

STRUCTURE OF MOLECULES

Sr. #	Questions	A	В	C	D
1 (c) (2019)	Atoms reacts with each other because: ایٹم ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ ری ایک کے ساتھ ری ایک کے ساتھ کرتے ہیں کیونکہ:	They are attached to each other یدایک دوسرے کو الڑیکٹ کرتے ہیں الڑیکٹ کرتے ہیں	They are short of electrons ان میں الیکٹر ونز کی کمی پائی جاتی ہے	They want to attain stability وه مستحكم هوناچا ہے ہیں	They want to disperse
2 (c)	An atom having six electrons in its valence shell will achieve noble gas electronic configuration by: ویلنس شیل میں 6 الیکٹرون رکھنے والا ایٹم نوبل گیس الیکٹرون کشن حاصل کرے گا		Losing all electrons تنام الیکٹر ونز خارج کر کے	Gaining two electrons دوالیکٹرون حاصل کرکے	Losing two electrons دوالیکٹر ونزخارج کرکے
3 (c)	Considering the electronic configuration of atoms which atoms with the given atomic number will be the most stable one? الليمزى اليكٹرونک كنگريش كومد نظرر كھتے اللمک نمبرز ولك كنگريش سے كون ساايٹم سب سے كون ساايٹم سب سے كون ساایٹم سب	6 Call		10	12
4 (d) (2016) (2018)	Octet rule is: او کشیٹ رول ہے:	Description of eight electrons	Picture of electronic configuration الكِيْرُ ونَكَ كَنْظُرُ يِشْنَ كَيْ شَكْلُ	Pattern of electronic configuration	Attaining of eight electrons
5 (b) (2016) (2016) (2023)	Transfer of electrons between the atoms results in: ایٹمز کے در میان الکیٹرونز کی منتقلی کا نتیجہ نکاتا ہے؟	Metallic bonding مٹیک بانڈنگ	Ionic bonding آئیونک بانڈنگ	Covalent bonding کوویلنٹ بانڈنگ	Coordinate covalent bonding کو آرڈینیٹ کوویلنٹ بانڈنگ
6 (b)	When an electronegative element combines with an electropositive element the type of bonding is: جب ایک الیکٹرونیگیٹو ایلیمنٹ کسی الیکٹرو پائیسٹ کے ساتھ ملتا ہے توان کے در میان بانڈنگ کی قشم ہوتی ہے؟	Covalent کوویلنٹ	Ionic آئيونک	Polar covalent پولرکوویلنٹ	Metallic مٹیک

					-
7 (a) (2016) (2017)	A bond form between to non-metals is expected to be: رونان میٹلز کے در میان بننے والا بانڈ مکنہ طور پر ہوگا؟	Covalent کوویلنٹ	Ionic آئيونک	Polar covalent پولر کوویلنٹ	Metallic مٹیک
8 (b) (2016) (2019)	A bond pair in covalent molecules usually has: کوویلنٹ مالیکیولز میں موجو د بانڈ پیئر عموماً رکھتا ہے۔	One electron ایک الیکٹرون	Two electrons روالیکٹرونز	Three electrons تین الیکٹرونز	Four electrons چار الیکٹرونز
9 (b)	Which of the following compounds is not directional in its bonding? درج ذیل میں سے کونیا کمپاؤنڈ بانڈنگ کے کاظ سے غیر سمتی ہے؟	CH ₄	KBr	CO ₂	H ₂ O
10 (c) (2017)	Ice floats on water because: برف پانی کے اوپر کیوں تیرتی ہے؟	Ice is denser than water برف پانی سے کثیف ہے	Ice is crystalline in nature برف کی ساخت	Water is denser than ice پانی برف سے کثیف	Water molecules move randomly پانی کے مالیکول بے تر تیبی
11 (c)	Covalent bond involves the: کوویلنٹ بانڈ نتیجہ ہے:	Donation of electrons	Acceptance of electrons الیکٹرونز کی ایکسیپٹنس (حاصل کرنے)کا	Sharing of electrons الیکٹرونز کی شیئر نگ کا	Repulsion of electrons الیکٹرونز کی ریپلسو فور سز
12 (d) (2019) (2021)	How many covalent bonds does C_2H_2 molecule have? C_2H_2	Two	Three تين	Four چار	Five چُاپ
	ور ہایئڈروجن کے در میان ہیں۔ توٹوٹل بانڈ 5 ہیں۔	ہیں اور ایک ایک بانڈ کار بن ا	3 بانڈ کاربن ایٹمز کے در میان	ِل میں ٹوٹل بانڈ پو چھے گئے ہیں۔	H—C≡C—Hمالييو
13 (b) (2014) (2016) (2018) (2018)	Triple covalent bond involves how many electrons? ر بل کوویلنٹ بانڈ میں کتنے الیکٹرون حصہ لیتے ہیں۔	Eight 27 pak	Newtons Law Marrin Falls Six Sity.org	Four چار	Only three صرف تین
14 (c)	Which pair of the molecules has same type of covalent bonds? درج ذیل میں مالیکیولز کا کون ساجوڑا ایک جیسے کوویلنٹ بانڈ پر مشتمل ہے۔	O ₂ and HCl O ₂ اور	O ₂ and N ₂ O ₂ اور N ₂	O ₂ and C ₂ H ₄ O ₂ اور C ₂ H ₄	O ₂ and C ₂ H ₂ O ₂ اور C ₂ H ₂
	Hint: See the structures of $O=O$, $H-CI$, $N=N$ $H_2C=$. These are given	n just to make the i	dea clear.
15 (a) (2016)	Identify the compound which is not soluble in water. درج ذیل میں ہے کونیا کمپاؤنڈ پانی میں طل پزیر نہیں ہے؟	C ₆ H ₆	NaCl	KBr	MgCl ₂

