

## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

## UNIT TEST (2024-25) Sub: Chemistry (043) SET-1

Date: 02.06.2024 Max. Marks: 30
Class: XI Time Allowed: 01 hour

Q.NO	ANSWERS	MARKS
1	(b) definite proportion	1
2	(b) 52.9 pm	1
3	(c) Both flasks have same no: of moles	1
4	(a) 6 moles of HCl	1
5	(c) 46 u	1
6	(c) $C_8H_{20}S_2$	1
7	(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	
8	(d) A is false but R is true.	
9	(a) 3 atoms	1
	(b) $3/30 \times 100 = 10\%$	1
	OR	
	(a) It is defined as the number of moles of solute present in 1 kg of solvent.	1
	(b) Depends on Mass. Mass is unaffected	1
10	Any two limitations	1×2
11	(a) One mole is the amount of a substance that contains as many particles or entities	1
	as there are atoms in exactly 12 g (or 0.012 kg) of the <sub>12</sub> C isotope.	
	(b) No of moles= 0.01 mol	1/2
	No of molecules = $6.022 \times 10^{21}$	1/2
	No of atoms = $132.484 \times 10^{21}$ atoms	1
12	$\Delta E = -2.09 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$	1
	Frequency = $0.315 \times 10^{16}  \text{Hz}$	1
	Wavelength = $9.52 \times 10^{-8}$ m	1
13	(a) Formula, explanation	½ ×2
	(b) Mole fraction of NaCl= 0.33	1
	Mole fraction of $H_2O = 0.66$	1
	OR	
	(a)	1
	(b) Formula	1/2
	Substitution	1/2
	Molarity = 1 M	1
14	(a)	1

	h 100	
	$m_e \text{ vr} = n \cdot \frac{h}{2\pi}$ $n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$ explain the terms	
		1
ļ	(b)	1
	$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1$	
	$v = \frac{\Delta E}{h} = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{h}$ explain the terms	1/2
	(c)	1/2
ļ	Formula	1
ļ	Substitution	
ļ	$E = -8.72 \times 10^{-18} J$	
ļ	OR	1/
	(c)	1/2 1/2
	Formula Substitution	$\begin{vmatrix} 72 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$
	$r_n = 70.53 \text{ pm}$	1
ļ	III— 70.55 piii	
15.	(a) If two elements can combine to form more than one compound, the masses of	1
	one element that combine with a fixed mass of the other element, are in the ratio of	
ļ	small whole numbers.	
	(b) C = 40%	1
ļ	H = 6.66%	1
	O = 53.33%	1/2
ļ	(c) No: of moles= mass/molar mass /Vol of solution in L 0.01 = mass/40 /0.5	$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{72}{1/2} \end{vmatrix}$
	Mass = 0.2 g	1
ļ	11466 0.2 5	
	OR	
	(a) (i) CH <sub>3</sub> (ii) CH <sub>3</sub> OH	½ ×2
	(b) The reactant which is present in the least amount gets consumed after sometime	
	and after that further reaction does not take place whatever be the amount of the other reactant.	1
	(c) No of moles of Na= 1 mol	½ ×2
	No: of moles of $S = 0.5$ mol	1/2
	LR/ER	1/2
	Moles of $Na_2S = 0.5 \text{ mol}$	1
	Mass of $Na_2S = 39 g$	