

# **CHEMISTRY**

# **BOOKS - MTG WBJEE CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)**

# **COORDINATION COMPOUNDS**

Wbjee Workout Category 1 Single Option Correct Type

- **1.** IUPAC name of the compound  $igl[ Cr(NH_3)_5 CO_3 igr] Cl$  is
  - A. pentaamminecarbonatochromium (III) chloride
  - B. pentaamminocarbonatochromium(III) chloride
  - C. pentaamminocarbonatochromium (II) chloride

D. pentaamminecarbonatochromium(II) chloride

# **Answer:**



**View Text Solution** 

- 2. When AgCl is treated with KCN
  - A. Ag is precipitated
  - B. a compled ion is fomred
  - C. double decomposition takes place
  - D. no reaction takes place.

# **Answer:**



**3.** The  $sp^3d^2$  hybridization of central atom of molecule would lead to

A. square planar geometry

B. tetrahedral geometry

C. trigonal bipyramidal geometry

D. octahedral geometry.

# **Answer:**



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**4.** When 0.1 mol of  $CoCl_3(NH_3)_5$  is treated with excess of  $AgNO_3,\,0.2$  mol of Agcl is obtained. The conductivity of solution will correspond to

- A. 1:3 electroylte
- B. 1:2 electroyle
- C. 1:1 electrolyte
- D. 3:1 electrolyte



- **5.** How many EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) molecules are required to make an octahedral complex with  $Ca^{2+}$  ion?
  - A. Six
  - B. Three

C. One

D. Two

# **Answer:**



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- **6.** Which of the following statements is not correct?
  - A.  $Pt^{2+}$  compunds are more stable than  $Ni^{2+}$ .

 $Pt^{4\,+}$  compounds are more stable than  $Ni^{2\,+}$ 

- B.  $Pt^{4\,+}$  compounds are more stable than  $Ni^{2\,+}$
- C.  $K_2PtCl_6$  is well known compound but  $K_2NiCl_6$  is not

known.

D.  $\left[Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_2\right]$  shows geometrical isomerism.



**7.** According to Werner's theory, the primary valencies of the central metal atom

A. are satisfied by negative ions are neutral molecules

B. are satisfied by negative ions

C. are equal to its coordination number

D. decide the geometry of the complex.

#### **Answer:**



**8.** Acqueous solution of nickel sulphate on treating with pyridine and then adding a solution of sodium nitrate gives dark blue crystals of

- A.  $\left[Ni(py)_4\right]SO_4$
- $\mathsf{B.}\left[Ni(py)_2(NO_2)_2\right]$
- C.  $\left[Ni(py)_4\right]\left(NO_2\right)_2$
- D.  $\Big[Ni(py)^3(NO_2)_2\Big]SO_4$

### **Answer:**



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**9.** Which of the following compounds is square planar and does have any unpaired electron?

A. 
$$Ni(CO)_4$$

B. 
$$\left[Ni(H_2O)_6\right]^{2+}$$

C. 
$$\left[NiCl_4
ight]^2$$
 -

D. 
$$\left\lceil Ni(CN)_4 \right\rceil^{2}$$



**View Text Solution** 

# 10. Which of the following are square planar complexes?

- 1.  $[AuCl_4]^-$  2.  $[PtCl_4]^{2-}$
- 3. $\left[MnBr_4
  ight]^{2-}$  4.  $\left[Cu(NH_3)_4
  ight]^{2+}$ 
  - A. 1 and 2 only
  - B. 2 and 3 only

- C. 2 and 4 only
- D. 1,2 and 4 only



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**11.** Ammonia forms the complex ion,  $\left[Cu(NH_3)_4\right]^{2+}$  with copper ions alkaline solutions but not in acidic solution. This is because

A. in acidic solutions, protons coordinate with ammonia  $\mbox{molecules forming } NH_4^{\ +} \mbox{ ions and } NH_3 \mbox{ molecules are }$  thus, not available

B. in alkaline solutions, insolube  $Cu(OH)_2$  is precipitated which is an soluble in excess of any alkali

C. copper hydroxide is an amphoteric substance

D. in acidic solutions, hydration protects copper ion.

# **Answer:**



**12.** The spin only magnetic moment of  $Ni^{2\,+}$  in aqueous solution would be

A. OB.M

B. 1.73B.M.

C. 2.83B.M.

D. 4.90B.M.

# **Answer:**



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13. When one mole of each of the following complex salts is treated with excess of  $AgNO_3$  which of them gives maximum amount of AgCl?