16 (b) (2014) (2023) 17 (d) (2021) (2023)	Which one of the following is an electron deficient molecule? ررج ذیل میں سے کس الکیول میں الکیٹر ونز کی کی پائی جاتی ہے؟ Identify which pair has polar covalent bonds. ررج ذیل میں کون ساچیئر پولر کوویلنٹ بانڈ Which one of the following is the weakest force among the atoms?	NH ₃ O ₂ and Cl ₂ O ₂ اور Cl ₂ Ionic force	BF ₃ H ₂ O and N ₂ H ₂ O N_2 Metallic force	N ₂ H ₂ O and C ₂ H ₂ H ₂ O \mathcal{N} C ₂ H ₂ Intermolecular force	O ₂ H ₂ O and HCl H ₂ O \mathcal{O} HCl Covalent force
(c)	درج ذیل میں سے ایٹمز کے در میان پائی جانے والی کمزور ترین فورس کون سی ہے؟	آئيونک فورس	ملىلك فورس	انٹر مالیکیولر فورس	كوويلنك فورس
	MCQs of	previous all	Punjab Bo	ard papers	,
19 (c) (2012)	What is the valency of halogens?	+1	+2	-1	-2
20 (c) (2014)	The bond formed due to mutual sharing of electrons is called: الکیٹرونز کے باہمی اشتر اک سے بننے والا بانڈ	Metallic bond نابل بانڈ	Fonic bond آئيونک بانڈ	Covalent bond کوویلنٹ بانڈ	Coordinate covalent bond
21 (c) (2014)	Melting point of Sodium Chloride is: - سوڈیم کلورائیڈ کامیلٹنگ پوائنٹ ہے:	700 °C	1413 °C	800 °C	100 °C
22 (b) (2015)	The difference of electronegativity between two elements is more than 1.7 the bond will be: اگر دوایلیمنٹس کی الیکٹر و نیگیٹو یٹی کافر ق اگر دوایلیمنٹس کی الیکٹر و نیگیٹو یٹی کافر ق اگر دوایلیمنٹس کی الیکٹر و نیگیٹو یٹی کافر ق	Covalent bond کوویلنٹ بانڈ	المرابعة ال	Non-polar نان پولر	None کوئی بھی نہیں
23 (c) (2015)	The weakest force among the atoms is: ایٹمز کے در میان پائی جانے والی کمزور ترین فورس ہے؟	Ionic force آئيونک فورس	Metallic force مٹیکک فورس	Intermolecular force انٹر مالیکولر فورس	Covalent force کوویلنٹ فورس
24 (b) (2015)	Chemical bond formed between two similar atoms is: دوایک جیسے ایمٹوں کے در میان بننے والا	Polar bond پولربانڈ	Non-polar bond نان پولر بانڈ	Metallic bond مٹیک بانڈ	Dative covalent bond ڈیٹوکوویلنٹ بانڈ

