	T	est Jo	t Seri	es		
Student Name:	TT	Test Jot	Test Series	TClass:	т	9th
Paper Type:	Chemistry SNC Complete Book Chapter Wise	TES		Subject:		Chemistry (SNC)
Paper Time:	40	TEST	MAKER	Maximum	Marks:	30
Q1. Choose	the correct option.					(6X1=6)
<b>1.</b> The man-m	ade polymer is:					
(A) Starch	(B) Polyst	yrene	(C) Protein		<b>(D)</b> C	ellulose
<b>2.</b> The Branch	h of chemistry that h	nelps to treat	t diseases and	d synthesi	ze new	/ medicines:
<b>(A)</b> Physical C	hemistry <b>(B)</b> Polyme	er Chemistry	(C) Medicinal	l Chemistry	/ <b>(D)</b> lr	norganic Chemistry
<b>3.</b> Which brar	nch of chemistry inv	olves the use	e of modern ar	nd sophist	icated	l instruments to
analyze the m	natter:					
(A) Analytical		c Chemistry	(C) Nuclear C	Chemistry	<b>(D)</b> G	eo Chemistry
Chemistry	<u></u>			,		, ,
<b>4.</b> Example of	f Natural Polymer:					
(A) Proteins	<b>(B)</b> Cellulo	se	(C) Nucleic A	cids	<b>(D)</b> A	ll of these
<b>5.</b> This world	is made up of matte	r and:				
(A) Energy	(B) Water		(C) Soil		<b>(D)</b> A	ir
<b>6.</b> Which subs	stance can be separa	ated by chen	nical means?			
(A) Compound	d ( <b>B)</b> Elemer	nt	(C) Mixture		<b>(D)</b> A	ll of these
Q2. Write do	wn short answers o	of following of	questions.			(7X2=14
[i] Difference	between environmen	ital and	[ii] What is m	neant by nu	uclear p	orocess?
analytical che	emistry?		[iii] Why are	supercritic	al fluid	ls important?
[iv] How does	a supercritical state	look like?	[v] How can	matter cha	ange its	s state?
(Constructed	Response Question)		[vi] What is p	olasma? Wr	ite its ı	uses.
[vii] Why solic	l have a definite shap	e and volume	?			
Q3. Write	e detailed answers (	of the follow	ing question	s.(Answer	any 2	<u>2)</u> (2X5=10)
<b>1.</b> Define cher	nistry. Write note on f	our branches	of chemistry.			
<b>2.</b> Explain any	vtwo intermediate sta	ites of matter				
<b>3.</b> Define solu	bility of a solute. How	does the solu	ubility of solute	es change v	with th	e increase in
temperature?						

Chapter Number 2				
Q1. Choose the co	orrect option.		(6X1=6)	
1. Protons were dis	covered by:			
(A) J-J thomson	<b>(B)</b> Goldstein	(C) Rutherford	<b>(D)</b> Bohr	
<b>2.</b> What is the mass	of neutron:			
( <b>A)</b> 1.675×10 <sup>-27</sup> kg	<b>(B)</b> 1.67×10 <sup>-27</sup> kg	( <b>C</b> ) 9.109×10 <sup>-31</sup> kg	( <b>D</b> ) None of these	
<b>3.</b> Atomic number is	s represented by:			
<b>(A)</b> A	<b>(B)</b> Z	<b>(C)</b> N	<b>(D)</b> B	
<b>4.</b> Isotopes of hydro	ogen:			
(A) Two	(B) Three	(C) Four	(D) Five	
<b>5.</b> Which metal/eler	ment have below body temp	perature:		
(A) Gallium	<b>(B)</b> Thorium	(C) Rhodium	( <b>D)</b> Radium	
<b>5.</b> Scale of relative	atomic mass was adopted i	n:		
<b>(A)</b> 1961	<b>(B)</b> 1962	<b>(C)</b> 1963	<b>(D)</b> 1960	
00.14.11			(7)(0, 44)	
	ort answers of following o	questions.	(7X2=14)	
[i] What is the struc	ture of an atom?	[ii] Who first gave th	e idea of atom?	
[iii] How many times	s cesium bigger then helium?	[iv] Differentiate bet	ween shell and sub shell	
		with examples of eac	ch.	
[v] Who discovered a	an electron and a neutron?	[vi] How almost all t	he mass of atom is	
		concentrated in the nucleus?		
<b>[vii]</b> Why are elemer	nts different from one			
anathar?				
another?	iled anawara of the fallow	j	(2VE-40)	
	iled answers of the follow		ver any <b>2</b> ) (2X5=10)	
<b>1.</b> Explain discovery	of proton with the help of dia	ngram? 		
<b>2.</b> How Niel's Bohr's	proposed a model for the hyd	drogen atom?		
<b>3.</b> How many isotopo	es of carbon, explain with the	e help of diagram?		

