

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - CENGAGE CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

P-BLOCK GROUP 18 ELEMENTS - THE INERT GASES

Illustration

- **1.** (a)Why are the elements of group 18 known we moble gases?
- (b) Noble gases have very how bulting points why?
- (c) Does the hydrogen of XeF_2 lend in a radus reaction?
 - O W

- **2.** (a)What prompted Brithent in the disonvery of noble gas compounds?
- (b) The majority of noble gas compound are these of xenon . Give reason
- (c) No chemical compound of He in known why?



Example

1. XeF_2 has linear structure and not a bent structure , Given reason .



Exercises Linked Comprehension

1. Noble gases have compleately filled valance shall i.e. m^2sp^2 exceps He (i.e) .Noble gases are monoomic under normal conductions .Law bolding point of the ligher noble gases are due to weak van dor wads forces between the atoms and abance of any interature imaractions Xe reacts with F_2 so give a sourceof fouoxide mently XeF_2 , XeF_4 , XeF_4 , XeF_3 on complete hydrolyes gives $XeFe_3$,

Structure of XeF_4 is

- A. Linear
- B. Square plater
- C. Tetrahedral
- D. Pyramidel

Answer: b



2. Noble gases have compleately filled valance shall i.e. m^2sp^2 exceps He (i.e) .Noble gases are monoomic under normal conductions .Law bolding point of the ligher noble gases are due to weak van dor wads forces between the atoms and abance of any interature imaractions Xe reacts with F_2 so give a sourceof fouoxide mently XeF_2 , XeF_4 , XeF_4 , XeF_3 on complete hydrolyes gives $XeFe_3$,

A. + 2

B. + 4

C. + 6

Answer: a



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3. Noble gases have compleately filled valance shall i.e. m^2sp^2 exceps He (i.e) .Noble gases are monoomic under normal conductions .Law bolding point of the ligher noble gases are due to weak van dor wads forces between the atoms and abance of any interature imaractions Xe reacts with F_2 so give a sourceof fouoxide mently XeF_2 , XeF_4 , XeF_4 , XeF_3 on complete hydrolyes gives $XeFe_3$,

Argon is used in are welting due to its

A. Flammability

- B. zero
- C. Law reactivityy with metal
- D. Lower the melting with metal

Answer: c

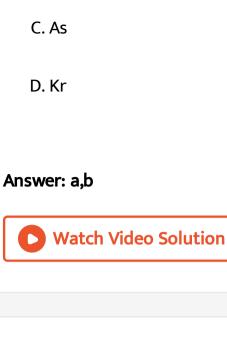


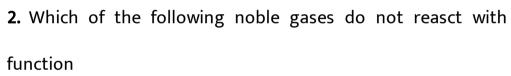
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 XeF_4 and XeF_4 are expected to be

4. Noble gases have compleately filled valance shall i.e. m^2sp^2 exceps He (i.e) .Noble gases are monoomic under normal conductions .Law bolding point of the ligher noble gases are due to weak van dor wads forces between the atoms and abance of any interature imaractions Xe reacts with F_2 so give a sourceof fouoxide mently XeF_2 , XeF_4 , XeF_4 , XeF_3 on complete hydrolyes gives $XeFe_3$,

A. Reducting **B.** Oxidising C. Inert D. Basic Answer: b **Watch Video Solution Exercises Multiple Correct** 1. The noble gases which do not form any clatherate A. He B. Ne





- A. Kr
- B. Xe
- C. He
- D. Ne

Answer: a,d

A. He

B. Ne

C. Kr

D. Ar

Answer: a,d



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4. XeF_4 are reaction with H_2 gives

A. Xe
B. HF
C. XeF_2
D. XeF_6
Answer: a,b
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5. Which of the following compound cannot be prepared by
direct betyween the consituent element?
A. XeF
B. XeO_3
C. XeF_4

D. XeO_2F_2

Answer: b,d



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6. Which of the following mases are used for the group 18elements?