	TYTE 1 C 1				<u></u>
25 (c) (2015) (2018) (2023)	Which one of the following is boiling point of sodium chloride? درج ذیل میں سے کونساسوڈ یم کلورائیڈ کا بوائلنگ پوائنٹ ہے؟	1000 °C	1100 °C	1413 °C	1314 °C
26 (c) (2016)	Which one is an ionic compound: درج ذیل میں سے کون سا آئیونک ہے؟	HC1	CH ₄	NaCl	BF ₃
27 (a) (2018)	Atomic number of sodium is: سوڈیم کا ایٹمی نمبر ہوتا ہے:	11	10	12	13
28 (b) (2018)	Electronegativity of chlorine is: کلورین کی الیکٹر ونیگیویٹی ہوتی ہے:	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
ب دُرست	پشن آتاہے تو ٹیکسٹ ^ئ بک کے مطابق 3.0والاجوار	گئی ہے۔اگر پیپر میں 3.0 کا آ	ئىسىڭ ئېس م ىس 3.0 ئېمى لكھى	Actua]ويليو2. 3 ہوتی ہے، کچھ ^غ	کلورین کی البیکٹر ونیگیویٹی کی ا ہو گا۔
29 (a) (2019)	The example of triple covalent bond is: ر بل کوویلنٹ بانڈ کی مثال ہے:	N_2	H_2	O_2	HC1
30 (b) (2021)	If the difference of electronegativity between two elements is less than 1.7, the bond will be: اگر دوا یلیمنٹس کی الیکٹر و نیگیٹو یٹی کا فرق	Metallic	Covalent See Live	Ionic آئيونک	Coordinate covalent کو آرڈینیٹ کوویلنٹ
31 (c) (2021)	Which type of bond is present in O_2 molecule? O_2 present in O_2 molecule? O_2	Ionic bond آئيونک بانڈ	Single Covalent bond سنگل کوویلنٹ بانڈ	Double Covalent bond ڈبل کوویلنٹ بانڈ	Triple covalent bond ٹریل کوویلنٹ بانڈ
32 (d) (2022)	Chlorine atom has electrons in the valence shell: المجاوعة على الميل الكير ونزر كهتا ہے؟	I pake	Time Newtons Con Marian Female 2	5	7
32 (b) (2022)	The chemical bond formed by mutual sharing of their valence shell electrons is called: کیمیکل بانڈ جوویلنس شیاز کے الیکٹر ونز کے بہانا ہے۔ باہمی اشتر اک سے بنتا ہے ، کہلا تا ہے۔	Ionic آئيونک	Covalent	Metallic مٹیک	Coordinate کو آرڈینیٹ
33 (a) (2022)	Polar covalent compounds easily dissolve in:	Water پانی میں	Benzene بينزين ميں	Ether ایتھر میں	Acetone الیی ٹون میں

33 (b) (2022)	Which of the following has a coordinate covalent bond: درج ذیل میں سے کس میں کو آردینیٹ کوویلنٹ بانڈ پایاجا تاہے؟	NaCl	NH ₄ C1	H ₂ O	NH ₃
NaC1 میں آئیونک بانڈ ہو تاہے۔ H2O میں ایٹمز کے در میان کوویلنٹ بانڈ ہو تاہے۔ NH4 میں بھی ایٹمز کے در میان کوویلنٹ بانڈ ہو تاہے جب کہ NH4Cl میں تمام قسم کے					
بانڈ آئیونک، کوویلنٹ اور کو آرڈینیٹ کوویلنٹ بانڈ پائے جاتے ہیں۔اس میں NH3 میں ایٹمز کے در میان کوویلنٹ بانڈ،جب کہ امو نیم آئن میں نائٹر وجن اور ہائیڈروجن میں					
	کو آرڈینیٹ کوویلنٹ بانڈ، جب کہ امونیم آئن اور کلورائیڈ (Cl ⁻)آئن میں آئیونک بانڈ موجو دہے۔				
+ cī الله المونيم آئن ميں نائٹر وجن اور ہائيڈروجن ميں کو آرڈينيٹ کوويلنٹ بانڈ دیکھاجاسکتا ہے۔					

(1) Why do atoms react?

Those atoms which do not have 2 or 8 electrons in their valance shell they lose, gain or share electrons to complete their valence shell like noble gases. Therefore atoms react with each other.

(2) Differentiate b/w lone pair and bond pair of electrons? (پیپریش دونوں الگ الگ بھی پوچھے جاسکتے ہیں)

Lone pair	Bond pair	
The electron pair available on an	The electron pair which is involved in bonding is	
atom is known as lone pair.	known as bond pair.	
OR	OR OR	
The electron pair which is present on	The electron pair which is present between two	
one atom is called lone pair.	atoms is called bond pair.	
(90)	In NH ₃ there are three bond pair.	
	H	
For example: - In ammonia	× •	
there is one lone pair.	:N•×H	
	* H	
	The electron pair available on an atom is known as lone pair. OR The electron pair which is present on one atom is called lone pair. For example: - In ammonia	

