

This Question Paper contains 8 printed pages.  
(Section A, B, C & D)

Sl.No. 2491

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**11 (E)**

(MARCH, 2018)

(NCERT SRT)

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*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Maximum Marks : 80*

**Instructions :**

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) The question paper consists of 30 questions divided into four sections A, B, C and D. Section A comprises of 8 questions of one mark each. Section B comprises of 6 questions of two marks each. Section C comprises of 10 questions of 3 marks each & Section D comprises of 6 questions of 5 marks each.
- 3) All questions in Section A are to be answered in one word or one sentence. The Section B, C & D are to be answered as per requirement of question.
- 4) There is no overall choice.
- 5) Use of calculator is not permitted.

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**SECTION - A**

- Answer the following questions (Q.Nos.1 to 8) in short. Each question carries 1 mark.

- 1) Name the reaction in which iron oxide is reduced to iron by aluminium. [1]
- 2) There are 7 electrons in the outermost 'L' shell of an element. Predict the period and group in the periodic table, this element belongs to. [1]
- 3) Why is the walls of ventricles thicker than the walls of atria? [1]

- 4) Name the part of the neuron where information is acquired. [1]
- 5) The sky appears dark instead of blue to an astronaut. State its reason. [1]
- 6) What is the nature of the image formed on the retina? [1]
- 7) Name the reaction responsible for the large energy production in the sun. [1]
- 8) List any two advantages of using wind energy. [1]

### SECTION - B

- Answer the following questions (Q.Nos. 9 to 14) in short. Each question carries 2 marks.

- 9) Write the skeletal equation for the following reactions. [2]
- a) Hydrogen Sulphide reacts with Sulphur dioxide to form sulphur and water.
- b) Methane on burning combines with oxygen to produce carbon dioxide and water.

What is the need of balance equation?

- 10) Write molecular, electronic and structural formulae of ethene. [2]
- 11) Name the property that causes tendril to circle around the object. Explain [2] how it happens.
- 12) You are given a concave mirror, a plane mirror and a convex mirror. How can [2] you distinguish between them by just looking your face in them. State the common nature of the image that you see in all of them.

