

CHEMISTRY-11	Chapter#10 (Complete - Smart Syllabus) Test-1		
	Name:	Class:	ID:
Date: / /	Marks Total: 25	Marks Obtained:	
Time Allowed: 40 Min.			

Maximum Marks: 09

(OBJECTIVE TYPE)

Time Allowed: 10 Min.

NOTE: Tick The Correct Option:

- Which of the following statements is not correct about galvanic cell?
 - Anode is negatively charged
 - Reduction occurs at anode
 - Cathode is positively charged
 - Reduction occurs at cathode
- Stronger the oxidizing agent, greater is the:
 - Oxidation potential
 - Reduction potential
 - Redox potential
 - E.M.F. of cell
- The oxidation number of chromium in Cr_2O_3 is:
 - +6
 - 6
 - +3
 - +4
- Which one is not an electrolyte?
 - Aqueous NaCl
 - Cu metal
 - Molten NaCl
 - H_2SO_4
- In super oxides, the oxidation number of O is:
 - 0
 - $-\frac{1}{2}$
 - 1
 - 2
- Magnesium and calcium metals are obtained by the electrolysis of their fused:
 - Oxides
 - Sulphides
 - Chlorides
 - All
- The reduction potential of Cu is:
 - +0.76 V
 - +0.34 V
 - 0.76 V
 - 0.34 V
- The greater is the value of reduction potential, the greater is the reactivity of the:
 - Metal
 - Non-metal
 - Both 'a' & 'b'
 - None
- Which metal can displace Zn from ZnSO_4 solution?
 - Cu
 - Fe
 - Pb
 - Mg

Maximum Marks: 16

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Time Allowed: 30 Min.

SECTION-I

- Q.2: Give brief answers to the following questions: (12)**
- Define electrochemistry.
 - Calculate the oxidation number of Mn in KMnO_4 and MnO_2 .
 - Give equations explaining the extraction of sodium by Down's cell?
 - What is a salt bridge? What are its functions?
 - How does electrochemical series predict about the feasibility of a chemical reaction?
 - The standard oxidation potential of Zn is 0.76 V and its reduction potential is -0.76 V. Justify.

SECTION-II

NOTE: Attempt All Questions:

(04)

- Q.3: What is standard hydrogen electrode (SHE)? How is it used to measure the electrode potential of copper?**