(3) What is the difference polar and non-polar covalent bonds? (پیپر میں دونوں الگ الگ بھی پوچھے جاسکتے ہیں)

Sr. No	Polar Covalent bond	Non-Polar Covalent bond	
	A covalent bond in which the shared	A covalent bond in which the shared	
	electron pair is not equally attracted	electron pair is equally attracted between	
	between two bonded atoms is called	two bonded atoms is called non-polar	
1	polar covalent bond.	covalent bond.	
	OR	OR	
	The type of covalent bond which is	The type of covalent bond which is formed	
	formed between different atoms.	between similar atoms.	
	For axample hand in UC1	For example bond in H ₂ is non-polar in	
2	For example bond in HCl H^{δ^+} —— Cl^{δ^-} is polar in nature.	nature	
	n — Ci is polar in nature.	Н——Н	

(4) Metals are good conductor of electricity. Why?

Metals are good conductors of electricity in solid or liquid state due to presence of free or mobile electrons in them.

(5) Ionic compounds conduct electricity in solution or molten form. Why?

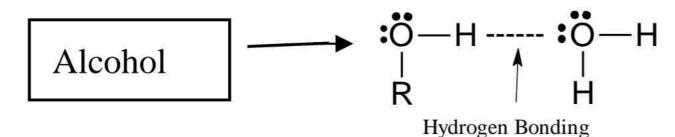
Ionic compounds conduct electricity in solution or molten form due to presence of free ions in molten or solution form.

(6) Why does ice float on water?

Ice float on water because the density of ice is less than water.

(7) Why alcohol is soluble in water?

Alcohol is soluble in water due to formation of hydrogen bonding.



(8) What are intermolecular forces? Give one example.

The forces of attraction which are present between molecules are called intermolecular forces as shown in HCl molecules.

(9) What do you mean by malleability and ductility?

"The property of metals by virtue of which a metal can be rolled into sheets is called malleability".

"The property of metals by virtue of which a metal can be drawn into wires is called ductility".

pakcity.org

(10) Define chemical bond. Write names of four different types.

"The force of attraction between atoms which holds them together in a substance".

There are following types of chemical bond.

- Ionic bond
- Covalent bond



Metallic bond

(11)Define octet rule and duplet rule.

Octet rule:

"Attaining EIGHT electrons in valence shell is called octet rule". For example noble gases.

Duplet rule:

"Attaining TWO electrons in valence shell is called duplet rule". For example Hydrogen and Helium.

(12) Write any two properties of ionic compounds. (Also a long question)

- They are crystalline solids.
- They have high melting and boiling points.
- Mostly they are soluble in polar solvents like water (H₂O).
- They are poor conductor in solid state but good conductor in molten or solution form.

(13) Write any two properties covalent compound. (Also a long question)

- They have usually low melting and boiling points.
- Molecules having 3-D bonding have more melting and boiling points.
- They are bad conductors of electricity.
- They are insoluble in water. But may dissolve in non polar solvents.

(14)Write two physical properties of metals. (Also a long question)

- They have high melting and boiling points.
- They have metallic luster.
- They are malleable and ductile.
- Due to larger size they have less ionization energy and form cation easily.
- They are good conductor of heat and electricity.

(15) Define the co-ordinate covalent bond. Give one example.

The type of covalent bond in which the bond pair of electrons is donated only by one bonded atom. For example

(16) Define covalent bond. Give one example.

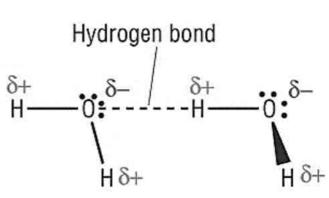
The type of bond which is formed by mutual sharing of electrons is called covalent bond. For example H-H, O=O, H-Cl.

(17) What is metallic bond?

A bond formed between metal atoms (positively charged ions) due to mobile or free electrons is called metallic bond.

(18) Define hydrogen bonding. Show the hydrogen bonding in water molecule.

The force of attraction which is present between partial positive hydrogen atom of one molecule and partial negative highly electronegative atom of other molecule is known as hydrogen bonding. It is shown by dotted line (---) in water molecule.







- I. Describe major properties of metals. (جواب اوپر مخضر سوالوں کے ساتھ دیا گیاہے)
- II. State four properties of ionic compounds. (جواب او پر مخضر سوالول کے ساتھ دیا گیاہے)
- III. State four properties of covalent compounds. (جواب اوپر مخضر سوالوں کے ساتھ دیا گیاہے)
- IV. Define the ionic bond. Explain it with the help of an example.

