

CHEMISTRY

-019 (Class 9th)

Paper : (Objective type)

Time Allowed:- 15

Minutes

Maximum Marks:- 12

Note:- Write answers to the questions on the objective answer sheet provided. Four possible answers A,B,C and D to each question are given. Which answer you consider correct, fill the circle in front of A,B,C or D with Marker or Pen ink to each question on the answer sheet provided.

Q.1	QUESTIONS	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
1.	Quantum means	Variable energy	Fixed energy	High energy	Minimum energy
2.	Which isotope is used for diagnosis of goiter?	Iodine-131	Cobalt-60	P-32	Sr-90
3.	Which radio isotope is used for the diagnosis of tumor in the body?	Cobalt-60	Iodine-131	Strontium-90	Phosphorous -30
4.	The concept of orbit was used by.	J.J.Thomson	Rutherford	Bohr	Planck
5.	Canal rays were discovered by	Goldstein	Thomson	Dalton	Crooks
6.	Which element has $1s^1, 2s^1, 2p^1$ electronic configuration?	B	C	N	O
7.	The value of Planck's constant is	6.63×10^{-34} Js	6.63×10^{24} Js	6.62×10^{-19} Js	6.62×10^{-12} Js
8.	Which electronic configuration of Boron is	$1s^2, 2s^1$	$1s^2, 2s^2$	$1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^1$	$1s^2, 2p^1$
9.	Deuterium is used to make	Light water	Heavy water	Soft water	Hard Water
10.	Plum pudding theory was put forward.	Thomson	Goldstein	Crooks	Soddy
11.	The scientist who presented the concept of Orbit around the molecule is.	Planks	Bohr	Rutherford	J.J.Thomson
12.	The percentage of pure U is found in nature.	97%	98%	99%	100%

A B C D

A B C D

A B C D

A B C D

A B C D

1	A B C D	4	A B C D	7	A B C D	10	A B C D	13	A B C D
2	A B C D	5	A B C D	8	A B C D	11	A B C D	14	A B C D
3	A B C D	6	A B C D	9	A B C D	12	A B C D	15	A B C D

نوٹ: معروضی سوال نامے کو توجہ سے پڑھیں اور ہر MCQ کی درست آپشن A,B,C,D کو پین کی سیاہی یا مارکر سے اس طرح پُر کریں کہ سیاہی دائرے سے باہر نہ نکلے۔ ایک سے زیادہ دائروں کو پُر کرنے یا کٹ کر پُر کرنے کی صورت میں مذکورہ جواب غلط تصور ہوگا۔

TEST NO.2

CH-2

CHEMISTRY

(Class 9th)-019

Time Allowed: 1:45

Hours

Paper: I (Essay Type)

Maximum Marks:

48

(PART-I)

2. Write short answers to any FIVE (5) questions:

10

- (i) How does electron differ from a neutron?
- ii) State four uses of Isotopes.
- iii) Differentiate between shell and sub shell.
- iv) State properties of positive rays.
- v) Give two characteristics of cathode rays.
- vi) Write down the electronic configuration of Cl ion.
- vii) What is the nature of charge of cathode rays?
- viii) A patient has goiter; how will it be detected.

3. Write short answers to any FIVE (5) questions:

10

- i) α - particles measured by Rutherford in his experiment what was the source of these particle.
- ii) What are the defects of Rutherford's atomic model?
- iii) Define plum pudding model. Who presented it?
- iv) Write three properties of neutrons.
- v) What is Dalton's atomic theory?
- vii) What is meant by Quantum?
- viii) What is the classical theory of radiation? How does it differ from quantum theory?

4. Write short answers to any FIVE (5) questions:

10

- i) How is the goiter in thyroid gland detected?
- ii) Define nuclear fission reaction.
- iii) Write two differences between Rutherford and Bohr's atomic theory.
- iv) How are cathode rays produced?
- v) Write two postulates of Bohr's atomic model.
- vi) Write down the isotopes of carbon.
- vii) How the electrons of Na₁₁ are distributed in different shells?
- viii) Why do isotopes of an element have similar chemical properties?

(PART - II)

Note: - Attempt any TWO questions.

- Q.5 a) Explain isotopes with examples and write down any two uses of radioactive isotopes. **5**
b) Describe Rutherford's atomic model. Also state the observation made by Rutherford. **4**

- Q.6 a) Write down the properties of Canal Rays. **5**
b) Write a note Shell and Subshell? **4**

- Q.7 a) Write five characteristics of cathode rays. **5**
b) State the postulates of Bohr's atomic model. **4**