Chapter Number 3			
Q1. Choose the corre	ect option.		(6X1=6)
<b>1.</b> Atoms want to attai	n stability go get config	uration:	
<b>(A)</b> Halogens	<b>(B)</b> Noble gasses	(C) Alkali metals	(D) Non metal
<b>2.</b> Group of noble gass	es in periodic table?		
<b>(A)</b> G-17	<b>(B)</b> G-16	<b>(C)</b> G-18	<b>(D)</b> G-12
<b>3.</b> Covalent bond is for	med by of electron	ı <b>.</b>	
<b>(A)</b> Donating	(B) Gaining	(C) Sharing	(D) All of these
<b>4.</b> The electrons are	in metallic bond?	-	
<b>(A)</b> Localized between atoms	<b>(B)</b> Shared equally	<b>(C)</b> Delocalized among atoms	<b>(D)</b> Transfer from one to
<b>5.</b> What is the electrop	ositive character of a m	etal related to?	
(A) Its ability to love elections	<b>(B)</b> Its ability to from ions	<b>(C)</b> Its ability to gain electrons	<b>(D)</b> Its ability to conduct electricity
<b>6.</b> Which of the followi	ng non-metal has a lowe	er electronegativity val	ue than oxygen?
(A) Nitrogen	(B) Fluorine	(C) Chlorine	(D) Sulfure
Q2. Write down short	answers of following o	questions.	(7X2=14)
[i] An how many ways a	an atom can	[ii] What types of eleme	ents form ionic bonds?
accommodate eight electrons in valence shell.		[iii] How will you define covalent bond?	
[iv] How will draw a form	mation of covalent bond	[v] Draw picture diagra	m of coordinate covalent
in method?		bond between BF₃ and	Alcl <sub>3</sub> ?
[vi] Which property of n	netals makes them	[vii] How do metals cor	nduct heat? (Constructed

## Q3. Write detailed answers of the following questions.(Answer any 2) (2X5=10)

malleable and ductile?

Response Question)

Why and how atoms forms chemical bond?
 Explain the properties of metals keeping in view the nature of metallic bond.
 What is metallic bond? Explain diagram?