- A.  $\left[Co(NH_3)_6\right]Cl_3$
- B.  $\left[Co(NH_3)_5Cl\right]Cl_2$
- C.  $[Co(NH(_{-}3))_4Cl]Cl$
- D.  $Na_2[PtCl_6]$

# Answer:

**14.** Which of the following descriptions about  $\left[FeCl_6\right]^{4-}$  is correct?

A.  $dsp^3$  inner obrital complex, diamagnetic

B.  $sp^3d^2$ , outer orbital complex, paramagnetic

 ${\sf C.}\ d^2sp^3$  inner orbital complex, paramagnetic

D.  $sp^3d^2$  , outer orbital complex , diamegnetic

# **Answer:**



- A. both square planar
- B. tetrahedral and square planar respectively
- C. both tethrahedral
- D. square planar and tetrahedral respectively.



- **16.** Which of the following complexes will give maximum number of isomers?
  - A.  $\left[Co(NH_3)_4Cl_2
    ight]$
  - B.  $\left[Ni(en)(NH_3)_4
    ight]^{2\,+}$
  - C.  $\left[Ni(C_2O_4)_{en}-(2)
    ight]^{2-}$

D.  $\left[Cr(SCN)_2(NH_3)_4\right]^+$ 

# **Answer:**



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# 17. In solid $CuSO_4.5H_2O$ copper is coordinated to

A. 4 water molecules

B. 5 water molecules

C. 1 sulphate

D. 1 water molecule

# **Answer:**



**18.** Which one of the followig aqua complexes will exhibit the minimum paramangnetic behaviour?

At No. Cr=24, Mn=25, Fe=26, Ni=28)

A. 
$$\left[Fe(H_2O)_6\right]^{2+}$$

B. 
$$\left[Ni(H_2O)_6
ight]^{2+}$$

C. 
$$\left[Cr(H_2O)_6
ight]^{2+}$$

D. 
$$igl[Mn(H_2O)_6igr]^{2\,+}$$

### **Answer:**



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19. Amonst the following the most stable complex is

A. 
$$igl[Fe(H_2O)_6igr]^{3\,+}$$

B. 
$$\left[Fe(NH_3)
ight]^{3+}$$

C. 
$$\left[Fe(C_2O_4)_3
ight]^{3-}$$

D. 
$$\left[FeCl_{6}
ight]^{3}$$
 -



# **View Text Solution**

**20.** In  $\left[Fe(H_2O)_6\right]^{3+}$ ,  $\left[Fe(CN)_6\right]^{3-}$ ,  $\left[Fe(Cl)_6\right]^{3-}$  species, the hybridisation states of the Fe atoms are, respectively

A. 
$$d^2sp^3, d^2sp^3, sp^3d^2$$

$$\mathsf{B}.\, sp^3d^2,\, d^2sp^3,\, d^2sp^3$$

C.  $sp^3d^2,\,d^2sp^3,\,sp^3d^2$ 

D. None of these

# **Answer:**



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# 21. Which complex is likely to show optical activity?

A. Trns-
$$igl[ {Co(NH_3)}_4 Cl_2 igr]^+$$

B. 
$$\left[Cr(H_2O)_6
ight]^{3+}$$

C. Cis -
$$\left[Co(NH_3)_3( ext{en})_2
ight]^{3+}$$

D. Trans 
$$igl[ Co(NH_3)_2( ext{en})_2 igr]^{3+}$$

# **Answer:**

**22.** 
$$[CoF_6]^{3-}$$
 is

- A. paramagnetic and under  $sp^3d^2$  hybridisation
- B. diamagnetic and undergoes  $d^2sp^3$  hybridisation
- C. paragamagnetic and undergoes  $sp^3d$  hybridisation
- D. diamagnetic and undergoes  $sp^3$  hybridisation.



