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India's Number 1 Education App

## CHEMISTRY

# BOOKS - NEET PREVIOUS YEAR (YEARWISE + CHAPTERWISE) 

## COORDINATION COMPOUNDS

## Exercise

1. An example of a sigma bonded organometallic compound is:
A. ruthenocene
B. Grignard's reagent
C. ferrocene
D. cobaltocene

## Answer: B

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2. The correct order of the stoichiometries of AgCl formed when $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ in excess is treated with the complexes:
$\mathrm{CoCl}_{3} .6 \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{CoCl}_{3} .5 \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{CoCl}_{3} .4 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$
respectively is:
A. $1 \mathrm{AgCl}, 3 \mathrm{AgCl}, 2 \mathrm{AgCl}$
B. $3 \mathrm{AgCl}, 1 \mathrm{AgCl}, 2 \mathrm{AgCl}$
C. $3 \mathrm{AgCl}, 2 \mathrm{AgCl}, 1 \mathrm{AgCl}$
D. $2 \mathrm{AgCl}, 3 \mathrm{AgCl}, 1 \mathrm{AgCl}$

## Answer: C

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3. Correct increasing order for the wavelengths of absorption in the visible region by the complexes of $\mathrm{Co}^{3+}$ is:
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{3}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{3}\right]^{3+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{3}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$

## Answer: A

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4. Pick out the correct statement with respect to $\left[M n(C N)_{6}\right]^{3-}:$
A. It is $s p^{3} d^{2}$ hybridised and octahedral
B. It is $s p^{3} d^{2}$ hybridised and tetrahedral
C. It is $d^{2} s p^{3}$ hybridised and octahedral

## D. It is $d s p^{2}$ hybridised and square planar

## Answer: C

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5. Which of the following has longest $C-O$ bond length? (Free $C-O$ bond length in CO is $1.128 \AA$ ).
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]^{-}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]^{2-}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Mn}(\mathrm{CO})_{6}\right]^{+}$
D. $\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}$

## Answer: B

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6. Which of the following pairs of d-orbitals will hare electron density along the axes ?
A. $d_{2}, d_{x z}$
B. $d_{x z}^{z}, d_{y z}$
C. $d_{2}, d$
D. $d_{x y}^{z}, d_{x^{2}-y^{2}}$

Answer: C

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7. The correct increasing order of trans-effect of the following species is
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{CN}^{-}>\mathrm{Br}^{-}>\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{CN}^{-}>\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}^{-}>\mathrm{Br}^{-}>\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{Br}^{-}>\mathrm{CN}^{-}>\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{CN}^{-}>\mathrm{Br}^{-}>\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}^{-}>\mathrm{NH}_{3}$

Answer: B
8. Jahn - Teller effect is not observed in high spin complexes of
A. $d^{7}$
B. $d^{8}$
C. $d^{4}$
D. $d^{9}$

Answer: B
9. Cobalt (III) chloride forms several octahedral complexes with amonia. Which of the following will not give test for chloride ions with silver nitrate at $25^{\circ} C ?$
A. $\mathrm{CoCl}_{3} \cdot 3 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CoCl}_{3} \cdot 4 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CoCl}_{3} \cdot 5 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CoCl}_{3} \cdot 6 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$

Answer: A
10. Which of these statements about $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}$ is true?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}$ has no unpaired electron and will be in a low-spin configuration.
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}$ has four unpaired electrons and will be in a low-spin configuration.
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}$ has four unpaired electrons and
will be in a high-spin configuration.
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}$ has no unpaired electrons and
will be in a high-spin configuration.

