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INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Solve the Test On Plain Paper .
- 2. Finish the test In 1:30 Hr.
- 3. After completing the test Post your answer sheet for Evaluation to the following Address -

PRADEEP SHARAM

House No. - 1322

Sector-15

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ALL INDIA TEST SERIES



Solid state

- 1. Explain the following terms with suitable examples:
- (i) Schottky defect (ii) Frenkel defect (iii) Interstitials and (iv) F-centres.
- 2. Aluminium crystallises in a cubic close-packed structure. Its metallic radius is 125 pm.
 - (i) What is the length of the side of the unit cell?
 - (ii) How many unit cells are there in 1.00 cm3 of aluminium?
- 3. If NaCl is doped with 10⁻³ mol % of SrCl2, what is the concentration of cation vacancies?



- 4. Explain the following with suitable examples:
 - (i) Ferromagnetism (ii) Paramagnetism (iii) Ferrimagnetism (iv) Antiferromagnetism (v) 12-16 and 13-15 group compounds
- 5. Silver crystallises in fcc lattice. If edge length of the cell is 4.07×10^{-8} cm and density is 10.5 g cm⁻³, calculate the atomic mass of silver.
- 6. A cubic solid is made of two elements P and Q. Atoms of Q are at the corners of the cube and P at the body-centre. What is the formula of the compound? What are the coordination numbers of P and Q?
- 7. Niobium crystallises in body-centred cubic structure. If density is 8.55 g cm⁻³, calculate atomic radius of niobium using its atomic mass 93 u.
- 8. How can you determine the atomic mass of an unknown metal if you know its density and the dimension of its unit cell? Explain.
- 9. What makes a glass different from a solid such as quartz? Under what conditions could quartz be converted into glass?
- 10. Non-stoichiometric cuprous oxide, Cu₂O can be prepared in laboratory. In this oxide, copper to oxygen ratio is slightly less than 2:1. Can you account for the fact that this substance is a p-type semiconductor?