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23. Which of the following ionsis paramagnetic?

A. 
$$\left[Ni(H_2O)_6
ight]^{2+}$$

$$\operatorname{B.}\left[Fe(CN)_{6}\right]^{4-}$$

C. 
$$\left[Ni(CO)_4\right]$$

D. 
$$igl[Ni(CN)_4igr]^{2\,-}$$



**24.** Prussian blue is obtained by mixing together aqueous solution of  $Fe^{3+}$  salt with

A. ferricyanide

B. ferrocyanide

C. hydrogen cyanide

D. sodium cyanide

# **Answer:**



**View Text Solution** 

# 25. The number of unpaired electrons in the square planar

 $\left[Pt(CN)_4
ight]^{2-}$  ion is

A. 2

B. 1

C. 0

D. 3

# **Answer:**



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**26.** Magnetic moment of  $(NH_4)_2[MnBr_4]$  is \_\_\_\_\_\_B.M.

A. 5.91

B. 4.91

C. 3.91

D. 2.46

#### **Answer:**



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27. The correct IUPAC name of the compound

 $ig[\mathit{Cr}(\mathit{NH}_3)_5(\mathit{NCS})ig][\mathit{ZnCl}_4]$  , is

A. pentaamminetisothiocyanatochromium(III)

tetrachloridozincate(II)

B. pentaammineisothiocyanatozinc chloridochromate(III)

C. pentaammineisothiocyanatochromate(I)

D. isothiocyanatopentaamminechrocmium(II)zincchlorido(IV)

Answer:



A. 
$$igl[Ni(H_2O)_6igr]^{2+}$$

28. Which of the following ions is diamagnetic?

B. 
$$\left[FeCl_{6}
ight]^{4-}$$

C. 
$$\left[Ni(CO)_4
ight]$$

D. 
$$\left[Cr(H_2O)_6
ight]^{2+}$$



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# Wbjee Workout Category 2 Single Option Correct Type

**1.** A complex compound of  $Co^{3+}$  with molecular formula  $CoCl_x.\ yNH_3$  gives a total of 3 ions on dissovling it in water. To satisfy both primary and secondary valencies in this complex, the number of  $Cl^-$  ions required is

A. one

B. four

C. three

D. zero

# **Answer:**



- 2. Consider the complex  $\left[co(NH_3)_5CO_3\right]ClO_4$ . The coordination number, oxidation number, number of delectrons and number of unpaired d-electrons on the metal ion are , respectively.
  - A. 6,3,6,0
  - B. 7,2,7,1
  - C. 7,1,6,4



**View Text Solution** 

3. The coordination number of nickel (II) ion is 4.

$$NiCl_2 + KCN \rightarrow X \atop ext{(excess)} \rightarrow ext{(cyano complex)}$$

$$X + conc. \ HCl 
ightarrow Y \ _{ ext{(chloro complex)}}$$

The IUPAC names for the complexes X and Y are respectively.

A. potassium tetracyanidonickle (II) , potassium

tetrachloridonickle (II)

B. tetracyanidonickel(II), tetracyanidonickel(II)

C. tetracyanido potassium nickelate(II), tetrachlorideo potassium nickelate(III)

 $\label{eq:D.potassium} D.\ potassium \ tetracyanidoickelate (II), \qquad potassium \\ tetrachloridonickelate (II).$ 

# Answer:



**4.** Among  $igl[Ni(CO)_4igr], igl[NiCl_4igr]^{2-}, igl[Co(NH_3)_4Cl_2igr]ClNa_3igl[CoF_6igr], Na_2O_2igr]$ 

and  $CsO_2$  the total number of paramagnetic compounds is

- A. 2
- B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

# Answer:



**View Text Solution** 

**5.** The hybridisation of atomic obitals of the transition metals in the following complexes are respectively.

$$\left[Fe(H_{2}O)_{6}
ight]^{3+},\left[Co(NH_{3})_{6}
ight]^{3+},\left[Ni(CN)_{4}
ight]^{2-},\left(Ni(CO)_{4}
ight]$$