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11. Number of possible isomer for the complex
$\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{2} C I_{2}\right] C I$ will be: (em = ethylenediamine)
A. 2
B. 1
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: C
12. The hybridization involved in complex $\left[N i(C N)_{4}\right]^{2-}$ is $(A t . N o . N i=28)$
A. $d s p^{3}$
B. $s p^{3}$
C. $d^{2} s p^{2}$
D. $d^{2} s p^{3}$

Answer: A

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13. The sum of coordination number and oxidation number of the metal $M$ in the complex $\left[M(e n)_{2}\left(C_{2} O_{4}\right)\right] C I$ (where en is ethylenediamine) is:
A. 9
B. 6
C. 7
D. 8

Answer: B
14. The name of complex ion, $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(C N_{6}\right)\right]^{3-}$ is
A. hexacyanoiron (III) ion
B. hexacyanitoferrate (III) ion
C. tricyanoferrate (III) ion
D. hexacyanidoferrate (III)ion

## Answer: D

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15. Among the following complexes, the one which shows zero crystal field stabilization energy (CFSE) is
A. $\left[\mathrm{Mn}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$

Answer: B

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16. The complex used as an anticancer agent is
A. $\mathrm{Mer}-\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}\right]$
B. Cis $-\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]$
C. $C i s-K_{2}\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{2} B r_{2}\right]$
D. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CoCl}_{4}$

Answer: B

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17. A magnetic moment of 1.73 B.M. will be shown by one among the following:
A. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{TiCl}_{4}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{CoCl}_{6}\right]^{4-}$

## Answer: A

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18. Which one of the following is an outer orbital complex and exhibits paramagnetic behaviour ?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$

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19. Of the following complex ions, which is diamagnetic in natures?
A. $\left[N i(C N)_{4}\right]^{2-}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{CuCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{CoF}_{6}\right]^{3-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}$

Answer: A
20.
A. $d s p^{2}$
B. $s p^{3}$
C. $d^{2} s p^{2}$
D. $d^{2} s p^{3}$

Answer: B
21. The complex, $\left[P t(p y)\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{BrCl}\right]$ will have how many geometrical isomers?
A. 4
B. 0
C. 2
D. 3

Answer: D

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22. Which of the following complex ion is not expected to absorb visible light?
A. $\left[N i(C N)_{4}\right]^{2-}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$

Answer: A

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## 23. Crystal field stabilization energy for high spin $d^{4}$

 octahedral complex is$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. }-1.8 \Delta_{0} \\
& \text { B. }-1.6 \Delta_{0}+P \\
& \text { C. }-1.2 \Delta_{0} \\
& \text { D. }-0.6 \Delta_{0}
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: D
24. The existence of two different coloured comlexes with the composition $\left|\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right|^{+}$is due to
A. linkage isomerism
B. geometrical isomerism
C. coordination isomerism
D. ionisation isomerism

Answer: B
25. Amongst $\left[\mathrm{TiE}_{6}\right]^{2-},\left[\mathrm{CoF}_{6}\right]^{3-}, \mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \quad$ and
$\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}$
[Atomic
no.
$T i=22, C o=27, C u=29, N i=28]$
colourless species are :
(A) $\left[T i F_{6}\right]^{2-}$ and $\left[\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
(B) $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and $\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}$
(C) $\left[T i F_{6}\right]^{2-}$ and $\left[\mathrm{CoF}_{6}\right]^{3-}$
(D) $\left[\mathrm{CoF}_{6}\right]^{3-}$ and $\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}$
A. $\mathrm{TiF}_{6}^{2-}$ and $\mathrm{CoF}_{6}^{3-}$
B. $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{TiF}_{6}^{2-}$ and $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CoF}_{6}^{3-}$ and $\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}^{2-}$

## Answer: C

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26. Which of the following complex ions is expected to absorb visible light?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Sc}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{3}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}\right]^{3+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ti}(e n)_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{4+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{3}\right]^{3+}$

Answer: C
27. Which of the following does not show optical isomerism ?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}\right]^{0}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n) \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{3}\right]^{3+}$

Answer: B

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28. In which of the following coordination entites the magnitude of $\Delta_{0}$ (CFSE in octehedral field) will be maximum.
$(A t . N o . C o=27)$
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)_{3}\right]^{3-}$

## Answer: C

29. Which of the following complexes exhibits the highest paramagnetic behaviour?
where gly=glycine, en=ethylenediamine and bipy =bipyridyl
(At. no. $T i=22, V=23, F e=26, C o=27$ )
A. $\left[V(g l y)_{2}(O H)_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[F e(e n)(p y)\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{2+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{ox})_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}\right]^{-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ti}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$

Answer: C
30. Which of the following will give a pair of enontiomorphs ?

