



# BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SESSION 2024-25

CLASS: XI

REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY

## Comprehension:

Atoms and molecules are so small in size that it is neither possible to count them individually nor possible to determine their mass. These are counted collectively in terms of Avogadro's number. The mass of Avogadro's number of atoms and molecules is known as gram atomic mass and gram molecular mass respectively. The volume occupied by Avogadro's number of molecules of a gas or vapours is known as molar volume.

- If  $N_A$  is Avogadro's number, then the number of valance electrons in 4.2g of nitride ions( $N^{3-}$ ) is
  - $4.2N_A$
  - $2.4N_A$
  - $1.6N_A$
  - $3.2N_A$
- The vapour density of a gas is 11.2. The volume occupied by 11.2g of gas at NTP will be.
  - 22.4 L
  - 11.2L
  - 1L
  - 44.8L
- The number of molecules in 16g methane is :
  - $3.0 \times 10^{23}$
  - $16/6.022 \times 10^{23}$
  - $6.022 \times 10^{23}$
  - $\frac{16}{3.0} 10^{23}$
- If  $3.01 \times 10^{20}$  molecules are removed from 98mg of  $H_2SO_4$ , then the number of moles of  $H_2SO_4$  left will be.
  - $0.1 \times 10^{-3}$
  - $1.66 \times 10^{-3}$
  - $9.95 \times 10^{-2}$
  - $0.5 \times 10^{-3}$
- Calculate the molecular percentage of hydrogen in sucrose.
- Calculate the no. of atoms present in 4g of methane
- Calculate the no. of moles of 12gm. of  $H_2S$  gas.

## Assertion –Reason type questions

- If both assertion and reason are correct and reason is correct explanation for assertion.
- If both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not correct explanation for assertion
- If assertion is correct but reason is incorrect
- If both assertion and reason are incorrect

8. Assertion: Empirical and molecular formulae of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  are the same.

Reason: Upon heating,  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  evolves  $\text{CO}_2$  gas.

### Structure of atom

9. Assertion: Photoelectric effect is most readily shown by cesium metal.

Reason: Photons have easiest access to the surface of cesium metal.

10. Assertion: Helium and beryllium have similar outer electronic configuration of the type  $ns^2$ .

Reason: Both are chemically inert.

11. Assertion: All molecules with polar bonds may not have dipole moments.

Reason: Dipole moment is a vector quantity and bond dipoles may cancel out.

12. De-Broglie equation has no significance in daily life. Explain.

13. Explain the Aufbau principle.

14. Why can an electron not be located in the nucleus? Explain according to H.U.P.

### Redox

15. Can we store a copper sulphate solution in a silver pot? Explain according to the concept of electrode potential.

16. Explain the function of a salt bridge.

17. Why do components of an alloy show zero oxidation state?

18. Find the oxidation state of the bold element.  $\text{CrO}_5$ ,  $\text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-}$

19. Why does  $\text{SO}_2$  behave like an oxidizing as well as a reducing agent?

### Classification of elements and periodicity in properties

20. What is electron gain enthalpy? On what factors does it depend?

21. What are the bond parameters?

22. Explain the Born-Haber cycle taking an example for  $\text{CaCl}_2$  formation.

23. Why does  $\text{SO}_2$  behave like an oxidizing as well as a reducing agent?

### Chemical bonding and molecular structures

24.  $\text{O}_2$  shows paramagnetic character while it has all paired electrons according to V.B.T.

25. Explain why the dipole moment of boron trifluoride is zero.

26. What are bond parameters?

hydrogen bonding?

28. Boiling point of p-Nitrophenol is more than o-Nitrophenol why?

### Thermodynamics

34. Calculate the temperature of 5.5 moles of a gas occupying  $6 \text{ dm}^3$  at 3.35 bar ( $R = 0.083 \text{ bar dm}^3 \text{ K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ )

Multiple choice questions only one correct answer:

35. When a liquid boils, there is

. 27. What is

