# MEGH INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES(MIAS) 

(MISSION WITH A VISION)
NO-1, MK COMPLEX, NEAR POLICE STATION, MUTHAPUDUPET, IAF AVADI, CHENNAI-55
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## CHEMISTRY- XI / WORK SHEET

## CHAPTER-1 : SOME BASIC CONCEPTS OF CHEMISTRY

## One Mark questions

1. Define Avogadro's law?
2. What is gram atomic mass? Give one example?
3. Define mole in terms of number?
4. How empirical formula and molecular formula of a substance are are related to each other?
5. State the SI units of volume, pressure and energy?
6. Define matter giving a few examples?
7. Define an element mentioning its various types?
8. Define molecule?
9. State the difference between 2 H and $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ ?
10. Nitrogen forms five oxides, $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}, \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$. Which law of chemical combination is illustrated by this data?

## 2 /3 Marks Questions

11. In what way study of chemistry will be helpful for the following:
(a) In identifying chemical processes used in your daily life
(b) In solving politico-cum-social problems for which inputs are required.
(c) Preparing a good engineer
(d) Planning of chemical industries in your district?
12. Convert the following
(a) 25 L to $\mathrm{m}^{3}$
(b) $25 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~L}^{-1}$ to $\mathrm{mg} \mathrm{dL}^{-1}$
(c) $1.54 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ to $\mathrm{mL} \mathrm{s}^{-2}$
13. Define the following:
(a) Average atomic mass
(b) Mole
(c) Molar mass
(d) Unit factor
(e) Molarity
14. Distinguish between a compound and a mixture?.
15. Give the molecular formula and the names of various oxides of nitrogen. Which law of chemical combination is followed?
16. State and explain the law of reciprocal proportions with suitable examples?
17. State and explain Gay Lussac's law of gaseous volume?
18. Explain the following terms:
(a) Atomic mass
(b) Gram molecular mass
(c) Gram molecular volume
19. Define Molarity of a solution. What is molarity equation, what is its significance?
20. Which of the following has (i) minimum mass (ii) maximum mass
(a) One gram atom of sodium
(b) One a.m.u
(c) One gram molecule of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
(d) $6.022 \times 10^{21}$ molecules of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

## NUMERICAL

21. 

(i) When 4.2 g of $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ is added to a solution of $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ weighing 10.0 g , it is observed that $2.2 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is released into atmosphere. The residue is found to weigh 12.0 g . Show that three observations are in agreement with the law of conservation of mass.
(ii) If 6.3 g of $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ are added to $15.0 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ solution, the residue is found to weigh 18.0. What is the mass of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ released in the reaction?
22. Carbon and oxygen are known to form two compounds. The carbon contents in one of these are $42.9 \%$ while in the other it is $27.3 \%$. Show that this data is in agreement with the law of multiple proportions.
23. Pottassium bromide KBr contains $32.9 \%$ by mass potassium. If 6.40 g of bromine reacts with 3.60 g of potassium, calculate the number of moles of potassium which combines with bromine to form KBr .
24. Chlorophyll, the green colouring matter of plants responsible for photo synthesis contains $2.6 \%$ of Magnesium by mass. Calculate the number of magnesium atoms in 2.00 g of chlorophyll.
25. A sample of NaOH weighing 0.38 g is dissolved in water and the solution is made to 50.0 ml in a volumetric flask. What is the molarity of the resultant solution?
(a) How many moles of NaOH are contained in 27 ml of 0.15 m NaOH ?

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26. A sample of $\mathrm{Na} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$ weighing 0.38 g is placed in a 50.0 ml volumetric flask. The flask is then filled with water to mar on the neck. What is the molarity of the solution?
27. In a reaction vessel 0.184 g of NaOH is required to be added for completing the reaction. How many milliliters of 0.15 M NaOH solutions should be added for this requirement?
28. $\mathrm{Fe}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}$ is empirical formula of a crystalline compound of iron. It is used in water and sewage treatment to aid in the removal of suspended impurities. Calculate the mass percentage of the iron, sulphur and the oxygen in this compound.
29. Calculate the cost of 2 moles of sugar if the cost price of sugar $\left(\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{11}\right)$ is $\mathrm{Rs}: 20$ per kg . 30.
(a) Relative abundance of various isotopes of silicon is ${ }^{28} \mathrm{Si}=92.25 \%,{ }^{29} \mathrm{Si}=4.65 \%,{ }^{30} \mathrm{Si}=$ $3.10 \%$. calculate the average atomic mass of Si?
(b) Calculate the mass of
(i) 336 mg of iron(at. Mass of $\mathrm{Fe}=56$ )
(ii) 56 L of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ gas at STP.

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