Chapter Number 4 Q1. Choose the co	rrect option.		(6X1=6)	
<b>1.</b> Methane gas its re			(0,)	
(A) CH <sub>4</sub>	( <b>B)</b> N <sub>2</sub>	(C) Nacl	<b>(D)</b> 0 <sub>3</sub>	
<b>2.</b> How many atomic	mass units (amu) are thei	re in one gram?		
<b>(A)</b> 1 amu	<b>(B)</b> 10 <sup>23</sup> amu	<b>(C)</b> $6.022 \times 10^{23}$	<b>(D)</b> 6.022 × 10 <sup>22</sup> amu	
<b>3.</b> A necklace has 6g	y of diamonds in it. What ar	e the number of carb	on atoms in it?	
<b>(A)</b> 6.02 × 10 <sup>23</sup>	<b>(B)</b> $12.04 \times 10^{23}$	(C) $1.003 \times 10^{23}$	<b>(D)</b> $3.01 \times 10^{23}$	
<b>4.</b> Who is credited w	ith the discovery of Avoga	dro's number?		
(A) Amedeo Avogadro	( <b>B</b> ) Jacques Charles	(C) Joseph Gay lussa	c <b>(D)</b> Robert Boyle	
<b>5.</b> Molar mass of CO <sub>2</sub>	is:			
<b>(A)</b> 44 gram	<b>(B)</b> 16g	(C) 50gram	( <b>D)</b> All of these	
<b>6.</b> What type of cher	nical reaction involves the	breakdown of a singl	le substance?	
<b>(A)</b> Synthesis	<b>(B)</b> Replacement	(C) Decomposition	<b>(D)</b> Neutralization	
O2 Write down sho	ort answers of following o	ruestions	(7X2=14	
[i] How to wire a form			la of magnesium nitride?	
	,			
compounds?		[iii] Write down the chemical formula of barium		
		nitride.		
[iv] Write a name of t	ypes of a chemical formula?	[v] What is the relatio	nship between molecular	
		and empirical formula	a?	
<b>[vi]</b> Find molecular fo	ormula of a compound with	[vii] Define Mole?		
empirical CH₂O and m	nolar mass 180			
	led answers of the follow	j	er any <b>2</b> ) (2X5=10)	
			(2/3-10)	
1. What is stoichiome	try? What are conditions for	stoicniometry?		
<b>2.</b> When 8.657g of a c	compound were converted i	nto elements, it gave. 5	5.217g of carbon 0.962g of	
hydrogen and 2.478g	of oxygen. Calculate the pe	ercentage of each elem	nent present in this	
compound				

**3.** Determine the molar masses of compound Glucose and sulphric acid in gmol<sup>-1</sup>.

Chapter Number 5					
Q1. Choose the corr	ect option.		(6X1=6)		
<b>1.</b> When new bonds ar	e formed, the energy is	S:			
(A) Consume	(B) Release	(C) Remain same	(D) None of these		
<b>2.</b> Who use the word e	energy for the 1st time:	(			
(A) Thomas young	(B) Bohr	(C) Rutherford	<b>(D)</b> None of these		
<b>3.</b> The enthalpy of rea	action $H_2+I_2 \rightarrow 2HI$				
<b>(A)</b> -571.6kJ	<b>(B)</b> 11kJ	<b>(C)</b> -393.5kJ	<b>(D)</b> +53.8kJ		
<b>4.</b> Which of the follow	ing reaction us an exar	mple of an exothermic rea	ection:		
(A) Photosynthesis	<b>(B)</b> Respiration	(C) Combustion for	(D) Decomposition of		
E What is the first st	ep in a chemical reactio	neural gas	<u> ammonia</u>		
(A) Bond breaking	(B) Bond forming	(C) Collision of reactant	(D) Formation of		
(A) Bolia Stoatang	(b) Bond forming	molecules	products		
<b>6.</b> Adenosine triphosp	phate means is:				
<b>(A)</b> ATP	(B) PTA	(C) ADP	<b>(D)</b> AMP		
02 Write down shor	rt answers of following	a questions	(7X2=14		
	t answers of following				
[i] Define Enthalpy?		[ii] Why total enthalpy o	or system can not be		
		measured directly?			
[iii] Define endotherm	ic reaction?	[iv] What are biological	fuels?		
[v] Define combustion	?	[vi] Define hydrogen of	[vi] Define hydrogen of oil?		
[vii] How lipids are sou	urce of energy?				
Q3. Write detaile	d answers of the follo	 wing questions.(Answer	any <b>2</b> ) (2X5=10)		
<b>1.</b> Describe the concer	ot of a system and its sur	rroundings in chemistry pro	ovide example to illustrate		
			·		
the difference between	n the two. —————				
<b>2.</b> Find out the enthalp	oy change (∆H) of the fol	lowing reaction using the g	iven data:		
$N_{2_{(g)}} + O_{2_{(g)}}  o 2 \mathit{NO}_{(g)}$ , $Bor$	nd dissociation energy o	f N₂=958.38kJ mol⁻¹, Bond o	dissociation energy of		
0₂=498kJ mol⁻¹, Bond ¹	formation energy of NO=	626kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>			
<b>3.</b> Write a note on glyc	olysis?				