A. Zero group elements

B. Aerogens

C. Noble gases

D. Chalcogens

Answer: a,b,c



7. Which amongs the following statement are correct?

A. XeF_4 and SbF_3 combine to form salf

B. $He \; {
m and} \; Na$ do not form clabrances

C. He has highest bolling poin in the group

D. He diffuses through rubber

Answer: a,b,d



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Exercises Single Correct

1. Which of the following does not react with fluorine?

A. Kr
B. Ar
C. Xe
D. All of these
Answer: B
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2. Which species is not known?
A. XeF_6
B. XeF_4
C. XeO_3
D. KrF_6

Answer: d



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- 3. Xenon directly combines with
 - A. oxygen
 - B. rubidium
 - C. flaorine
 - D. chlorine

Answer: c



- 4. Xenon best rect with
 - A. the most electropositive element
 - B. the most electrogative element
 - C. the hydrogen halides
 - D. non-metals

Answer: b



- 5. Radon was discovered by
 - A. Dorn
 - B. Ramsay

C. Rayleigh D. none of these Answer: a **Watch Video Solution** 6. The noble gas used in the preperation of first noble gas compound was? A. Xe B. He C. Cr D. Rn Answer: a



7. Electron affinity for a noble gas is appoximately equal to

A. that of halogens

B. zero

C. that of oxygen family

D. that of nitrogen family

Answer: b



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8. First stable compound of inert gas was prepered by

A. Rayleigh and Ramsay	A.	Ray	leigh	and	Rams	ay
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B. Bartlett

C. Frankland and Lockyer

D. Cavendish

Answer: b



- **9.** The gaseous mixture used by deep sea divers for respiration is
 - A. $N_2 + O_2$ mixture
 - B. $He+O_2$ mixture
 - C. $Ar+O_2$ mixture

D. $\mathrm{neon} + O_2$ mixture

Answer: b



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10. Xenon difluoride is

A. Linear

B. angular

C. trigonal

D. pyramidal

Answer: a



11. The rare gases are

C. He

D. Ar

Answer: c



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- 13. The forces of cohesion in liquid helium are
 - A. covalent
 - B. ionic
 - C. van der waals
 - D. metallic

Answer: c



14. The lightest, non-inflammable gas is	

A. H_2

B.He

 $\mathsf{C}.\,N_2$

D. Ar

Answer: d



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15. The inert gas present in atmosphere are

A. He and Ne

- B. He, Ne and Ar
- C. He, Ne ,Ar and KR
- D. He, Ne, Ar, Kr and Xe

Answer: d



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- 16. percentage of argon in air is about
 - A. 10 per cent
 - B. 0.1 per cent
 - C. much less then 0.1 per cent
 - D. 1 per cent

Answer: d

17. Inert gases such as heliume behave like ideal gases over a wide range of temperature .However, they condense into the solid state at very low temperatures. it indicates that at very low temperature there is a

- A. weak attractive force between the atoms
- B. weak repulsive force between the atoms
- C. strong attractive force between the atoms
- D. strong repulsive atteractive between the atoms

Answer: b



18. The gas used for inflating the tyres of aeroplanes is
A. H_2
B. He
C. N_2
D. Ar
Answer: b
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19. Major credit for the discovery of noble gases is given to
A. Cavendish
B. Ramsay

C. Rayleigh

D. None of these

Answer: b



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- 20. Helium was discovered by
 - A. Frank land and Lockyer
 - B. Rayleigh
 - C. Ramsay
 - D. None of these

Answer: a



21. Argon was discovered by

- A. Cavendish
- B. Lavoisier
- C. Rayleigh
- D. Thomson

Answer: b



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 $\textbf{22.} \ \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{radioactive} \ \mathsf{element} \ X \ \mathsf{decays} \ \mathsf{to} \ \mathsf{give} \ \mathsf{two} \ \mathsf{inert} \ \mathsf{gases} X \ \mathsf{is}$

A. $^{238}_{92}$ U

- $\mathrm{B..}_{88}^{226}~Ra$
- $\mathsf{C}.._{90}^{232}\,Th$
- D. $^{227}_{89}$ Ac

Answer: b



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23. Which gas is filled in element bulbs/tubes?

