



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - IIT-JEE PREVIOUS YEAR (CHEMISTRY)

D & F BLOCK ELEMENTS

Jee Main And Advanced

1. In the following reaction, ZnO is respectively as a/an

(i) $ZnO + Na_2O
ightarrow Na_2ZnO_2$

(ii) $ZnO+CO_2
ightarrow ZnCO_3$

A. base and acid

B. base and base

C. acid and acid

D. acid and base

Answer: D

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2. Sodium salt of an organic acid 'X' produces effervescence with conc. H_2SO_4 . 'X' reacts with the acidified aqueous $CaCl_2$ solution to give a white precipitate which decolourises acidic solution of $KMnO_4$ 'X' is

A. C_6H_5COONa

B. HCOONa

 $\mathsf{C.}\,CH_3COONa$

D. $Na_2C_2O_4$

Answer: D

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3. Which of the following combination will produce H_2 gas ?

A. Fe metal and conc. HNO_3

B. Cu metal and conc. HNO_3

C. Au metal and NaCN (aq) in the presence of air

D. Zn metal and NaOH (aq)

Answer: D



4. Which of the following compounds is metallic and ferromagnetic ?

A. CrO_2

B. VO_2

 $C. MnO_2$

D. TiO_2

Answer: A



5. The reaction of zinc with dilute and concentrated nitric acid, respectively, produce

A. NO_2 and NO

 $\mathsf{B.}\,NO \;\; \mathrm{and} \;\; N_2O$

 $\mathsf{C}.NO_2$ and N_2O

 $\mathsf{D}. N_2 O$ and NO_2

Answer: D

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6. The geometries of the ammonia complexes of Ni^{2+}, Pt^{2+} and Zn^{2+} , respectively, are

A. octahedral, square planar and tetrahedral

B. square planar, octahedral and tetrahedral

C. tetrahedral, square planar and octahedral

D. octahedral, tetrahedral and square planar

Answer: A



7. Which of the following compounds is not yellow coloured ?

A. $Zn_2 \big[Fe(CN)_6\big]$

- $\mathsf{B}.\,K_3\big[Co(NO_2)_6\big]$
- $\mathsf{C.} (NH_4)_3 [\operatorname{As}(Mo_3O_{10})_4]$

D. $BaCrO_4$

Answer: A



8. Which series of reactions correctly represents chemical rections related to iron and its compounds ?

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{A.} Fe \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Dil.}H_2SO_4} FeSO_4 \xrightarrow{H_2SO_4,O_2} Fe_2(SO_4)_3 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Heat}} Fe \\ \\ \mathsf{B.} Fe \xrightarrow{O_2.\mathrm{Heat}} FeSO_4 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Dil.}H_2SO_4} Fe_2SO_4 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Heat}} Fe \end{array}$$

$$\mathsf{C.} \ Fe \xrightarrow{Cl_2, \operatorname{Heat}} FeCl_3 \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Heat}, \operatorname{air}} FeCl_2 \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Zn}} Fe$$

$$\mathsf{D}.\ Fe \stackrel{O_2\,,\mathrm{Heat}}{\longrightarrow} \ FeCl_3 \stackrel{\mathrm{Co},600\,^\circ C}{\longrightarrow} \ FeO \stackrel{\mathrm{CO},700\,^\circ C}{\longrightarrow} \ Fe$$

Answer: D

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9. Four successive members of first row transition element are listed belw. Which one of them is expected to have highest $E_{\frac{M^{3+}}{(M^{2+})^{9}}}$ value? A. Cr(Z = 24)B. Mn(Z = 25)C. Fe(Z = 26)

D.
$$Co(Z = 27)$$

Answer: D

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10. Consider the following reaction

 $x MnO_4^{-} + C_2O_4^{2-} + z H^+
ightarrow x Mn^{2+} + 2y CO_2 + rac{z}{2} H_2O_2$