Chapter Number 6			
Q1. Choose the co	<u>—</u> rrect ontion		(6X1=6)
	•	hine are called?	(UX1-0)
	etion the substance that co		19-3 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
(A) Reactants	(B) Products	(C) Masses	( <b>D)</b> Materials
	ich continue in both direct		
(A) Irreversible	(B) Reversible	(C) Non-reactive	<b>(D)</b> Dynamic
<b>3.</b> The reaction in w	hich the products do not re	ecombine to form rea	ctants are called?
<b>(A)</b> Irreversible reactions	<b>(B)</b> Reversible reactions	( <b>C)</b> Decomposition reactions	(D) Addition reaction
<b>4.</b> Equilibrium State	is achievable in		
(A) Closed System	<b>(B)</b> Open System	(C) Both of Them	<b>(D)</b> None of These
<b>5.</b> What is the relation	onship between the equilib	orium constant (k) an	d the concentrations of
reactants and produ	ucts?		
(A) k= (reactions) (products)	<b>(B)</b> k= (products) (reactions)	(C) k= (reactions) (products)	<b>(D)</b> k= (products) (reactants)
mol <sup>-2</sup> dm <sup>6</sup>	rogen were reacted togeth		· ···2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
<b>(A)</b> NH₃ only	<b>(B)</b> $N_2$ , $H_2$ and $NH_3$	(C) N <sub>2</sub> and H <sub>2</sub> only	( <b>D)</b> H <sub>2</sub> only
Q2. Write down sho	ort answers of following o	questions.	(7X2=14)
[i] Why are combusti	on reactions generally	[ii] Can you make an	irreversible reaction
irreversible? (Constru	ucted Response Question)	reversible an vice ver	se?
[iii] Define irreversibl	le reaction?	[iv] What are reversib	ele reaction?
[v] Difference betwee	en reversible and irreversible	[vi] Define chemical 6	equilibrium state. Give two
reaction?		states.	
[vii] How dynamic ed	quilibrium is established?		
Q3. Write detail	led answers of the followi	ing questions.(Answ	<u>er any <b>2</b>)</u> (2X5=10)
<b>1.</b> How can a reversib	ole reaction be forced to go t	o completion?	
2. Explain five condit	ions that can disturb the ch	emical equilibrium stat	:e?
<b>3.</b> Explain a synthesis	s of ammonia on the industr	ial scale?	

Chapter Number 7				
Q1. Choose the corre	ect option.			(6X1=6)
<b>1.</b> Which acid is used th	ne preparation of soap?			
(A) Tartaric acid	(B) Citric acid	(C) Stearic aicd	(D) Oxalic acid	
<b>2.</b> Which of the followi	ng contains oxalic acid?			
(A) Tomato	(B) Orange	(C) Tamarind	(D) Sour milk	
<b>3.</b> Formula of oxalic ac	id is:			
(A) H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	( <b>B)</b> H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>4</sub>	(C) CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	<b>(D)</b> $C_2H_2O_2$	
<b>4.</b> What is the conjuga	te acid of NH₃?			
<b>(A)</b> NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	<b>(B)</b> NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	(C) N <sub>3</sub> H <sup>+</sup>	( <b>D)</b> NH <sub>3</sub> it self	
<b>5.</b> What is the conjuga	te base of HCI?			
<b>(A)</b> CI <sup>-</sup>	<b>(B)</b> H <sub>2</sub> Cl <sup>+</sup>	(C) HC it self	( <b>D)</b> Cl <sub>2</sub>	
<b>6.</b> Which is the exampl	e of weak base?			
(A) Sodium Hydroxide	<b>(B)</b> Potassium hydroxide	(C) Calcium hydroxide	<b>(D)</b> Ammonia	
	inyuroxide			
Q2. Write down short	answers of following q	uestions.		(7X2=14)
[i] Give natural source	of formic acids and oxalic	[ii] Define neutralizatio	n reaction?	
acid?		[iii] What is Bronsted L	owry Base?	
[iv] Is NaHCO₃ a base o	an acid? Justify your	[v] What is direct displa	cement method	
answer. (Constructed R	esponse Question)	displacement.		
[vi] Write a reaction bet	ween base and	[vii] Define acid rain its pH?		
Ammonium chloride?				
Q3. Write detailed	d answers of the followi	」 ng questions.(Answer	any <b>2</b> ) (2X	5=10)
<b>1.</b> Write down the limita	tions of Arrhenius concep	t?		
<b>2.</b> Briefly explain the co	ncept of Bronsted-Lowry	concept?		
<b>3.</b> How does sulphuric a	acid react with the followir	ng compounds?		
NH₄CI, NH₄NO₃, MgO, Mg	JCO₃			