- - A. O_2
 - $\mathsf{B.}\,N_2$
 - $\mathsf{C}.\,Ar$
 - D.He

Answer: c



24. In co	lour disc	harge tu	bes,which	ı is us	sed?
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A. Ne

B. Ar

C. Kr

D. He

Answer: b



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25. The fluoride which does not exist is

A. CF_{4} B. SF_6 C. HeF_4 D. XeF_4 Answer: c **Watch Video Solution** 26. Which shows the least chemical reactivity? A. Ammonia B. Methane C. Argon D. Hydrogen sulphide

Answer: c



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27. The none-existent species is

A. XeF_5

 $B.\,BrF_5$

C. SbF_5

D. PF_5

Answer: a



28. The ease of liquefaction of noble gases decreases in the order

A.
$$He>Ne>Ar>Kr>Xe$$

$$\operatorname{B.}Xe > Kr > Ar > Ne > He$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\,Kr>Xe>He>Ar>Ne$$

D.
$$Ar > Kr > Xe > He > Ne$$

Answer: b



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29. Compounds formed when the noble gases get entrapped in the cavities of crystal lattices of certain oreganic and inorganic compounds are known as

A.	interstitial	compound	S
,	cc. sciciai	compound	_

- **B.** Clathrates
- C. Hydrates
- D. Picrates

Answer: b



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30. Which compound is prepared by the following reaction

$$Xe+2F_{2} \xrightarrow{Nivestel} \overbrace{673K, 5-6atm}^{Nivestel}$$

(1:5volumeratio)

A.
$$XeF_2$$

B.
$$XeF_6$$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,XeF_4$

D. $XeOF_2$

Answer: c



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31. The two electrons in helium atom

A. occupy different shells

B. have different spins

C. have the same spins

D. occupy different subshells of the same sabshell

Answer: d



32. Which is called stranger gas ?
A. Kr
B. Xe
C. He
D. Ne
Answer: b
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33. Helium gives a characteristic spectrum with
A. orange and red lines

- B. orange lines
- C. yellow line
- D. green line

Answer: c



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- **34.** Geometry and hybridisation of Xe in $XeOf_4$ molecule is
 - A. square planar sp^3d^2
 - B. square pyramidal sp^3d^2
 - C. tetrahedral sp^3
 - D. None of the above

Answer: b



35. Who observed helium first on the earth?

A. Lothar meyer

B. Ramsay

C. Sheele

D. Rutherford

Answer: b



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36. The noble gas which behaves abnormally in liquid state is

A. Xe
B. Ne
C. He
D. Ar
Answer: c
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37. Noble gases do not accur in
A. nature
B. ores
C. atmosphere
D. sea water

Answer: d



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38. XeF_4 exists as Under ordinary atmospheric conditions

A. solid

B. liquid

C. gas

D. none of these

Answer: a



39. In order to prevent the hot metal filament from getting burnt, when the electric current is switched on, the bulb is filled with

- A. CH_4
- B. an inert gas
- $\mathsf{C}.\,CO_2$
- D. CI_2

Answer: b



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40. Radon is a noble gas , its radioactivity is used in the treatment of

A. typhoid
B. cancer
C. caugh and cold
D. thyroid
Answer: b
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41. The idea which prompted bartlett to prepare first ever
compound of noble gas was
A. high bond energy of $Xe-F$
B. low bond energy of $F-F$ in F_2
C. ionisation energies of \mathcal{O}_2 and xenon were almost similar

D. none of the above
nswer: c
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2. Which of the following has zero valency?
A. Be
B. Se
C. Li
D. Ar





43. Helium is used in gas balloons instead of hydrogen because

- A. it is higher than H_2
- B. it is none-combustible
- C. it is more abundant than H_2
- D. its linkage can be detected easily

Answer: b



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44. A helium atom on losing an electron becomes

A. α — particle

- B. hydrogen atom
- C. positively charged helium ion
- D. negatively charged helium ion

Answer: c



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45. What are the products formed in the reaction of xenon hexafluoride with silicon dioxide?