The value of x, y and z in the reaction are respectively

A. 5,2 and 16

B. 2,5 and 8

C. 2,5 and 16

D. 5,2 and 8

Answer: C



11. Which one of the following arrangements does not represent the correct order of the property stated against it?

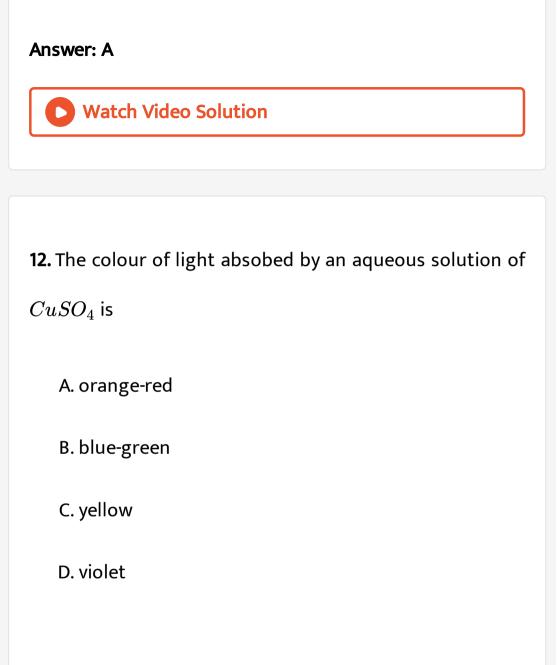
A.
$$V^{2\,+}\,< Cr^{2\,+}\,< Mn^{2\,+}\,< Fe^2$$
 : paramagnetic

behaviour

- B. $Ni^{2\,+}\,< Co^{2\,+}\,< Fe^{2\,+}\,< Mn^2$: ionic size
- C. $Co^{3+} < Fe^{3+} < Cr^{3+} < Sc^{3+}$: stability in

aqueous solution

D. Sc < Ti < Cr < Mn : number of oxidation states.



Answer: A



13. Which of the following will not be oxidised by O_3 ?

A. KI

B. $FeSO_4$

C. $KMnO_4$

D. K_2MnO_4

Answer: C

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14. In any transition series, from left to right, the dorbitals are progressively filled and their properties vary accordingly. Q. Which of the following pair of compounds is expected to exhibit same colour in aqueous solution?

A. $VOCl_2, FeCl_2$

B. $CuCl_2, VOCl_2$

 $\mathsf{C}. MnCl_2, FeCl_2$

D. $FeCl, CuCl_2$

Answer: B



15. When I^{Θ} is oxidised by MnO_4^{Θ} in an alkaine medium, I^{Θ} converts into

A. IO_3^-

 $\mathsf{B}.\,I_2$

 $\mathsf{C}.IO_4^-$

D. IO^{-}

Answer: A

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16. The pair of compounds having metals in their highest oxidation state is .

A. $MnO_2, FeCl_3$

 $\mathsf{B}.\left[MnO_4\right]^-, CrO_2Cl_2$

C.
$$\left[Fe(CN)_6
ight]^{3-}, \left[Co(CN)_3
ight]$$

D.
$$\left[NiCl_4\right]^{2-}, \left[CoCl_4\right]^{-}$$

Answer: B

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17. $(NH_4)_2 Cr_2 O_7$ on heating gives a gas which is also given by

A. heating NH_4NO_2

B. heating NH_4NO_3

C. $Mg_3N_2 + H_2O$

D. $Na(\text{comp.}) + H_2O_2$



18. When MnO_2 is fused woth KOH, a coloured compound is formed, the product and its colour are

A. $K_2 MnO_4$, purple green

B. $KMnO_4$, purple

C. Mn_2O_3 , brown

D. Mn_3O_4 , black

Answer: A



19. Among the following, identify the species with an atom in +6 oxidation state.

A. MnO_{4}^{-} B. $Cr(CN)_{6}^{3-}$ C. NiF_{6}^{2-}

D. CrO_2Cl_2

Answer: D



20. On heating ammonium dichromate, the gas evolved is

A. oxygen

B. ammonia

C. nitrous oxide

D. nitrogen

Answer: D

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21. In the dichromate dianion,

