## Class-XII

## Ch-7 P block (gp-16)

## Worksheet

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1.	which gp is also known as cr	naicogen family?
2.	Name all members of chalco	gen family.
3.	Write formula of following s	alte
<b>J.</b>	Gypsum	Epsom
	Baryte	Galena
	Zinc blende	Copper pyretes
4.	Write general electronic con	figuration for gp-16.
5.	reason.	elements are generally lesser than gp-15 element. Give
6.	Oxygen has less electron gai	n enthalpy than sulphur. Why?
7	Classify those elements into	matal non matal and matallaid
7.		metal, non metal and metalloid.
8.	Which element of gp-16 is ra	adioactive.

9.	Oxygen is a gas whereas sulphur is solid. Why?
10.	What is the half life of polonium?
11.	What are general oxidation states of gp-16?
12.	Stability of +6 oxidation state decreases from top to bottom. Why?
13.	Oxygen show anomalous properties in its group. Why?
14.	Write increasing order of acidic property for following H <sub>2</sub> O, H <sub>2</sub> S, H <sub>2</sub> Te, H <sub>2</sub> Se , H <sub>2</sub> Po
15.	Which hydride of gp-16 doesn't show reducing property?
16.	Write order of reducing property for following hydrides- H <sub>2</sub> S, H <sub>2</sub> Se, H <sub>2</sub> Te, H <sub>2</sub> Po
17.	Write general formula of oxides of gp-16.
18.	Write order of reducing property for following oxides- SO <sub>2</sub> , SeO <sub>2</sub> , TeO <sub>2</sub>
19.	What is the shape of SF <sub>6</sub> ?

20.	Write geometry, hybridization, shape of SF <sub>4</sub> molecule.
21.	Write formula of dihalides of gp-16 elements. Which element doesn't form dihalide?
22.	Write disproportionation reaction of SeCl <sub>2</sub> .
23.	Why H <sub>2</sub> S is less acidic than H <sub>2</sub> Te?
24.	Write the order of thermal stability of hydride of gp-16 element.
25.	H <sub>2</sub> O is liquid whereas H <sub>2</sub> S is gas. Why?
26.	What happens when potassium chlorate is heated?
27.	Complete following reactions-
	KCIO <sub>3</sub> heat/MnO2
	Ag <sub>2</sub> O heat
	HgO heat

	$Pb_3O_4^{heat}$ $PbO_2^{heat}$ $H_2O_2^{MnO2}$
28.	Electrolysis of water gives at anode and at cathode.
29.	How industrially oxygen is obtained?
30.	Write isotopes of oxygen.
31.	Complete the following reactions $Ca+O_{2}$ $Al+ O_{2}$ $P_{4}+ O_{2}$
32.	Which of the following does not react with oxygen directly? Zn, Ti, Pt, Fe
33.	What are oxides?
34.	What are acidic and basic and amphoteric oxides?

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35.	Classify following as acidic and basic and amphoteric oxides
	SO <sub>2</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> , Na <sub>2</sub> O, CaO, BaO
36.	Metals generally form basic oxides but sometimes they can form acidic oxides. Can u clear those conditions in which metals forms acidic oxides?
37.	Write formula of any three metallic acidic oxides.
38.	Complete the following reactions
	SO <sub>2</sub> +H <sub>2</sub> O
	CaO+ H <sub>2</sub> O
	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> +H <sub>2</sub> O+HCl
	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> +H <sub>2</sub> O+NaOH
39.	Give example of any two neutral oxides.
40.	What is the function of ozone layer?
40.	windt is the function of ozone layer:
41.	What is ozonized oxygen?
40	Manual allegated and a disable and for the first of the f
42.	We use silent electric discharge for preparation of ozone . why?

43.	What are physical properties of ozone?
44.	High concentration of Ozone is dangerously explosive. Explain why?
45.	Ozone is used as a powerful oxidizing agent. Give reason.
46.	Complete the following reactions
	PbS+O <sub>3</sub>
	I <sup>-</sup> +H <sub>2</sub> O+O <sub>3</sub>
47.	How can be oxygen estimated quantitatively?
48.	Supersonic jet planes may be a reason for depletion of ozone layer. Explain.
40.	supersome jet planes may be a reason for depletion of ozone layer. Explain.
49.	Draw resonance structure of ozone.

50.	Name two allotropic forms of sulphur.
51.	What is transition temperature of sulphur?
52.	Draw structure of S <sub>8</sub> and S <sub>6</sub> molecule.
53.	Which form of sulphur shows paramagnetic behaviour?
54.	Complete following equations
	S+O <sub>2</sub>
	SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> +H <sup>+</sup>
	FeS+O <sub>2</sub>
	NaOH+SO <sub>2</sub> X+Y+SO <sub>2</sub>
55.	What happens when SO <sub>2</sub> reacts with Cl <sub>2</sub> in presence of charcoal?
56.	How SO, is detected inlah?
50.	How SO <sub>2</sub> is detected inlab?
	I

57.	In above question which type of property is shown by SO <sub>2</sub> ?					
58.	Draw two canonical f	forms of S	O <sub>2</sub> ?			
59.	What happens when salt?	sulphur d	ioxide is pa	ssed through an aqu	eous solutio	n of Fe(III)
60.	Comment on the nat bonds in this molecu		S-O bonds	formed in SO <sub>2</sub> mole	ecule. Are the	e two S–O
61.	Complete the following	ing table	••••••			
	Name	formula	Oxidation state of sulphur	Structure		Basicity
	Sulphurous acid		·			
	Sulphuric acid					
	Peroxodisulphuric acid					

	Pyrosulphuric acid					
62.	Which oxoacid of S is	called as	oleum?			
63.	Explain the contact p	rocess wi	th the help o	of flow chart d	iagram.	
64.	Which catalyst is use	d in conta	ct process?			
65.	What are the favoura	able condi	tions of con	tact process?		
66.	Mention three areas	in which I	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> plays	an important i	ole.	
67.	Why is Ka₁ is greater	than Ka <sub>2</sub> f	For H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ?			

68.	What are normal and acidic sulphates?
69.	What happens when sugar is dissolved in Sulphuric acid?
70.	Complete the following equations
	Cu + H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
	S + H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
	C + H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
	MX+ H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>