- A. $XeSiO_4 + HF$
- B. $XeF_2 + SiF_4$
- C. $XeOF_4 + SiF_4$
- D. $XeO_3 + SiF_2$

Answer: c



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46. Liquid flow from a higher to a level .Which of the following liquids can climb up the wall of the glass vessel in which it is placed?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Liquid He
- C. Liquid N_2
- D. water

Answer: b



47. Remsay was awarded Noble Prize for the discovery of rare
gases in
A. 1900

 $\mathsf{B.}\,1902$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,1904$

D. 1910

Answer: c



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48. Neon in extensively used in

A. cold stronge unit

B. organic compounds C. medicines D. coloured electric discharge lamps Answer: d **View Text Solution** 49. The discovery of isotopes began with the experiments with A. Xe B. Kr C. Ar D. Ne Answer: d

50. Which statement about noble gases is not correct?

- A. a.Xe froms XeF_6
- B. b.Ar is used in electric bulbs
- C. c.Kr is obtained during redioactive disintegration
- D. d.He has the lowest boiling point among all the noble gases

Answer: c



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51. In solid argon, the atoms are held together by

A. ionic bonds B. hydrogen bond C. van der waals forces D. hydrophobic forces Answer: c **Watch Video Solution** 52. The van der waals forces are the greater in A. neon B. argon C. krypton D. xenon

Answer: d



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53. Electronegativety of an inert gas is

A. high

B. low

C. negative

D. zero

Answer: d



54. Which has the same electronic configuration as of inert gas ?

A.
$$Ag^{3\,+}$$

B. $Cu^{2\,+}$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,Pb^{4\,+}$

D. $Ti^{4\,+}$

Answer: d



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55. Which of the following noble gas is not present in atmosphere?

A. Rn

B. Kr C. Ne D. Ar Answer: a **Watch Video Solution 56.** Which noble gas is more soluble in water? A. He B. Ar C. Ne D. Xe Answer: d

57. XeF_6 on complete hydrolysis gives

- A. XeO_3
- B. XeO
- $\mathsf{C}.\,XeO_2$
- $\mathsf{D}.\,Xe$

Answer: a



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58. Xenon tetrafluoride has hybridisation and structure as

- A. sp^3 tetrahedral
- B. sp^3d^2 square planer
- C. sp^3d^2 pyramidal
- D. sp^3d^3 octahedral

Answer: b



- **59.** Which noble gas has higher and least polarisability respectively?
 - A. He,Xe
 - B. Ne,Kr
 - C. Kr,Ne

D. Xe,He

Answer: d



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60. Which is monoatomic?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Fluorine
- C. Neon
- D. Nitrogen

Answer: c



61. In the clathrates of xenon with water, the nature of	:
bonding between xenon and water molecule is	
A. covalent	

B. hydrogen bonding

C. coordinate

D. dipole-induced dipole

Answer: d



62. Asthma patients use a mixture offor respiration

A. O_2 and H_2

B. O_2 and He

C. O_2 and Ar

D. O_2 and Ne

Answer: b



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A.
$$He > Ar > Kr > Na > Xe$$

63. The solubility of noble gases in water shown the order

B.
$$He>Na>Ar>Kr>Xe$$

C.
$$Xe > Kr > Ar > Na > He$$

D. none of above

Answer: c

64. Out of (i) $XeO_3(ii)XeOF_4$ and $(iii)XeF_6$ the molecules having same number of lone pairs on Xe are

- A. (i) and (ii) only
- B. (i) and (iii) only
- C. (ii) and (iii) only
- D. (i),(ii) and (ii) only

Answer: d



65. Which is planar molecule?

- A. XeO_4
 - B. XeF_4
 - $\mathsf{C}.\,XeOF_4$
- D. XeO_2F_2

Answer: b



- **66.** Which of the following cannot he formed?
 - A. He^{2+}
 - B. $He^{\,\oplus}$
 - $\mathsf{C}.\,He$
 - D. He_2

Answer: d



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67. Which statement regarding He is incorrect?