A. 4Cr - O bonds are equivalent

B. 6Cr - O bonds are equivalent

C. all Cr - O bonds are equivalent

D. all Cr - O bonds are non-equivalent

Answer: B



22. Which of the following compounds is expected to be coloured?

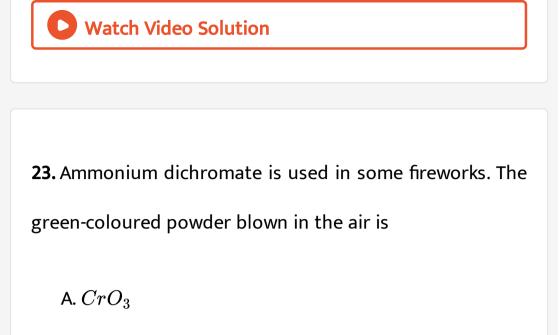
A. Ag_2SO_4

B. CuF_2

 $C. MgF_2$

D. CuCl

Answer: B



- B. CuF_3
- $\mathsf{C}.\,MgF_2$
- D. CuCl

Answer: B



24. The reaction which proceeds in the forward direction

is

A.
$$Fe_2O_3 + 6HCl
ightarrow 2FeCl_3 + 3H_2O$$

 $\mathsf{B.} \, NH_3 + H_2O + NaCl \rightarrow NH_3cl + NaOH$

 $\mathsf{C.} \, NH_3 + H_2O + NaCl \rightarrow NH_3cl + NaOH$

D. $2CuI + I_2 + 4H^+
ightarrow 2Cu^{2+} + 4KI$

Answer: A



25. Zinc-copper couple that can be used as a reducing agent is obtained by

A. mixing of zinc dust and copper gauge

B. zine coated with copper

C. copper coated with zinc

D. zinc and copper wires welded together

Answer: B

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26. How many unpaired electrons are there in Ni^{2+} ?

A. 0

B. 2

C. 4

D. 8

Answer: B



27. One of the consituents of German silver is

A. Ag

B. Cu

C. Mg

D. Al

Answer: B



28. Which of the following dissolves in hot concentrated NaOH solution?

A. Fe

B. Zn

C. Cu

D. Ag

Answer: B



29. Which of the following statement are correct about Cr^{2+} (Z = 24) and Mn^{3+} (Z = 25) ? (i) Cr^{2+} is a reducing agent (ii) Mn^{3+} is an oxidizing agent (iii) Both Cr^{2+} and Mn^{3+} exhibit d^4 configuration (iv) When Cr^{2+} is used as a reducing agent, the chromium ion attains d^5 electronic configuration

A.
$$Cr^{2+}$$
 is a reducing agent

B. Mn^{3+} is an oxidising agent

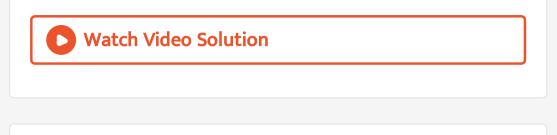
C. both Cr^{2+} and Mn^{3+} exhibit d^4 electronic

configuration

D. when Cr^{2+} is used as a reducing agent, the

chromium ions attains d^5 electronic configuration.

Answer: A::B::C



- **30.** Which of the following halides react(s) with $AgNO_{3(aq)}$ to give a precipitate that dissolves in $Na_2S_2O_{3(aq)}$
 - A. HCl

B. HF

C. HBr

D. HI

Answer: A::C::D





31. Reduction of the metal centre in aqueous permanganate ion involves

A. three electrons in neutral medium

B. five electrons in neutral medium

C. three electrons in alkaline medium

D. five electrons in acidic medium

Answer: A::C::D



32. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct ?

