced chemical equations for the following:
 - i) A 50% solution of sulphuric acid is subjected to electrolytic and the product is hydrolysed.
 - ii) Calcium carbonate is treated with dilute hydrochloric acid.
 - iii) Carbon dioxide gas is bubbled through solution of slaked lime.
 - iv) Hydrated barium peroxide is treated with ice-cold dil. HCl.

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