A. a.it is used in gas cooled nuclear reactor

- B. it is used as a cryogenic agent for carrying out experiment at low temperature
- C. b.it is used to produce and sustain powerful superconducting magnets
- D. c.it is used to fill gas balloons instead of ${\cal H}_2$ because it is lighter and non-combustible

Answer: d



68. Which of the following is an explosive compound?

A. XeO_3

B. XeF_2

C. $XeOF_2$

D. $XeOF_4$

Answer: a



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69. The idea which prompted bartlett to prepare first ever compound of noble gas was

- A. Low bond dissociation enthalpy of F-F in F_2 molecule
- B. High bond energy of Xe-F
- C. Ionisation exthalpies of O_2 and Xe are almost same
- D. none of the above

Answer: c



- 70. Noble gases are also known as aerogens because
 - A. They occur in air
 - B. They are rarely found in atmosphere
 - C. They are most rarely found in atmosphere
 - D. none of the above

Answer: a



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- **71.** The gaseous mixture used by deep sea divers for respiration is
 - A. Nitrogens is much less soluble in blood than helium
 - B. Helium is much less soluble in blood than nitrogen
 - C. Nitrogen is highly soluble in water
 - D. Due to high pressure deep under the sea nitrogen and oxygen react to give poisonous nitric oxide

Answer: b



72. Percentage of argon in air is

A. Nearly half as that of CO_2

B. Nearly half as that of CO_2

C. Nearly thirty times as that of CO_2

D. none of these

Answer: c



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Exercises Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion :Solubility of noble gases in water decreases with increases in atomic size

Reason :Solubility of noble gases in water is due to instantaneous dipole induced dipole interaction

A. If both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. If both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Answer: d



2. Assertion: Noble gases are chemically inert

Reason :All noble gases have ns^2np^6 valence shell electronic configuration

A. If both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. If both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Answer: c



3. Assertion: He and Ne do no form any clathrates

Reason: Both He and Ne are very small in size

A. If both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. If both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Answer: a



4. Assertion : Deep sea divers use $He-O_2$ mixture for breathing

Reason : Unike N_2 He is insoluble in blood ever under high pressure

A. If both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. If both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Answer: a



5. Assertion: Xenon from fluorides

Reason :Because 5d orbitals are available for valance shell expansion

A. If both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. If both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Answer: a



6. Assertion : He and Be have similar valence shell electronic cofiguration ns^2

Reason: Both are chemically inert.

A. If both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. If both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Answer: c



7. Assertion : XeF_2 is linear

Reason :Xe atom in XeF_2 is sp hybridised

A. If both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. If both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Answer: c



8. Assertion : XeF_4 is square planar

Reason :Xe atom in XeF_4 is dsp^2 hybridised

A. If both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. If both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is the correct

explanation of (A)

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Answer: c



9. Assertion :Ne and Ar do not form any chemical compound Reason :They have ns^2sp^6 fully filled valence shell electronic configuration

A. If both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. If both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Answer: b



10. Assertion: Ionisation enthalpy of noble gases is zero

Reason: Noble gases have fully field valance shell

A. If both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. If both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Answer: d



11. Assertion: Noble gases are diamagnetic atoms

Reason :The atomic numbers of noble gases are even and all the orbitals are doubly occupied by the electrons

A. If both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. If both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Answer: a



12. Assertion : Ne_2 does not exist

Reason :Bond order of Ne_2 is 1

A. If both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. If both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

Answer: b



1. What is the oxidation number of Xe in $XeOF_2$?
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2. What is the total number of electron present in the last orbit of argon?
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3. What is the percentage of argon in air?
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4. What is the total number of unpaired eletrons in inert gas ?

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5. What is the total number of lons pair of electron present in Xe in XeF_2 ?