A. The electronic configuration of Cr is $[Ar]3d^24s^1$

(Atomic number of Cr = 24)

- B. The magnetic quantum number may have a negative value
- C. In silver atom, 23 electrons have a spin of one type and 24 of the opposite type (Atomic number of Ag = 47)
- D. The oxidation state of nitrogen in HN_3 is -3

Answer: B::C



33. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct when a mixture of NaCl and $K_2Cr_2O_7$ is genetly warmed with conc. H_2SO_4 ?

A. A deep red vapours is formed

B. Vapours when passed into NaOH solution gives a

yellow solution of Na_2CrO_4

C. Chlorine gas is evolved

D. Chromyl chloride is formed

Answer: A::B::D

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34. Which of the following alloys contain (s) Cu and Zn?

A. Bronze

B. Brass

C. Gun metal

D. Type metal

Answer: B::C



35. The aqueous solution of the following salts will be coloured in the case of

A. $Zn(NO_3)_2$

B. $LiNO_3$

 $\mathsf{C}. \operatorname{Co}(NO_3)_2$

D. $CrCl_3$

Answer: C::D

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36. Potassium manganate (K_2MnO_4) is formed when

A. chlorine is passed into aqueous $KMnO_4$ solution

B. manganese dioxide is fused with KOH in air

C. formaldehyde reacts with potassium permanganate

in the presence of strong alkali

D. potassium permanganate reaction with conc.

 H_2SO_4

Answer: B::C

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37. Statement I : Zn^{2+} is diamagnetic

Statement II : The electrons are lost from 4s orbital to

from Zn^{2+}

A. Statement I is true, Statement II is true, Statement

II is the correct explanation of Statement I

B. Statement I is true, Statement II is true, Statement

II is not the correct explanation of Statement I

C. Statement I is true, Statement II is false

D. Statement I is false, Statement II is false

Answer: B



38. Assertion: If a strong acid is added to a solution of potassium chromate it changes its colour from yellow to

orange.

Reason: The colour change is due to the oxidation of potassium chromate.

A. Statement I is true, Statement II is true, Statement

II is the correct explanation of Statement I

B. Statement I is true, Statement II is true, Statement

II is not the correct explanation of Statement I

C. Statement I is true, Statement II is false

D. Statement I is false, Statement II is false

Answer: C



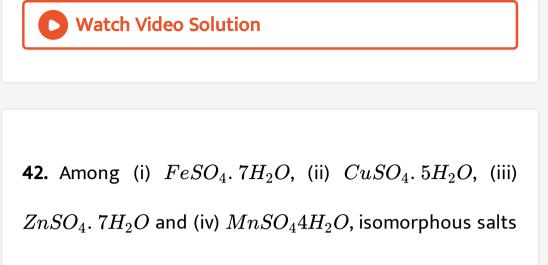
39. The compound $Yba_2Cu_3O_7$ which shows super conductivity has copper in oxidation state_____. Assume that the rare earth element yttrium is in its usual +3oxidation state.



40. The outermost electrinic configuration of Cr is _____

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41. Fehling's solution 'A' consists of an aqueous solution of copper sulphate, while Fehling's solution 'B' consists of an alkaline solution

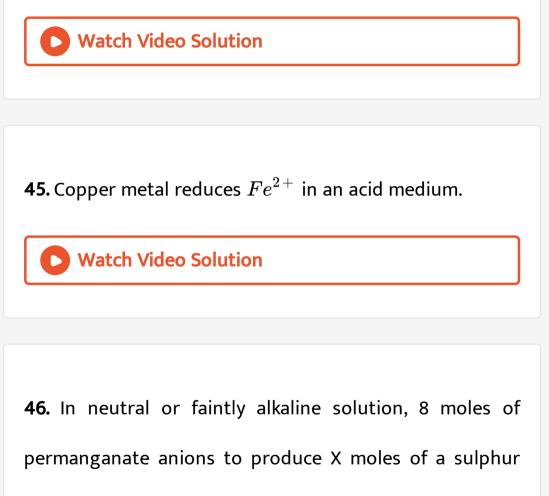


are

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43. Mn^{2+} can be oxidised to $MnO_4ig(\Thetaig)$ by $_{}$ $_{}$ –
(SnO_2,PbO_2,BaO_2`).
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44. Depositive zinc oxhibits paramagnetism due to loss of

two electrons from 3d-orbitals of neutral atom.