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en = NH2 CH2CH2 NH2
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A. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right] \mathrm{Cl}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{6}\right]$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right] \mathrm{NO}_{2}$

Answer: B
31. The d electron congfiguration of $\mathrm{Cr}^{2+}, \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}$,
$F e^{2+}$ and $N i^{2+}$ are $3 d^{4}, 3 d^{5}, 3 d^{6}$ and $3 d^{8}$ respectively. Which one of the folowing aqua complexes will exhibit the minimum paramagnetic behaviour?
$(A t . N o . C r=24, M n=25, F e=26, N i=28)$
A. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Mn}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right.$

Answer: B
32. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$ (at no. of $\mathrm{Cr}=24$ ) has a magnetic moment of $3.83 B$. $M$. The correct distribution of $3 d$ electrons the chromium of the complex.
A. $3 d_{x y}^{1}, 3 d_{y z}^{1}, 3 d_{z^{2}}^{1}$
B. $3 d_{\left(x^{2}-y^{2}\right)}, 3 d_{z^{2}},{ }^{1}, 3 d_{x z}^{1}$
C. $3 d_{x y}, 3 d_{\left(x^{2}-y^{2}\right)}, 3 d_{y z}^{1}$
D. $3 d_{x y}^{1}, 3 d_{y z}^{1}, 3 d_{z x}^{1}$

## Answer: D

33. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{2}\right] \mathrm{CI}$ exhibits
A. linkage isomerism, geometrical isomerism and optical isomerism
B. linkage isomerism, ionisation isomerism and optical isomerism
C. linkage isomerism, ionisation isomerism and geometrical isomerism
D. ionisation isomerism, geometrical isomerism
and optical isomerism

Answer: C
34. Which one of the following is expected to exhibit optical isomerism (en=ethylenediamine)?
A. Cis $-\left[\operatorname{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
B. Trans $-\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{+}$
C.Trans $-\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
D. $\mathrm{Cis}-\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{+}$

Answer: D

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35. Which of the following is an inner orbital complex as well as diamagnetic in behaviour
[Atomic numbers $\mathrm{Zn}=30, \mathrm{Cr}=24, \mathrm{Co}=27, \mathrm{Ni}=28$.]
A. $\left[\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$

Answer: C
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36. Among $\left|N i(C O)_{4}\right|,\left|N i(C N)_{4}\right|^{2-},\left|N i C l_{4}\right|^{2-}$ species, the hybridisation state at Ni atom are respectively
]Atomic number of $\mathrm{Ni}=28$ ]
A. $s p^{3}, d s p^{2}, d s p^{2}$
B. $s p^{3}, d s p^{2}, s p^{3}$
C. $s p^{3}, s p^{3}, d s p^{2}$
D. $d s p^{2}, s p^{3}, s p^{3}$

Answer: B
37. Considering $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ as a weak field ligand, the number of unpaired electrons in $\left[\mathrm{Mn}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$ will be (At. no. of $M n=25$ )
A. 3
B. 5
C. 2
D. 4

Answer: B
38. $C N^{-}$is a strong field ligand. This is due to the fact that
A. it carries negative charge
B. it is a pseudohalide
C. it can accept electrons from metal species
D. it forms high spin complexes with metal species

Answer: B
39. Which of the following does not have a metal
carbon bond?
A. $\mathrm{Al}\left(\mathrm{OC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{MgBr}$
C. $K\left[P t\left(C_{2} H_{4}\right) C l_{3}\right]$
D. $\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}$

Answer: A

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40. Which of the following is considered to be an anticancer species?