Chapter Number	- 8			
Q1. Choose the	<u></u> e correct option.		(6X1=6)	
<b>1.</b> Founder of th	e periodic table was:			
(A) Mosley	(B) Henry	(C) Bohr	(D) Medleeves	
<b>2.</b> Which is very	long period of table?			
<b>(A)</b> 1-2	<b>(B)</b> 2nd-3rd	(C) 4th-5th	<b>(D)</b> 6th-7th	
<b>3.</b> Atomic numb	er of lanthanum is:			
<b>(A)</b> 89	<b>(B)</b> 59	<b>(C)</b> 57	<b>(D)</b> 60	
<b>4.</b> Alkali metal r	eact with halogens to give:			
(A) Caribe	(B) Nitrides	(C) Halides	( <b>D)</b> Hydride	
<b>5.</b> Which group	tends to lose electrons:			
<b>(A)</b> G-I	<b>(B)</b> G-II	<b>(C)</b> G-III	<b>(D)</b> G-IV	
<b>6.</b> Lose electror	ns forms:			
(A) Atoms	(B) Anions	(C) Cations	( <b>D)</b> None of these	
Q2. Write dowr	n short answers of following q	uestions.	(7X2=14)	
[i] What is the si	gnificance of the word periodic?	[ii] Define transiti	ion elements?	
[iii] Define norm	al or representative elements?	[iv] Why does the size of a period increase as we		
		move down the p	eriodic table?	
[v] What is electi	ronegativity. Which element has	[vi] In a group, th	e elements have the same	
highest electron	egativity?	number of electro	ons in the outermost shell. Why	
		is it so?		
[vii] Why does re	eactivity of metals increase down			
the groups?				
Q3. Write d	etailed answers of the followi	ng questions.(Ar	nswer any <b>2</b> ) (2X5=10)	

