# HIMACHAL PRADESH BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION DHARAMSHALA Model Question Paper- 2024-25

Subject: Chemistry Time 3Hrs
Class XII MM 60

Note:

- i. There will be 28 questions in all.
  - a. Q.N. 1 to 12 are Multiple choice questions and Carry 1 mark each,
  - b. Q.N. 13 to 19 are Very short answer questions carrying 2 Marks each,
  - c. Q.N.20 to 24 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each
  - d. Q.N. 25 is case study-based question and carries 4 marks
  - e. Q. 26 to 28 are Long answer questions carrying 5 marks each.
- ii. All Questions are compulsory however internal choices have been given.

## Section A (MCQ)

1.	Which of the following factors does not affect the solubility of a solid solute in a liquid solvent?				
	a) Temperature	<b>b</b> ) Pressure			
	c) Nature of the solute and solvent	d) Particle size of the solute	1		
2.	In an electrochemical cell reduction takes place at				
	a) Cathode	b) Anode			
	c) Salt bridge	d) None of these	1		
3.	With increase in temperature, the conductivity of increases				
	a) Cu	b) Wood			
	c) Si	d) Pt	1		
4.	The standard electrode potential of a ha	lf-cell is measured under standard conditions, which include	<b>e</b> :		
	a) 1 M concentration of solutions, 298 K temperature, and 1 atm pressure				
	b) 0.1 M concentration of solutions	, 273 K temperature, and 1 atm pressure			
	c) 1 M concentration of solutions, 273 K temperature, and 1 atm pressure				
	d) 0.1 M concentration of solutions	, 298 K temperature, and 1 atm pressure	1		
5.	The most basic among the following is				
	NH-				
	a) (M1)2	b) CH <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>			
	c) CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	d) $\stackrel{NH_2}{\downarrow}$	1		
	c) C113C11214112	u) 📦	1		
6.	The number of unpaired electrons in Fe	$\sqrt{NO_2}$			
	a. 3	b. 4			
	c. 5	d. 6	1		
7.	In the chlorination of benzene, the role	of anhydrous AlCl <sub>3</sub> is to:			
	a) Absorb HCl				
	<b>b)</b> Act as an oxidizing agent				
	c) Provide Cl <sub>2</sub>				
	d) Act as a catalyst		1		
8.	Which of the following is the correct IUPAC name for CH <sub>3</sub> -CHO?				
	a) Ethanal	b) Methanal			
	c) Ethanol	d) Methanol	1		
9.	Aldehydes and ketones undergo nucleo	philic addition reactions due to the presence of:			

a) Electron-rich carbonyl carbon						
b) Electron-deficient carbonyl carbon						
c) Electron-rich carbonyl oxygen						
d) Electron-deficient carbonyl oxygen						
10. The initial conc. in a first order reaction	is 32 mol $1^{-1}$ and $t_{1/2}$ is 10 min. the conc. in mol $1^{-1}$ after	half an				
hour will be						
a. 4	b. 3.2					
b. c. 0.693/32	d. none of these	1				
11. <b>Assertion (A):</b> Carboxylic acids have hi molecular weight.	gher boiling points than aldehydes and ketones of similar	ar				
<b>Reason (R):</b> Carboxylic acids form strong hydrogen bonds with themselves, leading to the form						
dimers.						
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion						
(A).	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
	are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of					
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R)	is false					
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R)		1				
12. <b>Assertion</b> (A): Phenol is more acidic that		1				
	after the loss of a proton from phenol is stabilized by re-	conance				
whereas the ethoxide ion is not.	arter the loss of a proton from phenor is stabilized by ic.	sonance,				
	R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of	•				
Assertion (A).	x) are true, and reason (x) is the correct explanation of					
`	R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation	n of				
Assertion (A).	ty are true, our reason (iv) is not the correct explanation	101				
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason	(R) is false					
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason		1				
(a) Assertion (A) is faise, out Reason	(It) 15 true.	1				
Sec	tion B (Short Answer Questions)					
13. Calculate E for given cell if E° is 2.7V						
Mg  Mg <sup>2+</sup> (0.001M)   Cu <sup>2+</sup> (0.0001M) Cu		2				
14. Derive integrated rate equation for first of	order reaction	2				
15. What is meant by the chelate effect? Exp		2				
16. Explain why ethers are relatively unreac	•	2				
Or	inve compared to deconors.					
Ç,						
Explain a test to distinguish between pri	mary, secondary and tertiary alcohols.	2				
17. Aldehydes are more reactive than ketone	es, why?	2				
18. Write a short note on Reimer Tiemann Reaction.						
19. Explain Secondary Structure of proteins		2				
Section	on C (Short Answer Questions)					
20. a. Give the IUPAC name of K <sub>3</sub> [Al(C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	)3].					
	$o(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ ion, mentioning hybridization and magnetic					
character.	1,2	2				
21. What is fuel cell? Explain the working o						
Zara con Zapam the working o	OR	_				
a) How much electricity is required to	obtain 4g of Calcium by the electrolysis of CaCl <sub>2</sub> ?					