B.
(b) $\left[\begin{array}{lll}C_{1} \\ C_{1} & \square P^{P t} b_{c l}^{C l}\end{array}\right]$
C. ${ }^{\text {(c) }}\left[{ }_{H_{3} N}^{\mathrm{H}_{3} N} \sum_{\mathrm{Pl}} \mathrm{Cl}_{\mathrm{Cl}}^{\mathrm{Cl}}\right]$
D.
(d) $\left[\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{~N} \\ \mathrm{Cl} & \mathrm{Pl}_{\mathrm{Pl}} \int_{\mathrm{NH}_{3}}^{\mathrm{Cl}}\end{array}\right]$

Answer: C

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41. Which of the following coordination compounds would exhibit optical isomerism?
A. Pentaamminenitrocobalt (III) iodide
B. Diamminedichloroplatinum (II)
C. Trans-dicyanobis (ethylenediamine) chromium
(III) chloride
D. Tris-(ethylenediamine) cobalt (III) bromide

## Answer: D

42. Among the following, which is not the $\pi$-bonded organometallic compound

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } K\left[P t C l_{3}\left(\eta^{2}-C_{2} H_{4}\right)\right] \\
& \text { B. } \mathrm{Fe}\left(\eta^{5}-C_{5} H_{5}\right)_{2} \\
& \text { C. } \mathrm{Cr}\left(\eta^{6}-\mathrm{C}_{6} H_{6}\right)_{2} \\
& \text { D. }\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Sn}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Answer: D

43. The number of unpaired electrons in the complex ion $\left[\mathrm{CoF}_{6}\right]^{3-}$ is
A. 3
B. 2
C. 4
D. 0

Answer: C

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44. According to IUPAC nomenclature sodium nitroprusside is named as
A. sodium pentacyanon1trosyl ferrate (II)
B. sod1urr1p entacyanonitrosyl ferrate (III)
C. sodium nitrofemcyanide
D. sodium nitroferrocyanide

Answer: B

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45. Which of the following octahedral complex does not show geometrical isomerism ( $A$ and $B$ are monodentate ligands) ?
A. $\left[M A_{4} B_{2}\right]$
B. $\left[M A_{5} B\right]$
C. $\left[M A_{2} B_{4}\right]$
D. $\left[M A_{3} B_{3}\right]$

Answer: B
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## 46. The hypothetical complex chloro diaquatriammine

 cobalt (II) chloride can be represented as$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. }\left[\mathrm{CoCl}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \\
& \text { B. }\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right) \mathrm{Cl}_{3}\right] \\
& \text { C. }\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{3}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}\right] \\
& \text { D. }\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{3}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Answer: A

47. Atomic numbers of $C r$ and $F e$ are respectively 24 and 26. Which of the following is paramagnetic with the spin of the electron?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{CO})_{6}\right]$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CO})_{5}\right]$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{4-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$

## Answer: D

48. Which of the following will give maximum number of isomer ?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(e n)\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)(e n)_{2}\right]^{2-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{SCN})_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{+}$

## Answer: D

49. Which of the following organometallic compound is a sigma and pi bonded? .

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. }\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\eta^{5}-\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2}\right] \\
& \text { B. } \mathrm{K}\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{3}\left(\eta^{2}-\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}\right)\right] \\
& \text { C. }\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CO})_{5} \mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]^{2+} \\
& \text { D. } \mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Answer: C

50. Among $\left|N i(C O)_{4}\right|,\left|N i(C N)_{4}\right|^{2-},\left|N i C l_{4}\right|^{2-}$ species, the hybridisation state at Ni atom are respectively
]Atomic number of $\mathrm{Ni}=28$ ]
A. 3
B. 6
C. 4
D. 2

Answer: B
51. Which statement is incorrect?
A. $\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}$ - tetrahedral, paramagnetic
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-}$-square planar, diamagnetic
C. $\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}$-tetrahedral, diamagnetic
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{Cl})_{4}\right]^{2-}$ tetrahedral, paramagnetic

## Answer: A

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52. Which of the following will exhibit maximum ionic
conductivity?
A. $K_{4}\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$

## Answer: A

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53. Which one of the following complexes will have four isomers?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{3}\right] \mathrm{Cl}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right] \mathrm{Cl}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right] \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(P \mathrm{Ph} h_{3}\right)_{3} C l\right] C l_{2}$