**1.** Define periodic table? Write a historical background of periodic table?

**3.** Compare the chemical properties of elements in group 2?

**2.** Explain all the blocks of the period table?

Chapter Number 9	- <del></del>			
Q1. Choose the corr	ect option.		(6X1=6)	
<b>1.</b> Which group eleme	nts are the most reactive	e elements?		
<b>(A)</b> Transition metal group	<b>(B)</b> Frist group	(C) Second group	<b>(D)</b> Third group	
<b>2.</b> Which property is c	correct for group 1 eleme	nts?		
<b>(A)</b> Low catalytic activity	<b>(B)</b> High density	(C) Low electrical conductivity	( <b>D)</b> High melting point	
<b>3.</b> Which of the follow	ing is less malleable?			
(A) Sodium	(B) Iron	(C) Gold	(D) Silver	
<b>4.</b> Metals possess?				
(A) Ionic bond	(B) Covalent bond	(C) Coordinate covalent	(D) Metallic bond	
<b>5.</b> non-metals form?				
(A) Positive ion	<b>(B)</b> Negative ion	(C) Neutral atom	(D) None of these	
<b>6.</b> non-metals tend to	o have?			
(A) High atomic masse	s <b>(B)</b> Low atomic masses	(C) High ionization energies	<b>(D)</b> Low ionization energies	
Q2. Write down shor	t answers of following o	questions.	(7X2=14)	
[i] How does Alkali-Me	tals become soft?	[ii] How does Alkali-Met	als react with chlorine.	
[iii] Predict the reactiv	rity of potassium towards	[iv] Why hydrogen brom	nide is thermally unstable	
halogens.		as compared to hydrogen chloride? (Descriptive		
		Questions)		
[v] Why catalytic conve	erter are used in devices?	[vi] Difference between	malleability and	
		ductility?		
[vii] Why metals have I	high meting and boiling			
points?				
Q3. Write detaile	d answers of the follow	」 ing questions.(Answer	any <b>2</b> ) (2X5=10)	
<b>1.</b> Compare and contra	st the reactivity of lithium	, sodium and potassium?		
2. Compare the proper	ties of metals and non-me	etals. (Descriptive Questic	ons)	
<b>3.</b> Write down five phys	sical properties of metals?			

Chapter Number 10			
Q1. Choose the cor	<u></u> rect option.		(6X1=6)
<b>1.</b> The branch deals v	with the study of enviro	nment and their effects i	s called:
(A) Biochemistry	<b>(B)</b> Environmental chemistry	(C) Physical chemistry	( <b>D)</b> Organic chemistry
2. Concentration of v		—— phere is decreased by pho	otosynthesis in plants?
<b>(A)</b> 0xygen	(B) Nitrogen	(C) Carbon dioxide	( <b>D</b> ) Water vapours
	involved in the formation	14 -	
(A) Oxygen	(B) Carbon	(C) Hydrogen	(D) None of these
<b>4.</b> Which acid is the r	eason of acid ran:	<b>y</b>	
( <b>A)</b> H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	<b>(B)</b> HCI	(C) CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	<b>(D)</b> HCOOH
<b>5.</b> Which is natural ra	adioactive gas:		
(A) Helium	(B) Neon	(C) Argon	( <b>D)</b> Radon
<b>6.</b> AQI that is good is	quality:		
<b>(A)</b> Under 50	<b>(B)</b> Above 50	<b>(C)</b> Equal 50	( <b>D)</b> None of these
Q2. Write down sho	ort answers of following	g guestions.	(7X2=14)
		nks <b>[ii]</b> Define Environment	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
open?		[iii] Define Acid rain? H	ow its is formed?
[iv] What is acid rain?	Write its Ph?	[v] What do you know a	bout Robert angus smith?
[vi] What are the caus	ses of acid?	[vii] What are the funct	tions of catalytic
		converter?	
Q3. Write detaile	ed answers of the follo	owing questions.(Answei	r any <b>2</b> ) (2X5=10)
		d effects of air pollutants?	(2/(0-10)
·	•	•	
<b>2.</b> Write down the rea	ctions that take place in a	automobiles engines?	
<b>3.</b> Major Pakistan citie	es experience a very high	AQI in water which renders	s them the most polluted
cities in the world. Po	int out some of the major	r causes of high AQI in thes	e cities. (Investigative
Questions)			