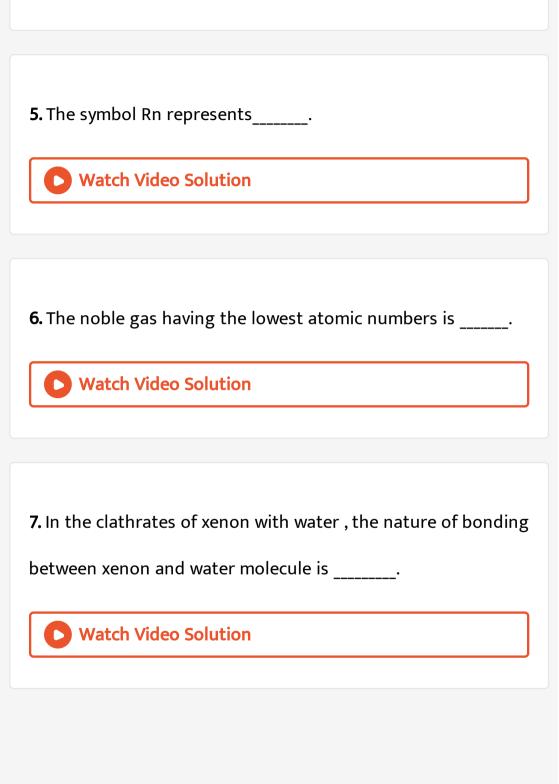
6. What is the oxidation sate of XeF_6 ?



7. How many dpi-per bonds are there in XeO_4 ?



1. The word "Argon" means
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2. The most abundant inert gas is
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3. The principal source of helium is
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4. Source of most of the noble gases is
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8. The value of ionisation potential for inert gases is
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9. The lifting power of helium isof hydrogen.
Watch Video Solution
10. The formula of sodium perxenate is
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11. The noble gas He was discovered in the chromosphere of sum by

147-4-l- 178-l

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12. The noble gas which shown abnormal behaviour in liquid state and behaves as a super fluid is .



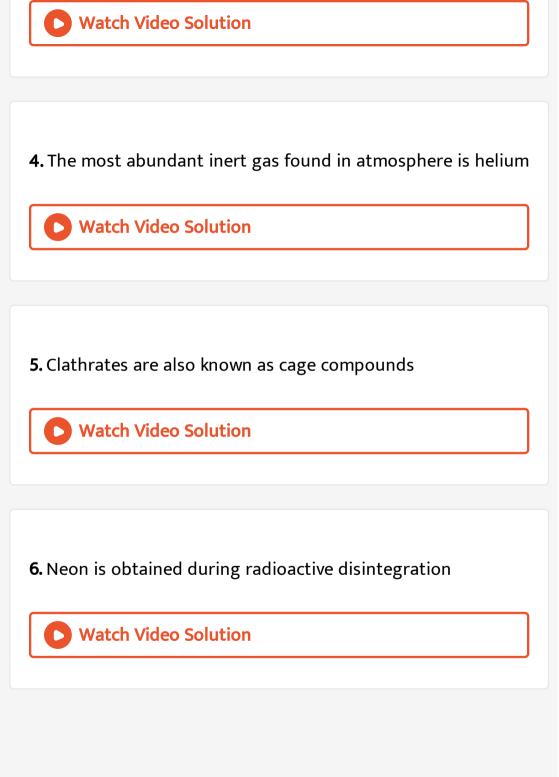
13. _____is used as anaeshetic due to the formation of aquenous clatherates in physiologically strategic sports



14. C_p/C_v , ratio for noble gases is _____.



15. The gas which is filed in tungstoen lamp is
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Exercises True And False
1. Atmospheric air is free from noble gases.
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2. Xe is the most reactive noble gas
Watch Video Solution
3. He is an inert gas



7. He is an inert gas (T/F)
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8. Radon is obtained from the decay of radium.
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9. Helium is used to fill gas ballons instead of hydrogen because it is lighter and non-inflammable
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10. On moving along the period, the atomic radii decreases

Makala Midaa Caluuti

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11. Clathrate compounds are used for transportation of noble gases.



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Exercises Archives Linked Comprehension

1. The noble gases have closed-shell electronic cordigaration and are monatomic gases under normal condition .The low bolling points of the ligher noble gases aree due to the weak dispersion points of the ligher noble gases an due to the weak dispersion forces between the atoms and the alsence of other interalumic interactions.

The direct reaction of xenon with flarine loads to a series of

compounds with water oxidation number +2, -4 and +6, XeF_4 reactsviolenatly with water to give XeO_2 . The compound of deduced axbibt nci strouchemistry and their goometries can be deduced considering the total number of electron puirs in the valence shell.

