|  | FIRST TERM EVALUATION 2022 STANDARD SSLC CHEMISTRY Answer key by: <br> Jayesh E.P ; HST (Phy.Science) HMSHSS Thurakkal |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Iron |  |
| 2 | 22.4L |  |
| 3 | s |  |
| 4 | 6:022 $\mathrm{x1O}^{23}$ molecules |  |
| 5 | 2 [2s. 2p] |  |
| 6 | a)Magnesium <br> b) Hydrogen |  |
| 7 | a) Oxidation state of Mn in $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$ $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{MnO}_{2}=\mathrm{I} x \mathrm{x}+2 \mathrm{x}(-2)=0 \\ & \mathrm{x}-4=0 \\ & \mathrm{x}=+4 \end{aligned}$ <br> b) shows different oxidation states |  |
| 8 | a) 44 g <br> b) Number of GMM $=\frac{\text { Given mass }}{\text { GMH }}=\frac{\mathbf{2 2 0}}{44}=5 \mathrm{GMM}$ |  |
| 9 | a) I The molecules are in a state of rapid random motion in all direction <br> ii) AS the collisions of molecules are perfectly elastic in nature, there is no loss of energy. |  |
| 10 | a) $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6} 3 s^{1}$ <br> b) +1 |  |
| 11 | a) $x=200 \mathrm{~K} y=1500 \mathrm{~L}$ <br> b) if temperature increases, volume of gas also increases <br> c) Charles Law |  |
| 12 | $26^{\mathrm{Fe}}=1 \mathrm{~s}^{2} 2 \mathrm{~s}^{2} 2 \mathrm{p}^{6} 3 \mathrm{~s}^{2} 3 \mathrm{p}^{6} 3 \mathrm{~d}^{6} 4 \mathrm{~s}^{2}$ <br> b) period Number $=4$ <br> Group Number $=8$ <br> c) $\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}=1 \mathrm{~s}^{2} 2 \mathrm{~s}^{2} 2 \mathrm{p}^{6} 3 \mathrm{~s}^{2} 3 \mathrm{p}^{6} 3 \mathrm{~d}^{6}$ |  |
| 13 | a) $X$ <br> b) $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Mg}$ <br> c) $\mathrm{Zn}^{2}++2 \mathrm{e}^{-} \mathrm{Zn}^{0}$ |  |
| 14 | i) $\underline{x}$ $2,6=40$ <br> ii)Avogadro's law |  |


| 15 | a) Chromium ${ }_{24} \mathrm{Cr}=1 \mathrm{~S}_{2} 2 \mathrm{~S}_{2} 2 \mathrm{P}^{6} 3 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 3 \mathrm{P}^{6} 3 \mathrm{~d}_{5} 4 \mathrm{~S}^{\mathrm{s}}$ <br> half filling or full filling electrons d subshells gives more stability <br> b) d- block |
| :---: | :---: |
| 16 | a) atomic number of $\mathrm{Q}=16$ <br> b) P <br> c) $S$ <br> d) $\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{Q}_{2}$ <br> $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{Q}$ |
| 17 | a) Molecular mass of $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{fSO}_{2} & =1 \times 32+2 \times 16 \\ & =32+32=64 \end{aligned}$ <br> b) 22.4 L <br> c) No of moleculess in 112 L of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ $=\underline{\text { Given life }}=\quad \underline{\underline{112}=5}=5 \text { mole }$ <br> d) Number of molecules in 170 og of $\mathrm{NH}_{3} 170=10$ moles $=10 \times 6.022 \times 10^{3}$ Molecules |
| 18 | a) Zn <br> b) Copper <br> c) Yes, Here oxidation and reduction takes place simultaneously hence, it is a redox reaction |
| 19 | a) $1 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{P}^{6} 3 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 3 \mathrm{P}^{6} 3 \mathrm{~d}_{3} 4 \mathrm{~S}^{2}$ <br> b) d-Block <br> c) This is because all of them contain incompletely filled d- subshell where as the outer shell electronic configuration remains the same <br> d) In d block elements electrons in s subshell and 3d subshells also participate in chemical reactions So $d$ block elements show variable oxidation states |
| ${ }^{20}$ | a) 1) Boyles's Law <br> 2) Avogadro Law <br> b) Bottom of the water has high pressure, as a result the volume also decreases. Pressure and volume are inversely proportional to each other If the number of molecules increases the volume of gas increases |