A.  $d^2sp^3, sp^3d^2, dsp^2, sp^3$ 

 $\mathsf{B}.\, sp^{3}d^{2},\, d^{2}sp^{3},\, sp^{3},\, dsp^{2}$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,sp^3d^2,d^2sp^3,dsp^2,sp^3$ 

D.  $d^2sp^3, sp^3d^2, sp^3, dsp^2$ 



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**6.** The complex ion which has no d electrons in the central metal atom is

A. 
$$[MnO_4]^-$$

B. 
$$\left[ Co(NH_3)_6 \right]^{3+}$$

C. 
$$\left\lceil Fe(CN)_6 \right\rceil^{3}$$

D. 
$$\left[Cr(H_2O)_6
ight]^{3+}$$
 d

# **Answer:**



**7.** Which is not true about the coordination compound  $\big[ Co(en)_2 Cl_2 \big] Cl?$ 

- A. It exhibits geometrical isomerism
- B. It exhibits optical isomerism
- C. It exhibits ionization isomerism
- D. it is an octahedral complex.

# Answer:



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**8.** Both  $Co^{3+}$  and  $Pt^{4+}$  have a coordination number of six.

Which of the following pairs of complexes will show

approximately the same electrical conductance for their 0.001 M aqueous solutions?

A.  $CoCl_3.4NH_3$  and  $PtCl_4.4NH_3$ 

B.  $CoCl_3.3NH_3$  and  $PtCl_4.5NH_3$ 

C.  $CoCl_3.6NH_3$  and  $PtCl_4.5NH_3$ 

D.  $CoCl_3.6NH_3$  and  $PtCl_4.3NH_3$ 

# **Answer:**



**9.** What is the likely configuration of the cobalt d-electrons for the species  $CoCl_6^{3-}$  and  $Co(NO_2)_6^{3-}$ ?

A.  $CoCl_6^{3-}$  : low spin ,  $Co(NO_2)_6^{3-}$  , low spin

B.  $CoCl_6^{3-}$  , high spin , $Co(NO_2)_6^{3-}$  : low spin

C.  $CoCl_6^{3-}$  : low spin ,  $Co(NO_2)_6^{3-}$  : high spin

D.  $CoCl_6^{3-}$ : high spin  $, Co(NO_2)_6^{3-}$ : high spin

# **Answer:**



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**10.** The pair of compounds in which both the metals are in the highest possibel oxidation state is

A. 
$$\left[Fe(CN)_6\right]^{4-}, \left[Co(CN)_6\right]^{3-}$$

B.  $CrO_2Cl_2.\ MnO_4^-$ 

C.  $TiO_2, MnO_2$ 

D.  $igl[ Co(CN)_6 igr]^{3-}, MnO_3$ 



- **11.** Geometrical shapes of the complexes formed by the reaction of  $Ni^{2\,+}$  with  $Cl^{\,-}$  ,  $CN^{\,-}$  and  $H_2O$  respectively are
  - A. octahedral, tetrahedral and square planar
  - B. tetrahedral, square planar and octahedral
  - C. square planar, tetrahedral and octahedral
  - D. octahedra, square planar and octahderal.

#### **Answer:**



**12.** The IUPAC name of  $igl[Pt(py)_4igr]igl[PtCl_4igr]$  is

A. tetrakis (pyridine) platinum (II) tetrachloridoplatinate(II)

B. tetraphyridine tetrachloridodiplatinum(IV)

C. tetrachloridotetrapyridine diplatinum (II)

D. tetrakis (pyridine) platinum (IV)

tetrachloridoplatinum(IV)

# **Answer:**



**13.** 
$$\left[Ni(NH_3)_2
ight]^{2+} \stackrel{Conc.HCl}{\longrightarrow} A+B$$

The molecular formula of both A and B is same.

