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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560 003

**KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD, MALLESHWARAM,
BANGALORE – 560 003**

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ / ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ — 2022

S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL, 2022

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 11. 04. 2022]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **83-E (Chem.)**

Date : 11. 04. 2022]

CODE NO. : **83-E (Chem.)**

ವಿಷಯ : ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

Subject : SCIENCE

(ಭೌತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ರಸಾಯನ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ / Physics, Chemistry & Biology)

(ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ & ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Fresh & Regular Repeater)

(ರಸಾಯನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ / Chemistry)

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ / English Medium)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 80

[Max. Marks : 80

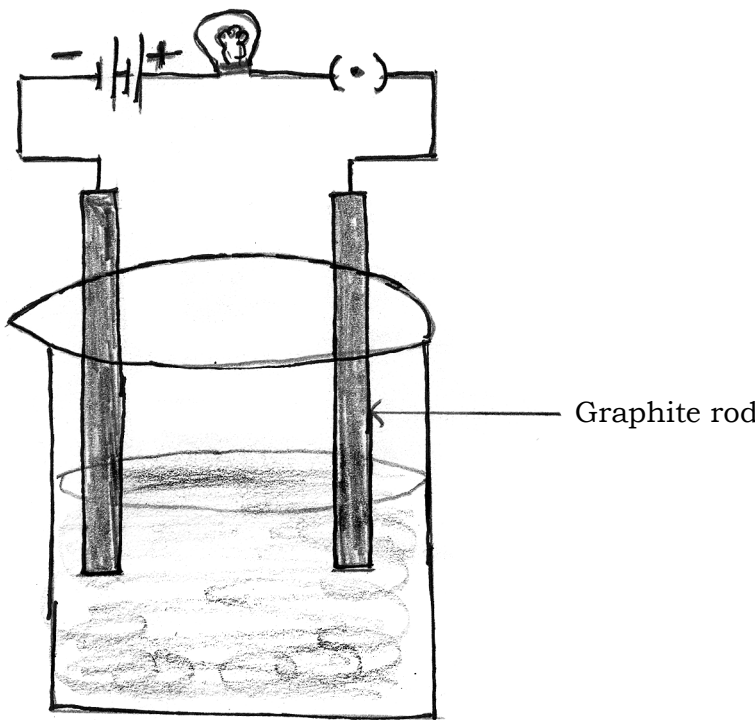
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
PART - B (CHEMISTRY)		
VII.	Multiple Choice :	2 × 1 = 2
14.	The gas liberated at the cathode in the electrolysis of water is (A) Oxygen (B) Hydrogen (C) Chlorine (D) Nitrogen.	
	Ans. : (B) Hydrogen	1

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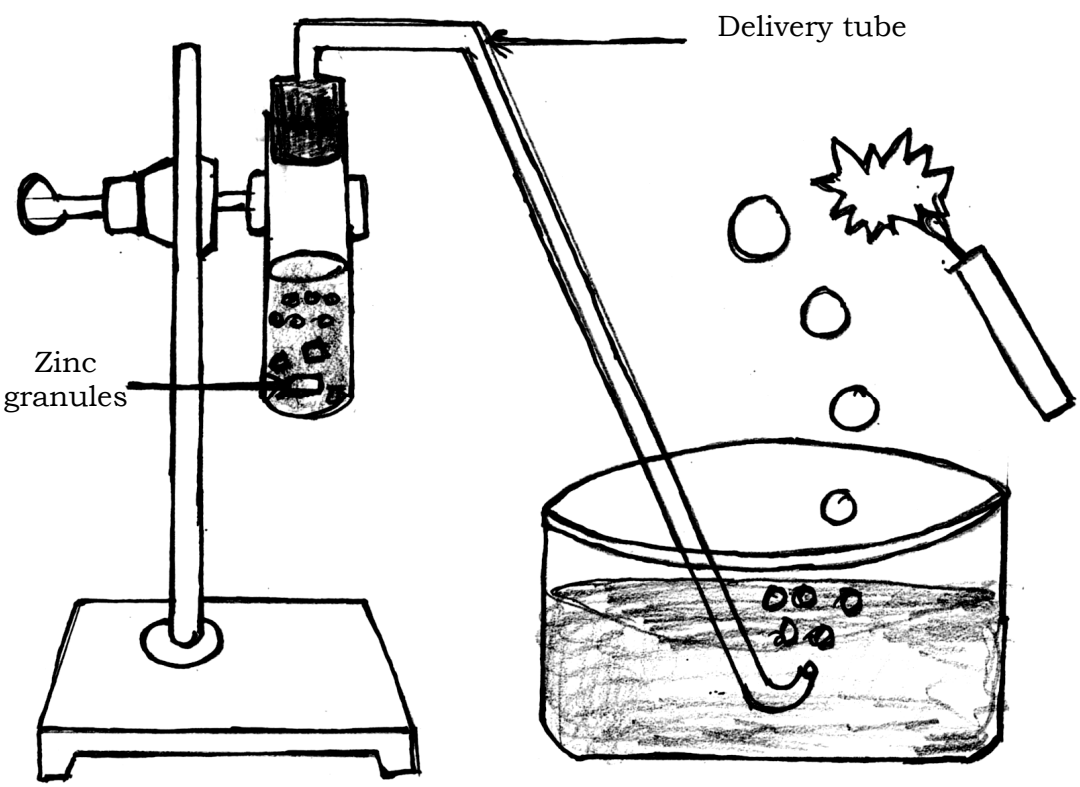
[Turn over