## Answer: B

## D View Text Solution

54. In the separation of $C u^{2+}$ and $C d^{2+}$ of lind group in qualitative analysis of cations, tetraamminecopper (II) sulphate and tetramminecadmium (II) sulphate react with KCN to
form the corresponding cyano complex. Which one of the following pairs of the complexes and their
relative stability enables the separation of $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ and $C d^{2+}$ ?
A. $K_{3}\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]$ : less stable and $K_{2}\left[C d(C N)_{4}\right]$ : more stable
B. $K_{3}\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]$ : more stable and
$K_{2}\left[C d(C N)_{4}\right]$ : less stable
C. $K_{2}\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]$ : less stable and $K_{2}\left[C d(C N)_{4}\right]$ :
more stable
D. $K_{2}\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]$ : more stable and
$K_{2}\left[C d(C N)_{4}\right]$ : less stable

Answer: B
55. Shape of $\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CO})_{5}$ is
A. octahedral
B. square planar
C. trigonal bipyramidal
D. square pyramidal

Answer: C

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56. A coordination compound of cobalt has the molecular, formula containing five ammonia molecules, one nitro group and two chlorine atoms for onew cobalt atom. One mole of this compounds
three ions in an aqueous solution. On reacting this solution with excess of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ solution, we get two moles of AgCl precipitate. The ionic formula for this complex would be
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5} \mathrm{Cl}\right]\left[\mathrm{Cl}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)\right]$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right) \mathrm{Cl}\right]\left[\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{Cl}\right]$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5}\right]\left[\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$

Answer: A

## (D) Watch Video Solution

57. The total number possible isomers for the complex compound $\left[\mathrm{Cu}^{I I}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\left[\mathrm{Pt}^{I I} \mathrm{CI}_{4}\right]\right.$ are
A. 5
B. 6
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: D
58. IUPAC name of $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}(\mathrm{Br})\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right) \mathrm{Cl}\right] \mathrm{Cl}$ is

# A. triamminebromochloronitroplatinum 

chloride
B. triamminebromonitrochloroplatinum
chloride
C. triamminechlorobromonitroplatinum
chloride
D. triamminenitrochlorobromoplatinum
chloride

Answer: A

## D View Text Solution

59. The number of geometrical isomers of the complex $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{3}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}\right]$ is
A. 4
B. 0
C. 2
D. 3

Answer: C
60. The formula of dichlorobis (urea) copper (II) is

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. }\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left\{\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}\right\}\right] \mathrm{Cl} \\
& \text { B. }\left[\mathrm{CuCl} l_{2}\left\{\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{2}\right\}_{2}\right] \\
& \text { C. }\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left\{\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{2}\right\}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \\
& \text { D. }\left[\mathrm{CuCl} 2\left\{\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}\right\}\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: B
61. The number of geometrical isomers for $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CI}_{2}\right]$ is
A. 3
B. 4
C. 1
D. 2

Answer: D
62. The coordination number and oxidation state of

Cr in $\mathrm{K}_{3}\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)_{3}\right]$ an respectively
A. 3 and +3
B. 3 and 0
C. 6 and +3
D. 4 and +2

Answer: C

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63. In metal carbonyl having and genral formula
$M(C O)_{x}$, where, $\mathrm{M}=$ metal, $\mathrm{x}=4$ and the metal is bonded to
A. carbon and oxygen
B. $C \equiv O$
C. oxygen
D. carbon

Answer: D

D Watch Video Solution
64. Which of the following ligands is expected to bidentates?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{N}$
C. $B r$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}$

Answer: D

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65. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
A. Merpury (II) iodide dissolves in excess of potassium iodide solution
B. Tin (IV) chloride is made by dissolving tin solution in concentrated hydrochloric acid
C. Zinc dissolves in sodium hydroxide solution
D. Carbon monoxide reduces iron (III) oxide to iron

## Answer: B

66. The complex ion $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$ is formed by $s p^{3} d^{2}$ hybridiration. Hence, the ion should posses
A. octahedral geometry
B. tetrahedral geometry
C. square planar geometry
D. tetragonal geometry

Answer: A
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