A can be converted to B by boiling in dil. HCl.

A on reaction with oxalic acid yields a complex having the formula  $Ni(NH_3)_2(C_2O_4)$  but B does not.

From the above information we can say that

- A. A is square planar but B is tetrahedral
- B. A and B both are tetrahedral A is optically active compound whereas B is optically inactive
- C. both A and B are square planar A is transisomer and B is cis-isomer
- D. both A and B are square planar A is cis-isomer and B is trans -isomer.



# Wbjee Workout Category 3 One Or More Than One Option Correct Type

- **1.** In which of the following cases, the complex ion formed will migrate towards the anode under the electric field?
  - A. Excess of aqueous KCN added to  $CdSO_4$
  - B. Aqueous solution of  $CuSO_4$  containing excess of
    - $NH_3$
  - C. AgBr added ty hypo solution in excess
  - D. A solution of  $AgNO_3$  in aqueous KCN



**2.** Which of the following are outer orbital octahedral complexes?

A. 
$$\left[FeF_{6}\right]^{3}$$
  $^{-}$ 

B. 
$$\left\lceil Fe(CN)_6 \right\rceil^{3}$$

C. 
$$\left[Fe(CN)_4\right]^{2-}$$

D. 
$$\left\lceil Fe(H_2O)_6 
ight
ceil^{2+}$$

# **Answer:**



A. 
$$Ti(NO_3)_4$$

B. 
$$\left[Cu(CH_3CN)_4\right]^+$$

C. 
$$\left[Cr(NH_3)_6\right]^{3+}$$

D. 
$$K_3[VF_6]$$



**View Text Solution** 

**4.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?

A. The complex  $CuCl_4^{2\,-}$  exists but  $CuI_4^{2\,-}$  does not

B. A bidentate chelating ligand replaces two monodentate ligands locate in cis positions of square [planar complex.

C. A singly bidentate chelating ligand replaces two monodenate ligands located in trans positions of square planar complex.

D.  $\left[Fe(CN)_6\right]^{3-}$  is more stable than  $\left[Fe(CN)_6\right]^{4-}$ 

# Answer:



- 5. Which of the following statements are false?
  - A.  $\left[Ni(CO)_4\right[$  is high spin complex

B. Weak ligands like  $F^{\,-},Cl^{\,-}$  and  $OH^{\,-}$  usually form

low spin complexes.

C.  $\left[FeF_6
ight]^{3-}$  is a high spin complex

D. Strong ligand like  $CN^-$  and  $NO_2^-$  generally form high spin complexes.

## Answer:



**6.** Which of the following involves  $sp^3$  hybridisation and are tetrahedral?

A. 
$$Ni(CO)_4$$

B.  $\left[Cu(NH_3)_4
ight]^{2+}$ 

C. 
$$\left[Cu(CN)_4
ight]^{3}$$

D. 
$$\left[Zn(NH_3)_4
ight]^{2+}$$



# View Text Solution

7. Which of the following ions show higher spin only magnetic moment values ?

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

B. 
$$Mn^{2+}$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,Fe^{2\,+}$$

D. 
$$Co^{2+}$$



# Wb Jee Previous Years Questions Category 1 Single Option Correct Type

1. Amongst

 $\left[NiCl_4
ight]^{2-}, \left[Ni(H_2O)_6
ight]^{2+}, \left[Ni( ext{PP}h_3)_2Cl_2
ight], \left[Ni(CO)_4
ight]$ 

and  $\left[Ni(CNO_4)
ight]^{2-}$  the paramagnetic species are

- A.  $\left[NiCl_4
  ight]^{2-}, \left[Ni(H_2O)_6
  ight]^{2+}, \left[Ni( ext{PP}h_3)_2Cl_2
  ight]$
- B.  $\left[Ni(CO)_4\right], \left[Ni(\operatorname{PP}h_3)_2Cl_2\right], \left[NiCl_4\right]^{2-1}$
- C.  $\left[Ni(CN)_4
  ight]^{2-}, \left[Ni(H_2O_6]^{2+}, \left[NiCl_4
  ight]^{2-}
  ight]$
- D.  $\left[Ni\mathrm{PP}h_3
  ight)_2Cl_2 \Big], \left[Ni(CO)_4 \right], \left[Ni(CN)_4 \right]^{2-}$



