

**MARKING SCHEME**  
**PRACTICE PAPER (2021-22)**  
**CLASS : XII**  
**SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY (043)**

**Time Allowed : 90 Min.**

**समय : 90 मिनट**

**Maximum Marks : 40**

**अधिकतम अंक - 40**

1. (a) AgBr
2. (a) Covalent solid
3. (d)  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow 2\text{Na}^+ + \text{SO}_4^{2-}$   
Concentration = 0.3M  
 $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \text{Ca}^{2+} + 2\text{NO}_3^-$   
Concentration = 0.3M  
Osmotic pressure  $\propto$  number of particles
4. (a)
5. (a)
6. (d) PCC
7. (c)
8. (c) A =  $\text{CH}_3\text{MgCl}$ , B =  $\text{CH}_4$
9. (a)  $\text{H}_2\text{O} > \text{H}_2\text{Te} > \text{H}_2\text{Se} > \text{H}_2\text{S}$
10. (a)  $\text{XeF}_4$ ,  $\text{XeF}_2$
11. (c) The number of tetrahedral voids in CCP structure is 8.
12. (b)  $a \neq b \neq c$ ,  $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^\circ$
13. (a)  $6.022 \times 10^{18}$

14. (c)
15. (d) General formula for carbohydrates is  $C_x(H_2O)_y$
16. (d) Alkyl halide which will undergo  $S_N^1$  reaction most readily  $(CH_3)_3C-I$ .
17. (a) PQ
18. (a) The FCC has coordination number of 12 and contains 4 atoms per unit cell as  $8 \times \frac{1}{8} + 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$  .
19. (a)  $0.3RT$
20. (c)
21. (a)  $CH_3 - Cl + AgF \rightarrow CH_3 - F + AgCl$
22. (a)
23. (b) Primary structure
24. (d)
25. (b)
26. (c) Let  $M^{3+} = x$   
 $M^{2+} = 98 - x$   
 $x(+3) + (98-x)(+2) = 100 \times 2$   
 $3x + 196 - 2x = 200$   
 $x = 4$   
 $\% \text{ of } M^{3+} = \frac{4}{98} \times 100 = 4.08\%$
27. (c)  $5 \times 10^{24}$
28. (a)  $n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{N}{10}$   $N = n \times N_0$   
 $\frac{1}{58.5} \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}$  molecules

Here 4 molecules of NaCl in unit cell.

$$\text{Number of unit cell} = \frac{6.022 \times 10^{23}}{58.5 \times 4} = 2.57 \times 10^{21} \text{ unit cells}$$

29. (d)  $m = \frac{2.5 \times 10^3}{60 \times 75} \Rightarrow m = 0.556 \text{ mol kg}^{-1}$

30. (a)  $\Delta T_f = K_f \cdot m$   
 $= \frac{5.12 \times 1000 \times 1}{51.2 \times 250} = \frac{100}{250} = 0.4\text{k}$

31. (b)

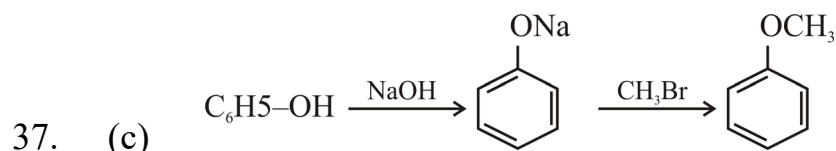
32. (b)

33. (b) ClF

34. (d) It is because in solution  $\text{ClO}_4^-$  is much more stable as dispersal of charge on oxygen.

35. (a)  $\text{Cl}^-$  and  $\text{ClO}_3^-$

36. (b)



38. (b)

39. (d) Glycine

40. (a) Gluconic acid

41. (b) Diphenyl

42. (c)  $a = 2\sqrt{2} \quad r = 2 \times 1.414 \times 0.144 = 0.407 \text{ nm}$

43. (c) Impurity defect

44. (b) Pressure of gas is not too high and temperature is not too low.

45. (a)

46. (a)  
47. (d)  
48. (d)  
49. (c)  
50. (b)  $24.16 \times 10^{23}$   
51. (a)  $\text{CH}_3\text{-OH}$ ,  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C-I}$   
52. (c)  
53. (c)  
54. (b)  
55. (a)