	(Inter Part – II) (Se emistry (Objective)	ession 2019-21 to 2021 Group -	1000	g. of Student Paper (II)	ATaleem (798
	ne Allowed:- 20 minutes	PAPER CO			Marks:- 17	
Not that resu Ans whi	te:- You have four choices for ear t circle in front of that question mult in zero mark in that question. Very swer Sheet and fill bubbles accordite correcting fluid is not allowed.	ch objective type question a umber. Use marker or pen Vrite PAPER CODE, which lingly, otherwise the student	to fill the circle h is printed on t will be respons	D. The choice which is. Cutting or filling this question paper,	you think is correct; fill two or more circles will on the both sides of the	
1)	Coordination number of Pt	in [Pt Cl (NO ₂) (NH ₃) ₄] is:			
	(A) 2	(B) 4	(C) 1	(D)	6	
2)	Vinyl acetylene combines with HCl to form:					
	(A) Polyacetylene	(B) Benzene	(C) Chlore	oprene (D)	Divinyl acetylene	
3)	Which statement is correct?					
	 (A) Metallic Character increases down the group 	(B) Metallic character increases from let to right along a period	ft remai	llic character (D) ins the same left to right a period	Metallic character remains the same down the group	
4)	Which of the following is not soluble in water:					
	(A) Sodium Sulphate	(B) Potassium Sulpha	ate (C) Zinc S	Sulphate (D)) Barium Sulphate	
5)	Boric acid cannot be used:	# - \$0.000 H 1000 H		10.00	4	
	(A) As antiseptic in medicine	(B) For washing eyes	(C) In soc	la bottles (D) For enamels and glazes	
6)	SO3 is not absorbed in water					
,	(A) The reaction does not go to completion	(B) The reaction is	(C) The r	eaction is (D y exothermic) SO ₃ is insoluble in water	
7				y exomernine	Water	
1)	Bleaching powder may be produced by passing chlorine over: (A) Calcium carbonate (B) Hydrated calcium sulphate (C) Anhydrous calcium sulphate (D) Calcium hydroxide.					

8) Methane has a mean residence time of about years in the atmosphere: (A) 2-5 years (B) 1-2 years (D) 4-6 years (C) 3-7 years 9) Absolute alcohol can be obtained by redistillation of rectified spirit in the presence of: (A) Na₂O (B) CuO (D) CaO (C) Ag₂O 10) Aromatic compounds burn with sooty flame because: (A) They have high (D) They resist reaction (B) They have a ring (C) They have high percentage of structure percentage of with air. hydrogen carbon 11) The rate of E1 reaction depends upon: (A) The concentration (B) The concentration (D) The concentration (C) The concentration of substrate of substrate as well of eliminated group of nucleophile as Nucleophile 12) Linear shape is associated with which set of hybrid orbital? (D) dsp² (A) sp (B) sp2 (C) sp³ 13) Which compound shows maximum hydrogen bonding with water: (A) CH₃OH (B) C₅H₁₁OH (D) C₆H₅OH (C) CH3-O-CH3 14) Iodoform is prepared by the reaction of Iodine with: (A) Acetic acid (B) Formic acid (D) Diethyl ether (C) Acetone 15) Methyl Magnesium bromide combine with CO₂ to form (A) Ethyl alcohol (B) Diethyl ether (C) Acetic acid (D) Acetone 16) Oils are glycerol esters which contain higher proportion of: (A) Unsaturated hydro (B) Saturated hydro (C) Unsaturated fatty (D) Saturated fatty acid carbons components carbons components acid components components 17) Urea is a high quality nitrogeneous fertilizer. It contains about: (B) 70% Nitrogen (C) 46% Nitrogen (D) 20% Nitrogen (A) 60% Nitrogen 1225 -- 1223-- 15000

Warning:- Please, do not write anything on this question paper except your Roll No.

3 (Inter Part - II) (Session 2019 21 6 2021 20 1223 (Inter Part - II) Talleem City (Group I) Chemistry (Subjective) Paper (II) Maximum Marks: 68 Time Allowed: 2.40 hours Section ----- I $8 \times 2 = 16$ 2. Answer briefly any Eight parts from the followings:-Give equation when borax is heated with NH₄Cl (ii) What is COD? Give its significance. (i) (iv) Give the names and formulas of acids of Boron. Give any four uses of Aluminium. (iii) (vi) Convert toluene into benzoic acid. (v) What is Wurtz-Fittig reaction? + HOH Give the importance of Lipids. (Four points). (viii) Complete the reaction: (vii) What are isomerase enzymes? Give one example. (ix) Differentiate between DNA and RNA. (Two points).(xi) How water is purified by aeration? Discuss. (x) Give the role of atmosphere gases for sustaining life on earth. (xii) $8 \times 2 = 16$ 3. Answer briefly any Eight parts from the followings:-Why there is no free rotation around a double bond and a free rotation around a single bond? (i) How wood is transformed into coal? (iii) Identify each lettered product in the following reaction. (ii) Alcoholic $Propene \xrightarrow{Br_2}$ Write the test to check unsaturation in the unsaturated hydrocarbons. (iv) (vi) Why does aqua regia dissolve gold? Give two uses of ethyne. (v) P2O5 is a powerful dehydrating agent. Prove it giving two examples. (vii) Describe "Ring test " for the confirmation of presence of nitrate ions in solution. (viii) What is β -elimination reaction? Give example. (ix) Give IUPAC names of the following compounds: a) (CH₃)₂ CHBr (x) Name three principle methods of chemical pulping of paper. (xi) Write names of four argillaceous raw materials used in manufacture of cement?

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(xii)

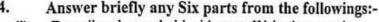
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(i) Describe chromyl chloride test. Write its equation.

(ii) Why does damaged tin plated iron get rusted quickly?

- (iii) What are chelates? Give an example. (iv) Convert acetaldehyde into lactic acid.
- (v) Ethanol gives different products with Conc. H2SO4 under different conditions. Write equations.
- (vi) How is Bakelite prepared? Give its equation.
- (vii) Write two reactions of ethanol involving the cleavage of O-H bond.
- (viii) What is Fehling's solution test? Write its chemical equation.
- (ix) How does CH3COOH react with NaOH and NaHCO3?

Section ----- II

Note: Attempt any three questions.

 $(8 \times 3 = 24)$

- 5. (a) What are Halides? Name their types by giving two properties of each type.
 - (b) How do carbonates and nitrates of Li differ from those of other Alkali metals.
- 6. (a) Write down the construction and working of Beckmann's method for manufacturing of bleaching powder.
 - (b) What is meant by "setting of cement". Describe the reactions involved in setting of cement during 1 to 7 days.
- 7. (a) What is hybridization? Describe the hybridization to explain the structure of alkynes in detail.
 - (b) Describe the mechanism of: (i) Halogenation of benzene. (ii) Sulphonation of benzene
- 8. (a) Describe the mechanism of Kolbe's electrolytic method for the preparation of alkyne.
 - (b) By using Grignard reagent prepare:
 - (i) Primary alcohol (ii) Secondary alcohol (iii) Ter. alcohol (iv) Alkane
- 9. (a) Explain the mechanism of the reaction of phenylhydrazine with acetone.
 - (b) Write down the mechanism of acetic acid and ammonia.

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