The bond formed by complete transfer of electron from an atom to another atom is called ionic bond. For example the formation of NaCl.

$$2Na + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2NaCl$$

Sodium has only one electron in its valance shell and it donates this electron easily and form a positive ion. At the same time chlorine has seven electron in its valance shell and needs one electron to complete its valence shell. It accepts this electron from sodium and form a negative ion.

Na
$$\rightarrow$$
 Na⁺ + 1e⁻
Cl + 1e⁻ \rightarrow Cl⁻

Both of these atoms are now changed into oppositely charged ions. They combine with each other due to strong electrostatic forces of attraction and ionic bond is formed.

$$Na^+ + Cl^- \rightarrow NaCl$$

V. How coordinate covalent bond is formed? Explain with examples.

The type of covalent bond in which the bond pair of electrons is donated only by one bonded atom is called coordinate covalent bond. The atom which donates electron is called donor atom and which accepts electron is called acceptor atom. A small arrow is used to indicate the donation of electron from donor to acceptor.

When a proton (H⁺) approaches (come near to) ammonia (NH₃), it accept lone pair from NH₃ and form coordinate covalent bond. Formation of NH₄⁺ ion is shown in following diagram.

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} H \\ H \\ \vdots \\ H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} H \\ H \\ \vdots \\ H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} H \\ H \\ \vdots \\ H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} H \\ H \\ \vdots \\ H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} H \\ H \\ \vdots \\ H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} H \\ H \\ \vdots \\ H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Acceptor$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} H \\ H \\ \vdots \\ H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Acceptor$$

VI. Define covalent bond. Explain its types with the help of examples.

The type of bond which is formed by mutual sharing of electrons is called covalent bond. Group 13 to group 17 elements form covalent bond when combine with each other. It have following types.

- Single covalent bond
- Double covalent bond
- Triple covalent bond

- Polar covalent bond
- Non-polar covalent bond

Single covalent bond:

A single covalent bond can be defined as

"A covalent bond formed by mutual sharing of **one pair of electrons** between two atoms is called single covalent bond". **One line** is used to indicate the **one pair of electrons** between two bonded atoms. For example hydrogen molecule has single covalent bond H-H.

Double covalent bond:

A double covalent bond can be defined as

"A covalent bond formed by sharing of **two pair of electrons** between two atoms is called double covalent bond". **Two lines** are used to indicate these **two pairs of electrons** between two bonded atoms. For example oxygen molecule has double covalent bond O=O.

Triple covalent bond:

A triple covalent bond can be defined as

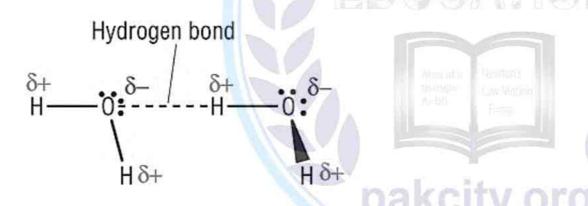
"A covalent bond formed by sharing of **three pair of electrons** between two atoms is called triple covalent bond". **Three lines** are used to indicate these **three pairs of electrons** between two bonded atoms. For example nitrogen molecule has triple covalent bond N = N.

Polar and Non polar covalent bond:

Sr. No	Polar Covalent bond	Non-Polar Covalent bond	
	A covalent bond in which the shared	A covalent bond in which the shared	
	electron pair is not equally attracted	electron pair is equally attracted between	
	between two bonded atoms is called	two bonded atoms is called non-polar	
1	polar covalent bond.	covalent bond.	
	OR	OR	
	The type of covalent bond which is	The type of covalent bond which is formed	
	formed between different atoms.	between similar atoms.	
	For example bond in HCl	For example bond in H ₂ is non-polar in	
2	For example bond in HCl $H^{\delta+}$ — $Cl^{\delta-}$ is polar in nature.	nature	
	— Ci is polar in nature.	Н——Н	

VII. Define hydrogen bonding. How it affects the physical properties of compounds?

The force of attraction which is present between partial positive hydrogen atom of one molecule and partial negative high electronegative atom of other molecule is known as hydrogen bonding. It is shown by dotted line (---) in water molecule.



These forces are developed between molecules that have a hydrogen atom bonded to high electronegative atom like Fluorine, oxygen and Nitrogen.

Effects on physical properties:

- Due to presence of these forces the melting and boiling points of compounds increases.
- For example boiling point of water is greater than alcohol because water has extensive and strong hydrogen bonding.
- It also affects solubility of molecules. Alcohol is soluble in water due to formation of hydrogen bonding.