

**COMPETENCY BASED ASSESSMENT**  
**DECEMBER 2023**  
**CLASS XI**

Q NO	CHAPTER	QUESTION	ANSWER	EXPLANATION
1	REDOX REACTION	The oxidation number of Cr in $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_6$ is _____	ZERO	Cr is exhibiting 0 Oxidation State as CO ( Carbon Monoxide ) is with Zero Charge CO is a neutral ligand whose charge is zero. In $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_6$ complex, oxidation number of Cr is zero.
2	REDOX REACTION	Which of the following is not a redox reaction? $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$ $\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{Na} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NaOH} + 1/2\text{H}_2$ $\text{MnCl}_3 \rightarrow \text{MnCl}_2 + 1/2 \text{Cl}_2$	Option - I	Solution: $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$  This is not a redox reaction because no element undergoes a change in oxidation number.
3	REDOX REACTION	In the reaction $3\text{Br}_2 + 6\text{CO}_3^{2-} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 5\text{Br}^- + \text{BrO}_3^- + 6\text{HCO}_3^-$	Bromine is both reduced and oxidised.	Solution: In this reaction, $\text{Br}_2$ undergoes both decrease as well as increase in an oxidation number, it is both reduced and oxidised.
4	REDOX REACTION	Assertion: In a reaction $\text{Zn}(\text{s}) + \text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Cu}(\text{s})$ Zn is a reductant but itself get oxidized. Reason: In a redox reaction, oxidant is reduced by accepting electrons and reductant is oxidized by losing	Both Reason and Assertion are correct	

		electrons.		
5	REDOX REACTION	Assertion: HClO <sub>4</sub> is a stronger acid than HClO <sub>3</sub> . Reason: Oxidation state of Cl in HClO <sub>4</sub> is +VII and in HClO <sub>3</sub> +V.	Both are True but NOT correct explanation	
6	REDOX REACTION	Assertion: In the reaction $2\text{Na(s)} + \text{Cl}_2\text{(g)} \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl(s)}$ sodium is oxidised. Reason: Sodium acts as an oxidising agent in given reaction.	Assertion is False But Reason is True	
7	REDOX REACTION	Assertion: The reaction: $\text{CaCO}_3\text{(s)} \rightarrow \text{CaO(s)} + \text{CO}_2\text{(g)}$ is an example of decomposition reaction. Reason: Above reaction is not a redox reaction.	Both are correct but NOT correct Explanation	As the reaction is not a redox reaction is other assumption
8	REDOX REACTION	Oxidation number of P in PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> , of S in SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> and that of Cr in Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> <sup>2-</sup> are respectively:	+5, +6 and +6	Solution: PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> : $x + 4(-2) = -3 \Rightarrow x = +5$ SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> : $x + 4(-2) = -2 \Rightarrow x = +6$ Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> <sup>2-</sup> : $2x + 7(-2) = -2 \Rightarrow x = +6$
9	REDOX REACTION	9. The oxidation number of Cr in K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> is:	+ 6	Solution: In the K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> complex, let the oxidation number of Cr be x. Then $2(+1) + 2(x) + 7(-2) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = +12 \Rightarrow x = +6$

10	<b>REDOX REACTION</b>	Consider the following reaction: $\text{Zn} + \text{Cu}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} + \text{Cu}$ With reference to the above, which one of the following is the correct statement?	Zn is oxidised to $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ions.	Solution: Zn is oxidised to $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ions by releasing electrons.
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