Chapter Number 11					
Q1. Choose the co	 orrect option.		(6X1=6)		
1. Which other aton	n is almost always prese	nt along with carbon a	tom in all organic		
compounds?					
•		(6)	lens		
(A) Oxygen	(B) Nitrogen	(C) Hydrogen	( <b>D)</b> Halogen		
<b>2.</b> Which hydrocark	oon is responsible for ex	plosions in coal mines	?		
<b>(A)</b> Butane	<b>(B)</b> Pentane	(C) Methane	(D) Ethene		
<b>3.</b> Which of the follo	owing is considered as p	arent organic compou	ınd?		
<b>(A)</b> Alkanes	(B) Alkenes	(C) Alkynes	<b>(D)</b> Aromatics		
<b>4.</b> What is the name	e of the reaction in whicl	n a hydrocarbon react	s with oxygen to produce		
heat and light?					
_	(D) O	(O) Daduckies	(D)		
(A) Combustion	(B) Oxidation	(C) Reduction	<b>(D)</b> Hydrolysis		
<b>5.</b> Which is the simp	plest alkane:				
<b>(A)</b> CH₄	<b>(B)</b> C₃H <sub>8</sub>	(C) C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	( <b>D)</b> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>		
<b>6.</b> No of moles of ox	kygen required to comple	etely burn ethane is:			
<b>(A)</b> 4	<b>(B)</b> 5	<b>(C)</b> 6	<b>(D)</b> 7		
Q2. Write down sh	nort answers of followin	g questions.	(7X2=14)		
[i] Difference betwe	een saturated and	[ii] What is abbrevi	ation of CNG and LPG?		
unsaturated hydroc	arbon?	[iii] What is the ger	neral formula of alkanes?		
[iv] Write down the	structural formula of	[v] Write down the	dot cross formula of butane?		
propane?		[vi] What is reducti	[vi] What is reduction of alkyl halides?		
[vii] What is combu	stion?				
Q3. Write deta	iled answers of the foll	owing questions.(Ans	swer any <b>2</b> ) (2X5=10)		
<b>1.</b> Write down five us	ses of hydrocarbons?				
<b>2.</b> Write a note on cr	racking of higher hydrocar	bons ?			
<b>3.</b> Write the structure	ral formulas of the produc	ts that are formed by th	e halogenation process?		

chemistry?

3. Define error? Explain its types?

Chapter Number 13				
Q1. Choose the corr	rect option.		(6X1=6)	
<b>1.</b> Accidents often re	sult form:			
(A) Making mistakes	<b>(B)</b> Failure to use common sense	<b>(C)</b> Failure to follow instructions	( <b>D)</b> All of the above	
<b>2.</b> Which of the follow	ving gases can displace o	xygen in the air?		
(A) Nitrogen	(B) Argon	(C) Helium	<b>(D)</b> All of the above	
<b>3.</b> What of the followi	ing hazond signs indicate	es a biohazard?		
(A) Radioactive symbo	ol <b>(B)</b> Biohazard symbol	(C) Explosive symbol	(D) Toxic symbol	
<b>4.</b> Which of the follow	ving is not a type of haza	rd sings?		
(A) Warning sign	<b>(B)</b> Caution sign	(C) Danger sign	<b>(D)</b> Directional sign	
<b>5.</b> What should you do	o in case of a fire drill in t	he lab?		
(A) run to safety shower	(B) climb into the fume cupboard	e <b>(C)</b> close gas valves and turn off all equipments	( <b>D)</b> carry chemicals out of the lab	
<b>6.</b> Fire extinguishers	should be located?	очи ринония		
(A) Near exits	(B) In hallways	(C) In easily accessible	e <b>(D)</b> All of the above	
(A) Near exits		(C) III casily accessible	2 (CD) All Of the above	
Q2. Write down sho	rt answers of following	questions.	(7X2=14)	
[i] Define explosive ch	nemicals?	[ii] What are flammab	le chemicals?	
[iii] What are hazard s	igns are important in the	[iv] What is the primar	ry purpose of wearing	
workplace?		gloves in the laborator	ry?	
[v] How for apart shou	uld fire extinguishers be	[vi] What should you o	do if you are exposed to	
located?		hazardous chemicals?		
[vii] What is the impor	tance of having an			
emergency response p	plane in the lab?			
Q3. Write detaile	ed answers of the follow	ring questions.(Answe	er any <b>2</b> ) (2X5=10)	
<b>1.</b> Write down five such	h common safety instructi	ons which are used to a	void any accident in the	
lab.(Descriptive Quest	ions)			
<b>2.</b> What are hazard sig	ns? also write the importa	nce for using in the labo		
<b>3.</b> What are the specifi	ic requirement for the loca	tion of fire extinguisher	in a typical office building	
or school laboratories'	?			