containing product. The magnitude of X is

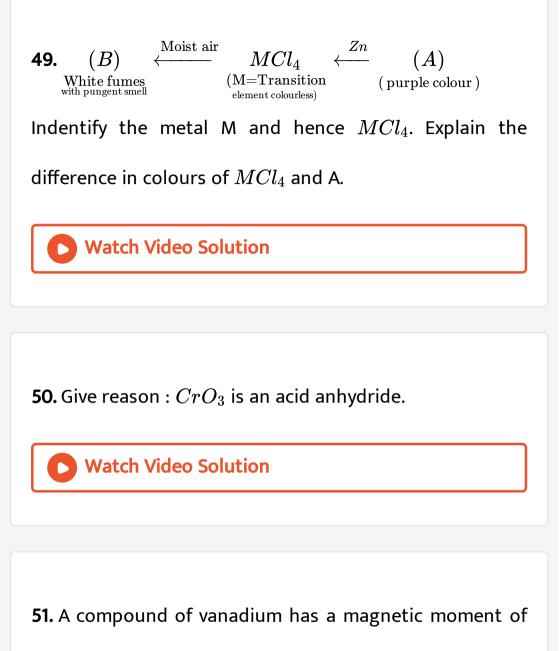


47. In dilute aqueous H_2SO_4 the complete diaquadioxalatoferrate (II) is oxidised by MnO_4^- . For thi reaction, the ratio of the rate of change of $[H^+]$ to the rate of change of $[MnO_4^-]$ is

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48. Consider the following list of regents: Acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$, alkaline $KMnO_4$, $CuSO_4$, H_2O_2 , CI_2 , O_3 , HNO_3 , and $Na_2S_2O_3$. The total number of reagents that can oxidis aqueous I^{Θ} ion I_2 is

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1.73BM. Work out the electronic configuration of

vanadium in the compound





- 52. Write balanced equations for the following
- (i) Oxidatiuon of hydrogen peroxide with potassium

permaganate in acidic medium

(ii) Reaction of zinc with dilute nitric acid.

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- 53. Complete and balance the following reactions
- (i) $[MnO_4]^{2-} + H^+ \to + [MnO_4]^- + H_2O$
- (ii) $SO_2(aq) + Cr_2 O_7^{2\,-} + 2H^{\,+}
 ightarrow + +$

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54. Complete and balance the following reaction

 $(NH_4)_2 S_2 O_8 + H_2 O + Mn SO_4 \rightarrow \dots + \dots + \dots$



55. Write the balanced chemicalm equations for the following reactions

(i) A mixture of potassium dichromate and sodium chloride is heated with concentrated H_2SO_4

(ii) Potassium permanganate is added to a hot solution of

manganous sulphate.



56. Complete and balance the following reactions.

- (i) $Mn^{2+} + PbO_2 \rightarrow MnO_4^- + H_2O_4$
- (ii) $Ag^+ + AsH_3
 ightarrow H_3AsO_3 + H^+$

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57. Give reason in one or two sentences

"Most transition metal compound are coloured".

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58. Write the balanced equations for the reactions when

(i). Potassium permanganate interacts with manganese

dioxide in the presence of potassium hydroxide.

(ii). Potassium ferrocyanide is heated with concentrated

sulphuric acid.