Argon is used in arc welding because of its

A. a.low reactivity with metals

B. b.ability to lower the melting point of metals

C. c.flammability

D. d.high calorific value

Answer: a



2. The noble gases have closed-shell electronic cordigaration and are monatomic gases under normal condition .The low bolling points of the ligher noble gases aree due to the weak dispersion points of the ligher noble gases an due to the weak dispersion forces between the atoms and the alsence of other interalumic interactions.

The direct reaction of xenon with flarine loads to a series of compounds with water oxidation number +2, -4 and +6, XeF_4 reactsviolenatly with water to give XeO_2 . The compound of deduced axbibt nci strouchemistry and their goometries can be deduced considering the total number of electron puirs in the valence shell.

The structure of XeO_3 is

A. linear

B. planar

C. pyramidal

D. T-shaped

Answer: c



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 XeF_4 and XeF_4 are expected to be

3. Noble gases have compleately filled valance shall i.e. m^2sp^2 exceps He (i.e) .Noble gases are monoomic under normal conductions .Law bolding point of the ligher noble gases are due to weak van dor wads forces between the atoms and abance of any interature imaractions Xe reacts with F_2 so give a sourceof fouoxide mently XeF_2 , XeF_4 , XeF_4 , XeF_3 on complete hydrolyes gives $XeFe_3$,

- A. oxidising
 - B. reducing
 - C. unreactive
- D. strongly basic

Answer: a



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Exercises Archives Single Correct

- **1.** The shape of XaO_2F_2 molecule is
 - A. Trigonal hipyramidal
 - B. Square planar

- C. Tetrahedral
- D. See-saw

Answer: d



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2. Under ambient condition, the total number of gases released products in the final step of the reaction scheme shown below is

$$XeF_{6} \xrightarrow{\text{Complete} \\ \text{Hydrolysis}} P + \text{other product}$$

$$\downarrow \text{OH}^{\bigcirc}/\text{H}_{2}\text{O}$$

$$Q$$

$$\downarrow \text{slow disproportionation in OH}^{\bigcirc}/\text{H}_{2}\text{O}$$

$$Products$$

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

Answer: c



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Exercises Archives Integer

and $[PtCl_4]^{2-}$

1. A list of species having the formula XZ_4 is given below

 $XeF_4, SF_4, SiF_4, BF_4^{\;\Theta}, \left[Cu(NH_3)_4
ight]^{2+}, \left[FeCl_4
ight]^{2-}, \left[CoCl_4
ight]^{2-}$

Defining shape on the basis of the location of X and Z atoms, the total number of species having a square planar shape is



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Exercises Archives Subjective

1. Draw the molecule structures of XeF_2 , XeF_4 and XeO_2F_2 indicating the location of ione pairs of electrons



Ex 5 1 Subjective

1. Why helium and neon do not form compounds with florine?



2. Why neon is used in warning signal illuminations?



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3. Why helium and neon do not form clathrates with quinol?



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4. Complete the following reactions

(a)
$$XeF_4+H_2O
ightarrow$$

(b)
$$XeF_6 + SiO_2
ightarrow$$

(c)
$$XeF_6+H_2
ightarrow$$

(e)
$$XeF_6+SbF_5
ightarrow$$

(d) $XeF_6+H_2O
ightarrow$

(f)
$$XeF_6+NH_3
ightarrow$$

5. Why zero group element do not form compound under ordinary conditions?



6. Why Xe does not from fluorides such as XeF, XeF_3 or xeF_5 ?



7. Does the hydrolysis of XeF_6 lead in a redox reaction?



1. Boiling point and melting point of noble gases are in the order

A.
$$He < Ne < Ar < kr < Xe$$

B.
$$He>Ne>Kr>Ar>Xe$$

C.
$$He < Kr < Ne < Ar < xe$$

D.
$$He > Kr > Ne > Ar > xe$$

Answer: a



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2. Which of the noble gases has its inoisation enthalpy close to that of molecular oxygen?

