

PAPER NO.
39

RAWALPINDI
BOARD
FIRST GROUP

ANNUAL
2018

ACCORDING TO THE NEW PAPER PATTERN OF ALL BOARDS

Roll No. (in Figures); (in Words);

Maximum Marks: 12

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Time Allowed : 15 Minutes

	A	B	C	D	Write correct option		A	B	C	D	Write correct option		A	B	C	D	Write correct option
1	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		5	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		9	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
2	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		6	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		10	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
3	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		7	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		11	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
4	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		8	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		12	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	

NOTE: Four possible answers A, B, C and D to each question are given. The choice which you think is correct, fill that circle in front of that question with Marker or Pen ink. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question.

Q1.

12

- Number of protons in oxygen is:

(A) 8 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D) 4
- Charge on atom is:

(A) positive (B) negative (C) neutral (D) -2
- Mass number of hydrogen is:

(A) zero (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) -1
- The atomic radius of carbon atom in pm is:

(A) 67 (B) 77 (C) 87 (D) 97
- Atomic number of cesium is:

(A) 55 (B) 65 (C) 75 (D) 85
- Number of electrons in the valence shell of chlorine is:

(A) 6 (B) 7 (C) 5 (D) 4
- Density of water is:

(A) 2 gcm^{-3} (B) -2 gcm^{-3} (C) 1 gcm^{-3} (D) -1 gcm^{-3}
- Brass is a solid solution of:

(A) Zn + Cu (B) Zn + Au (C) Zn + Fe (D) Zn + Ag
- Sea water is a source of naturally occurring elements:

(A) 90 (B) 92 (C) 93 (D) 94
- Gain of electron is called:

(A) reduction (B) oxidation (C) redox (D) electrolytes
- Example of non electrolyte is:

(A) CH_3COOH (B) sugar (C) NaOH (D) NaCl
- The colour of fluorine is:

(A) pale yellow (B) greenish yellow (C) reddish brown (D) purple black