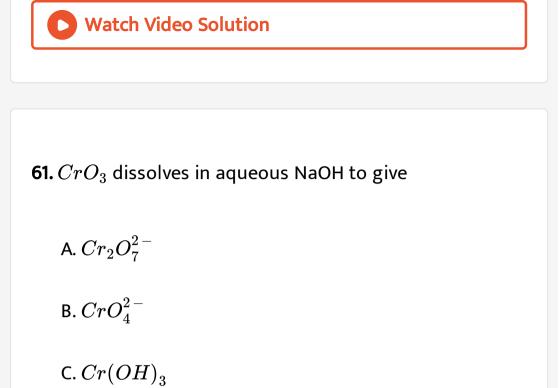
59. State the conditions under which the following preparations are carried out. Give the necessary equations which need not be balanced. Potassium permanganate from manganese dioxide.

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60. Complete and balance the following reactions

(i)
$$Zn + NO_3^-
ightarrow Zn^{2+} + NH_4^+$$

(ii)
$$Cr_2O_7^{2-} + C_2H_4O o C_2H_4O_2 + Cr^{3+}$$



Answer: B

D. $Cr(OH)_2$



62. Pick out the incorrect statement

A. MnO_2 dissolves in dilute HCl. But does not form

 $Mn^{4\,+}$

B. MnO2 oxidises hot concentrated H_2SO_4 liberating

oxygen

C. K_2MnO_4 is formed when MnO_2 is fused with KOH

in presence of KNO_3

D. Decomposition of $KMnO_4$ is not catalysed by

sunlight

Answer: D

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63. When $KMnO_4$ is added to oxalic acid, the decolourisation is slow in the beginning but becomes instantaneous after sometime because

A. Mn^{2+} acts as autocatalyst

B. CO_2 is formed as product

C. Reaction is exothermic

D. MnO_4^- catalyses the reaction

Answer: A



64. K_2MnO_4 can be converted into $KMnO_4$ using all of

the following except

A. dil. H_2SO_4

B. Cl_2

 $\mathsf{C}.O_3$

D. HCl

Answer: D



65. Addition of non-metals like B and C to the interstitial

sites of a transition metal results the metal

A. of more ductility

B. of less ductility

C. less malleable

D. of more hardness

Answer: B::C::D

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66. Which of the following statement concening $KMnO_4$ is incorrect ?

A. In dilute alkaline medium, it is reduced to MnO_2

B. When added in samll quantity to concentrated H_2SO_4 a green solution containing MnO_3^+ ion is formed C. With larger amount of $KMnO_4$ added to

concentrated H_2SO_4 , an explosive oil Mn_2O_7 is

formed

D. $KMnO_4$ is stable to heat and sunlight

Answer: D



67. To an acidified dichromate solution, a pinch of Na_2O_2

is added and shaken. What is observed ?

A. Blue colouration

B. Red colouration finally changing to green

C. Oxygen gas is evolved

D. Bluish-green precipitate is formed

Answer: A::C

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68. Assertion : $KMNO_4$ in aqueous solution is purple coloured due to charge transfer Reason : In MnO_4^- these is no electron present in the d-orbital of Mn A. Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is

the correct explanation of the assertion

B. Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is

not the correct explanation of assertion

C. Assertion is correct but reason is wrong

D. Assertion is incorrect but reason is correct

Answer: B



69. Assertion : CrO_3 reacts with HCl to form chromyl chloride gas

Reason : Chromyl chloride (CrO_2Cl_2) has tetrahedral shape.

A. Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is

the correct explanation of the assertion

B. Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is

not the correct explanation of assertion

C. Assertion is correct but reason is wrong

D. Assertion is incorrect but reason is correct

Answer: B



1. Fe^{3+} is reduced of Fe^{2+} by using

A. H_2O_2 is presence of NaOH

B. Na_2O_2 in water

C. H_2O_2 in presence of H_2SO_4

D. Na_2O_2 in presence of H_2SO_4

Answer: A::B

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