A. Ar
B. Xe
C. Kr
D. Rn
Answer: b
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3. Which of the possible following florides of xenon is impossible?
impossible ?
impossible ? $ {\sf A.}\ XeF_2 $

3

Answer: d



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- 4. Xenon florides are colourless and at room temperature are
 - A. Solid
 - B. Liquid
 - C. Gases
 - D. Superifuil

Answer: a



- 5. The following observation are shown by
 - A. a.it is used for lifting airships and balloon for metreological purpose because of its power equal to $92\,\%$ that of H_2
 - B. b.With $\,O_2\,$ it is used for by deep sea divers for respiration and also used in the treatment of respiratory diseases like asthma.
 - C. c.Providing inert atmosphere in the welding of metals or alloys that are easily oxidised
 - D. Used the inflating the type of big aeroplanes because lightness.

Answer: c

_		•			•		•	
6.	Used	ın	crv	osco	DIC	ext	erir	nent
••	0564		~ ,	0300	ρ	~^\	<i>-</i>	

A. Ne

B. Ar

C. He

D. Kr

Answer: a



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7. He is added to the oxygen supply used by sea divers because

- A. it is less soluble in blood than N_2 a high pressure
- B. it is lighter than N_2
- C. it is readly miscible with O_2
- D. it is less poisonous than N_2

Answer: B



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- **8.** Which one of the following statement is not correct?
 - A. Ar is used in electric bulb
 - B. Kr is obtained during redioactive decay
 - C. Boiling point of helium to the lowest among all noble

gases

D. Xe forms $XeOF_4$

Answer: B



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- 9. The coloured discharge tubes for advertisement mainly contains
 - A. Xe
 - B. Ne
 - C. He
 - D. Ar

Answer: B



10. Xenon reacts with

- A. The most electropositive element
- B. The most EN element
- C. The hydrogen halide
- D. Non-metals

Answer: A



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11. Discovery of noble gas compounds were the basic of formation of an ionic solid , dioxigenyl hexafluoridoplatinate

(V) $O_2^\oplus [PtF_6]^\Theta$ when O_2 reacts with PtF_6 .This experiment was carried out by

Jan erece and Lomman

B. Ramsay

C. Dawar

D. Fischer -Ringe

Answer: c



12. Which one of the following does not exist?

A. XeF_2

B. XeF_4

 $\mathsf{C}.\,ArF_2$

 $\operatorname{D.}XeF_6$

Answer: c



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13. When deep red PtF_6 vapour was mixed with Xe at room temperature to produce a yellow inoic solid .The product is

- A. $Xe^{\,\oplus}\,[PtF_6]^{\,\Theta}$
- B. $\left[Xe^{\,\oplus}\,
 ight]\left[Pt_{2}F_{11}
 ight]^{\,\Theta}$
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None

Answer: c

|4. a.
$$XeF_6 + 4NaOH + 8H_2O
ightarrow _$$
 _ _

14. a.
$$XeF_6 + 4NaOH + 8H_2O \rightarrow _ _ _$$
 b. $XeF_6 + 7OH^\Theta(stronglybasic) \rightarrow _ _ _ - 3H_(2)O + 6F^(\Theta)c$. $2HXeO_(4)^(\Theta) + 2OH^(\Theta)$ rarr _____ Xe + $2H_(2)O + O_(2)d$. $XeF_(6) + H^(\Theta)$ (acidic) rarr ____ XeOF_(4) +____e. $6XeF_(4) + 12H_(2)O$ rarr ____ + $24HF + 4Xe + 3O_(2)f$. $2XeF_(2) + 2H_(2)O$ rarr ____ + $4HF + 3O_(2)g$. $XeF_(6) + 3H_(2)$ rarr $6HF + 2H_(2)O$ rarr ____ + $4HF + 3O_(2)g$. $XeF_(6) + 3H_(2)$ rarr $6HF + 2H_(2)O$ rarr ____ + $4HF + 3O_(2)g$. $XeF_(6) + 3H_(2)$ rarr $6HF + 2H_(2)O$ rarr ____ + $4HF + 3O_(2)g$. $XeF_(6) + 3H_(2)$ rarr $6HF + 3O_(2)g$.