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
15.	Atomic number of chlorine is 17. The period number of this element in modern periodic table is (A) 2 (B) 7 (C) 4 (D) 3. <i>Ans. :</i> (D) 3	1
VIII.	Answer the following questions : 4 × 1 = 4	
16.	State modern periodic law. <i>Ans. :</i> "Properties of elements are periodic functions of their atomic numbers."	1
17.	Write any two uses of Plaster of Paris. <i>Ans. :</i> <i>Plaster of Paris is used in :</i> ★ Supporting fractured bones ★ Making toys ★ Decorative materials ★ Making smooth surfaces. (Any two)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 1
18.	Write the structural formula of ethene molecule. <i>Ans. :</i> $ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} & & \text{H} \\ & \diagdown & / \\ & \text{C} = \text{C} & \\ & / & \diagdown \\ \text{H} & & \text{H} \end{array} $	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
19.	<p>$\text{ZnO} + \text{C} \rightarrow \text{Zn} + \text{CO}$</p> <p>In this reaction name the reactant</p> <p>i) that is oxidised and</p> <p>ii) that is reduced.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>★ Oxidised reactant is : C $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>★ Reduced reactant is : ZnO. $\frac{1}{2}$</p>	1
IX.	Answer the following questions :	$3 \times 2 = 6$
20.	<p>The pH values of A, B and C solutions are 5, 6 and 7 respectively. Which of these solutions is more acidic in nature ? Why ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>★ Solution A is more acidic. 1</p> <p>★ As it has more H^+ ions. 1</p>	2
21.	Draw the diagram to show the arrangement of the apparatus used for testing the conductivity of salt solution and label 'graphite rod'.	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	<p>Ans. :</p> <p>Testing the conductivity of a salt solution :</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">Diagram — $1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Labelling — $\frac{1}{2}$</p>	2
22.	<p>Give reason :</p> <p>a) Metals are used in making cooking vessels.</p> <p>b) Sodium metal is stored in kerosene.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Give reason :</p> <p>a) When a calcium metal reacts with water, the liberated hydrogen gas does not catch fire.</p>	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	b) Ionic compounds have high melting and boiling points.	
	<i>Ans. :</i>	
	a) Because, metals are good conductors of heat / having high melting points / property of malleability. (Any one) 1	
	b) Sodium metal vigorously reacts with atmospheric oxygen and water, but not with kerosene. 1	2
	OR	
	a) The reaction of calcium with water is less violent. The heat evolved is not sufficient for the hydrogen to catch fire. 1	
	b) Because a considerable amount of energy is required to break the strong inter-ionic attraction. 1	2
X.	Answer the following questions : 3 × 3 = 9	
23.	What is atomic size ? In the modern periodic table the atomic size decreases along a 'period' and increases down the 'group'. Why ? Explain.	
	<i>Ans. :</i>	
	★ The distance between the centre of the nucleus and the outermost shell of an isolated atom. 1	
	In modern periodic table atomic size decreases along the period because :	
	★ Electrons are being added to the outermost shell of an atom that tends to pull the electrons closer to the nucleus / No new shells are added to atom. 1	
	Atomic size increases down the group because :	
	★ New shells are being added, this increases the distance between the outer most electrons and the nucleus. 1	3

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
24.	<p>Draw the diagram of arrangement of the apparatus to show the reaction of zinc granules with dilute sulphuric acid and testing hydrogen gas by burning. Label the following parts :</p> <p>i) Zinc granules</p> <p>ii) Delivery tube.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Reaction of zinc granules with dilute sulphuric acid :</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">Diagram — 2 Labeling — $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p>	3
25.	<p>Write the balanced chemical equation for the following chemical reactions :</p> <p>i) Calcium carbonate $\xrightarrow{\text{Heat}}$ Calcium oxide + Carbon dioxide</p> <p>ii) Hydrogen + Chlorine \longrightarrow Hydrogen chloride</p>	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	<p>iii) Magnesium + Hydrochloric acid \longrightarrow Magnesium chloride + Hydrogen.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Which type of chemical reaction takes place when an iron nail is dipped in copper sulphate solution ? Why ? Write a balanced chemical equation for this chemical reaction.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>i) $\text{CaCO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{Heat}} \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$ 1</p> <p>ii) $\text{H}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \longrightarrow 2\text{HCl}$ 1</p> <p>iii) $\text{Mg} + 2\text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{MgCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$. 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>★ Chemical displacement reaction. 1</p> <p>★ Because more reactive iron displaces copper from copper sulphate solution. 1</p> <p>★ $\text{Fe} + \text{CuSO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{FeSO}_4 + \text{Cu}$. 1</p>	3
XI.	Answer the following question : 1 × 4 = 4	
26.	<p>a) What are structural isomers ? Write the molecular and structural formula of butane.</p> <p>b) What is catenation ? Write general formula for alkenes.</p>	
	<p>Ans. :</p> <p>a)</p> <p>★ Carbon compounds having same molecular formula but different structural formulae 1</p> <p>★ Molecular formula of butane is C_4H_{10} $\frac{1}{2}$</p>	3

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	<p>★ Structural formula of butane is</p> $ \begin{array}{cccc} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & & \\ \text{H}-\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C}-\text{H} \\ & & & \\ \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array} \quad \text{OR} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & \\ \text{H}-\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C}-\text{H} \\ & & \\ \text{H} & \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & \\ & \text{H} & \end{array} $	$\frac{1}{2}$
b)	<p>★ Carbon has unique ability to form bonds with other atoms of carbon, giving rise to large molecules.</p>	1
	<p>★ General formula for alkene is $\text{C}_n \text{H}_{2n}$</p>	1
		4