**2.** Cold ferrous sulphate solution on abosorption of no develops brown colour dur to the formation of

A. paramagnetic 
$$igl[Fe(H_2O)_5(NO)igr]SO_4$$

B. diamagnetic 
$$igl[Fe(H_2O)_5(N_3]SO_4igr]$$

C. paramagnetic 
$$igl[Fe(H_2O)_5(NO_3)igr](SO_4)_2$$

D. diamagnetic 
$$igl[Fe(H_2O)_4(SO_4)igr]NO_3$$

#### **Answer:**



**View Text Solution** 

3.	The	number	of	unpaired	electrons	in
[Ni]	$Cl_4]^{2-},$	$Ni(CO)_4$ a	$nd\ igl[C]$	$\left[u(NH_3)_4 ight]^{2+}$	respectively a	are

- A. 2,2,1
- B. 2,0,1
- C. 0,2,1
- D. 2,2,0



**View Text Solution** 

**4.** Silver chloride dissolves in excess of ammonium hydroxide solution. The cation present in the resulting solution is

A. 
$$\left[Ag(NH_3)_6
ight]^+$$

B. 
$$\left[Ag(NH_3)_4
ight]^+$$

C. 
$$Ag^+$$

D. 
$$\left[Ag(NH_3)_2
ight]^+$$



# **5.** Ferric ion forms a prussian blue precipitate due to the formation of

A. 
$$K_4igl[Fe(CN)_6igr]$$

B. 
$$K_3ig[Fe(CN)_6ig]$$

$$\operatorname{C.}Fe(CNS)_3$$

D. 
$$Fe_4igl[Fe(CN)_6igr]_3$$



**View Text Solution** 

- **6.** The conductivity measurement of a coordination compound of cobalt (III) shows that it dissociates into 3 ions in solution. The compound is
  - A. hexaamminecobalt (III) chloride
  - B. pentaamminesulphateocobalt (III) chloride
  - C. pentaamminechloridocobalt(III) sulphate
  - D. pentaamminechloridocobalt (III) chloride

### Answer:



# Wb Jee Previous Years Questions Category 3 One Or More Than One Option Correct Type

1. In basic medium the amount of  $Ni^{2\,+}$  in a solution can be estimated with the dimethylglyoxime reagent. The correct statement (s) about the reaction and the product is (are)

A. in ammoniacal solution  $Ni^{2+}$  salts give cherry red precipitate of nickel (II) dimethylglyoximate

- B. two dimethylglyoxiamte units are bound to one  $Ni^{2\,+}$
- C. in the complex dimethylglyoximate units are hydrogen bonded to each other

D. each dimethylglyoximate unit forms a six membered  ${\it chelate\ ring\ wilth\ } Ni^{2\,+}$ 

## **Answer:**



**View Text Solution** 

- **2.** Optical isomerism is exbibited by (ax= oxalate anion, en=ethylenediamine)
  - A. cis  $\left[CrCl_2(\mathrm{ox})_2\right]^{3-}$
  - B.  $\left[Co(\mathrm{en})_3\right]^{3+}$
  - C. trans  $\left[ \mathit{CrCl}_2(\mathrm{ox})_2 \right]^{3-}$
  - D.  $\left[Co(\text{ox})(\text{en})_2\right]^+$



**3.** Compounds with spin only magnetic moment equivalent to five unpaired electrons are

A. 
$$K_4ig[Mn(CN)_6ig]$$

B. 
$$\lceil Fe(H_2O)_6 \rceil Cl_3$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,K_3[FeF(6)]$$

D. 
$$K_4[MnF_6]$$

#### **Answer:**



**View Text Solution**