



Name

1- ہر سوال کے سامنے چار دائرے دئے گئے ہیں، صرف صحیح جواب والا دائرہ بھریں۔

2- دائروں کو شیڈ (بھرنے) کے لئے ٹیلے یا کالے رنگ کا مارکر استعمال کریں۔

Roll No

3- جواب میں ایک سے زائد دائرے بھرنے سے جواب غلط تصور ہوگا۔

Time Allowed: 20 Minutes

SECTION – A

Marks : 18

1	The reduction of >C=O to >CH_2 is carried out with.....	<input type="radio"/> Catalytic reduction	<input type="radio"/> Zn – Hg and conc. HCl	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Wolf-Kishner Reduction	<input type="radio"/> LiAlH_4
2	Which is the strongest acid?	<input type="radio"/> Ethanol	<input type="radio"/> Acetic acid	<input type="radio"/> Chloroacetic acid	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Flouroacetic acid
3is/are polynucleotide molecule/molecules.	<input type="radio"/> DNA	<input type="radio"/> RNA	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Both DNA & RNA	<input type="radio"/> Carbohydrate
4	Mauve is an example ofdye.	<input type="radio"/> Acidic	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Basic	<input type="radio"/> Direct	<input type="radio"/> Azo
5	Pollutants have adverse effect over.....	<input type="radio"/> Biosphere	<input type="radio"/> Ecosystem	<input type="radio"/> Hydrosphere	<input checked="" type="radio"/> All of these
6	How many types of "NMR" protons are there in butanoic acid?	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 4
7	Malachite is an ore of	<input type="radio"/> Mn	<input type="radio"/> Fe	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Cu	<input type="radio"/> Cr
8	The detection of which element in an organic compound does not make use of Lassaign's solution?	<input type="radio"/> Nitrogen	<input type="radio"/> Sulphur	<input type="radio"/> Halogens	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Carbon
9	Which one of the given deactivates benzene ring and is o-/P- directing?	<input type="radio"/> $-\text{NH}_2$	<input type="radio"/> $-\text{OH}$	<input type="radio"/> $-\text{OCH}_3$	<input checked="" type="radio"/> $-\text{Cl}$
10	Nitrobenzene reacts with chlorine in presence of AlCl_3 the product obtained is.....	<input type="radio"/> O – Chloro Nitrobenzene	<input checked="" type="radio"/> M – Chloro Nitrobenzene	<input type="radio"/> P – Chloro Nitrobenzene	<input type="radio"/> All of these
11	Which one of the given halides is the most reactive towards nucleophilic substitution reaction?	<input type="radio"/> $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Br}$	<input checked="" type="radio"/> $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I}$	<input type="radio"/> $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{F}$	<input type="radio"/> $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$
12	The reaction of alcohol with sodium produces.....	<input type="radio"/> Ethane	<input type="radio"/> Ethene	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Alkoxide	<input type="radio"/> Aldehyde
13	The solubility of Mg(OH)_2 By the addition of NH_4Cl .	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increases	<input type="radio"/> Decreases	<input type="radio"/> May increase or decrease	<input type="radio"/> Remains same
14	Which one of the given has the maximum electro negativity?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Li	<input type="radio"/> Na	<input type="radio"/> K	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Cs
15	Dolomite is the mineral of	<input type="radio"/> Be	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Ca	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Mg	<input type="radio"/> K
16	Which one of the given gives peroxide when heated with oxygen?	<input type="radio"/> Be	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Ca	<input checked="" type="radio"/> K	<input type="radio"/> Mg
17	Oxidation state is defined as the apparent charge.....on an atom of an element in a molecule or ion.	<input type="radio"/> Positive	<input type="radio"/> Negative	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive or negative	<input type="radio"/> None of these
18	Which one of the given is acidic in nature?	<input type="radio"/> Al_2O_3	<input checked="" type="radio"/> CO_2	<input type="radio"/> CO	<input type="radio"/> CaO

- CaCO_3 (OH)

CaMg (OH)

PR XII (01) 18
CHEMISTRY (New)
Inter Part-II
(Fresh/Reappear)

Note: Time allowed for Section – B and Section – C is 2 Hours and 40 minutes.

Section – B

Marks: 40

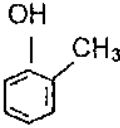
Q-II Answer any TEN parts. Each part carries FOUR marks.

1. How alkali metals react with oxygen? ✓
2. Explain the amphoteric nature of $\text{Be}(\text{OH})_2$. ✓
3. Discuss the binding energy of transition elements. ✓
4. Describe the test for detection of halogens in a given organic compound. ✓
5. Write a note on natural gas. ✓
6. What is bleaching powder? Explain its bleaching action.
7. Differentiate between electrophile and nucleophile by giving examples. ✓
8. Why aliphatic amines are stronger bases than NH_3 ? ✓
9. Acetic acid is sometimes known as glacial acetic acid. Why? ✓
10. Give the names of derivatives of carboxylic acids with their functional groups. ✓
11. Draw the open and cyclic structures of glucose. ✓
12. What are carbocations? Give their types. ✓
13. Write a note on Troposphere. ✓

Section – C

Marks: 27

Note : Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks.

- Q-III (a) Give the reactions of normal oxide, peroxide and superoxide of alkali metals with water and die. HCl ✓ (4 ½)
- (b) Explain the coloured nature of transition metal complexes. ✓ (4 ½)
- Q-IV (a) Describe two methods for the preparation of alkenes. ✓ (4)
- (b) Which tests can be used for differentiating aldehydes from ketones? ✓ (5)
- Q-V (a) Give IUPAC names. (5)
- i.
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{C} - \text{OH} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$$
- ii. 
- iii.
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{C} - \text{Cl} \end{array}$$
- iv.
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{H} - \text{C} - \text{H} \end{array}$$
- v.
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\ || \quad || \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{C} - \text{C} - \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$$
- (b) Give the reactions of phenol with. ✓ (4)
- i. Sodium metal
- ii. Conc. HNO_3
- Q-VI (a) Discuss the effect of substituent on the reactivity of benzene ring. ✓ (5)
- (b) Why modern methods of analysis are superior over the classical ones? ✓ (4)