# **MODEL PAPER CHEMISTRY CLASS 9**

**Note:** Attempt all questions of Section A by filling the corresponding bubble on the MCQs RESPONSE SHEET. It is mandatory to return the attempted MCQs sheet to the Superintendent within given time.

# SECTION-A

# Time: 20 Minutes

**Marks:** 12

- 1. Which one of the following is homogeneous mixture?
  - A. Smoke
  - B. Air
  - C. Fog
  - D. Smog
- 2. The gram molecular mass of HNO<sub>3</sub> is:
  - A. 60
  - B. 100
  - C. 63
  - D. 98
- 3. Mass of an atom is mostly due to its
  - A. nucleus.
  - B. neutrons.
  - C. electrons.
  - D. protons.
- 4. Elements have similar chemical properties in a:
  - A. Period
  - B. Group
  - C. Row
  - D. Column
- 5. An atom with a charge is called
  - A. an electron.
  - B. a molecule.
  - C. a metal.
  - D. an ion.
- 6. Which of the following ions do not have the electronic configuration of an argon atom?
  - A. Ca<sup>+2</sup>
  - B. S<sup>-2</sup>
  - C. K<sup>+</sup>
  - D. O<sup>-2</sup>

- 7. Ink spreads in water because of:
  - A. Vapour Pressure
  - B. Expansion
  - C. Diffusion
  - D. Compressibility of water
- 8. Water droplets in air is an example of solution:
  - A. Gas in gas
  - B. Gas in liquid
  - C. Colloids
  - D. Liquid in gas
- 9. When KCI dissolves in water, which of the following will be produced?
  - A. K and Cl
  - B. K<sup>+</sup> and Cl<sup>-</sup>
  - C. K and Cl<sub>2</sub>
  - D.  $K^+$  and  $Cl_2$
- **10.** Milk is an example of:
  - A. Compound
  - B. Saturated solution
  - C. Colloids
  - D. Suspension
- **11.** Oxidation number assigned to manganese in KMnO<sub>4</sub> is:
  - A. +7
  - B. +3
  - C. +2
  - D. +4
- 12. Which one of the following is NOT an alkali metal?
  - A. Francium
  - B. Cesium
  - C. Rubidium
  - D. Radium

# **SECTION-B**

### Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes

# Marks: 32

- 1. Attempt any **EIGHT** of the following short questions. Each question carries 4 marks
  - i. Differentiate between atomic number and mass number with an example of each.
  - ii. Write electronic configuration of Na<sup>11</sup>, Cl<sup>17</sup>.
  - iii. Why S-Block elements have two groups only?
  - iv. Differentiate between atomic radii and covalent radii.
  - v. Define Covalent Bond. Briefly explain its three types with examples.
  - vi. Draw the Lewis structure of CO, CCl<sub>4</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and HCl.
  - vii. Why a gas is compressible but a solid is not compressible? Give reason.
  - viii. Explain Molarity with the help of formulae.
  - ix. Define colloids and suspension. Give examples of each.
  - x. Define oxidizing and reducing agents. Give one example of each.
  - xi. Give FOUR differences between hard and soft metals.

# SECTION-C

#### Marks: 21 **NOTE:** Attempt any **THREE** of following questions. Each question carries 7 marks. 2. Describe Ruther's Ford Atomic model. i. 4 ii. Calculate molecular mass of the following compounds. 3 i. Benzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) ii. Ethane gas $(C_2H_6)$ iii. Iron oxide $(Fe_2O_3)$ 3. Define electro negativity. Write two trends of electro negativity in groups i. and periods. 3 What is dative bond? Explain its formation. 4 ii. 4. What is evaporation? Write any THREE factors affecting evaporation. 3 i. ii. Calculate molarity of solution composed of 5.85 grams of potassium iodide (KI) dissolved in enough water to make 0.125 dm<sup>3</sup> of solution. 4 5. i. Explain principle, working and construction of Daniel Cell with the help of labeled diagram. 4 Describe inertness of Nobel metals. ii. 3