b) Give the units of molar conductance.	2,1
2. A first order reaction is 90% complete in 27 minutes, when will the same reacti	on be 99% complete
under similar conditions?	3
23. a. Explain why phenol is more acidic than ethanol.	
b. What happens when Propan-2-ol is heated with H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> at 443K?	2,1
24. a. Compare and contrast DNA and RNA in terms of their structure, function, an	d components.
b Give chemical name of Vitamin D.	2,1
Section D ( Case study Questions)	
25. Context:	
A researcher is studying the reactivity of different haloalkanes and haloarenes v	vith various reagents. She
compares the reaction of chloromethane (CH <sub>3</sub> Cl) and chlorobenzene (C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Cl) v	vith the following
reagents: sodium hydroxide (NaOH), aqueous silver nitrate (AgNO <sub>3</sub> ), and magr	esium in dry ether. She
observes distinct differences in reactivity between the haloalkane and haloarene	
Answer any two Questions:	
a. Write the chemical equation for the reaction of chloromethane with aqueous	NaOH and what is the
type of this reaction is?	2
b. Explain why chlorobenzene does not undergo a similar reaction with aqueou	ıs NaOH as
chloromethane.	2
c. When chloromethane is treated with aqueous AgNO3, a white precipitate fo	rms. Write the chemical
equation and what is the white precipitate formed?	2
<b>Section E (Long Answer Type Questions)</b>	
26. a. Write a short note on Coupling Reaction.	
b. What happens when propanamide is heated with Bromine in alcoholic KOH	?
c. How will you convert Aniline to Phenol	2,1,2
Or	
A compound <b>X</b> with the molecular formula C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO reacts with nitrous acid	(HNO <sub>2</sub> ) to form a
compound <b>Y</b> which gives a brisk effervescence with NaHCO <sub>3</sub> . On heating, <b>Y</b>	,
agent like $P_2O_5$ produces <b>Z</b> with a pleasant odour.	,
(a) Identify $\mathbf{X}$ , $\mathbf{Y}$ , and $\mathbf{Z}$ .	
(b) Write the chemical equations for the reactions involved.	3,2
27. a. A solution is prepared by dissolving 5 grams of sodium chloride (NaCl) in 10	
Calculate the molality of the solution. (Molar mass of NaCl = 58.5 g/mol)	
•	3,2
b. Give four differences between Ideal and non-ideal solutions	- ,-
b. Give four differences between Ideal and non-ideal solutions  28. a. Why do transition elements form-coloured compounds?  b. What is Lanthanoid contraction? Give its cause.	
28. a. Why do transition elements form-coloured compounds?	

# Chapter wise Marks distribution and <u>Blueprint of XII Chemistry</u> Paper Session 2024-25

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S.N.	Chapter	1	2	3	4	5	Total
		Mark MCQ	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	
1	Solutions	1				1	6
2	Electrochemistry	3	1	1			8
3	Chemical Kinetics	1	1	1			6
4	Transition metals	1				1	6
5	Coordination Compounds		1	1			5
6	Haloalkanes and Haloarenes	1	-		1		5
7	Alcohols, Phenols and ethers	1	1	1			6
8	Aldehydes, ketones and carboxylic acids	3	2				7
9	Organic Compounds containing Nitrogen	1				1	6
10	Biomolecules		1	1			5
	<b>Total Questions</b>	12	7	5	1	3	
	Total Marks	12	14	15	4	15	60

### **Difficulty Level**

Section	Easy	Moderate	High	
A	2,3,5,6,8,10	1,4,7,9	11,12	
В	15,18,19	14,16	13,17	
С	20,24	21,23	22	
D			25	
Е	26	28	27	
<b>Total Marks</b>	23	19	18	
Weightage	38%	32%	30%	