# びdoubtnut 

India's Number 1 Education App

## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - MTG WBJEE CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

## COORDINATION COMPOUNDS

## Wbjee Workout Category 1 Single Option Correct Type

1. IUPAC name of the compound $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5} \mathrm{CO}_{3}\right] \mathrm{Cl}$ is
A. pentaamminecarbonatochromium (III) chloride
B. pentaamminocarbonatochromium(III) chloride
C. pentaamminocarbonatochromium (II) chloride
D. pentaamminecarbonatochromium(II) chloride

## Answer:

## D 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 $s p^{3} d^{2}$ hybridization of central atom of molecule would lead to
A. square planar geometry
B. tetrahedral geometry
C. trigonal bipyramidal geometry
D. octahedral geometry.

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

4. When 0.1 mol of $\mathrm{CoCl}_{3}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5}$ is treated with excess of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}, 0.2 \mathrm{~mol}$ 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

## Answer:

## D View Text Solution

5. How many EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) molecules are required to make an octahedral complex with $C a^{2+}$ ion?
A. Six
B. Three
C. One
D. Two

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

6. Which of the following statements is not correct?
A. $\mathrm{Pt}^{2+}$ compunds are more stable than $\mathrm{Ni}^{2+}$.
$\mathrm{Pt}^{4+}$ compounds are more stable than $N i^{2+}$
B. $P t^{4+}$ compounds are more stable than $N i^{2+}$
C. $K_{2} \mathrm{PtCl}_{6}$ is well known compound but $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{NiCl}_{6}$ is not
known.
D. $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$ shows geometrical isomerism.

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

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. $\left[N i(p y)_{4}\right] S O_{4}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(p y)_{2}\left(N O_{2}\right)_{2}\right]$
C. $\left[N i(p y)_{4}\right]\left(N O_{2}\right)_{2}$
D. $\left[N i(p y)^{3}\left(N O_{2}\right)_{2}\right] S O_{4}$

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

9. Which of the following compounds is square planar and does have any unpaired electron?
A. $\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
C. $\left[N i C l_{4}\right]^{2-}$
D. $\left[N i(C N)_{4}\right]^{2-}$

## Answer:

## D View Text Solution

10. Which of the following are square planar complexes?
11. $\left[A u C l_{4}\right]^{-}$2. $\left[P t C l_{4}\right]^{2-}$
12. $\left[\mathrm{MnBr}_{4}\right]^{2-}$ 4. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$
A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only

## C. 2 and 4 only

D. 1,2 and 4 only

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

11. Ammonia forms the complex ion, $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$ with copper ions alkaline solutions but not in acidic solution. This is because
A. in acidic solutions, protons coordinate with ammonia molecules forming $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$ions and $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ molecules are thus, not available
B. in alkaline solutions, insolube $\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ 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:

## - View Text Solution

12. The spin only magnetic moment of $N i^{2+}$ in aqueous solution would be
A. OB.M
B. 1.73B.M.
C. 2.83B.M.
D. 4.90B.M.

## Answer:

## D View Text Solution

13. When one mole of each of the following complex salts is treated with excess of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ which of them gives maximum amount of AgCl ?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5} \mathrm{Cl}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{NH}(-3))_{4} \mathrm{Cl}\right] \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $N a_{2}\left[P t C l_{6}\right]$

## Answer:

14. Which of the following descriptions about $\left[\mathrm{FeCl}_{6}\right]^{4-}$ is correct?
A. $d s p^{3}$ inner obrital complex, diamagnetic
B. $s p^{3} d^{2}$, outer orbital complex, paramagnetic
C. $d^{2} s p^{3}$ inner orbital complex, paramagnetic
D. $s p^{3} d^{2}$, outer orbital complex, diamegnetic

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

15. The geometry of $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$ and $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$ are
A. both square planar
B. tetrahedral and square planar respectively
C. both tethrahedral
D. square planar and tetrahedral respectively.

## Answer:

## D View Text Solution

16. Which of the following complexes will give maximum number of isomers?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(e n)\left(N H_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$
C. $\left[N i\left(C_{2} O_{4}\right)_{e n}-(2)\right]^{2-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{SCN})_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{+}$

## Answer:

## D View Text Solution

17. In solid $\mathrm{CuSO} \mathrm{S}_{4} \cdot 5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ 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. $\mathrm{Cr}=24, \mathrm{Mn}=25, \mathrm{Fe}=26, \mathrm{Ni}=28$ )
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. $\left[\mathrm{Mn}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$

## Answer:

D View Text Solution
19. Amonst the following the most stable complex is
A. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)_{3}\right]^{3-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{FeCl}_{6}\right]^{3-}$

## Answer:

## D View Text Solution

20. In $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-},\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{Cl})_{6}\right]^{3-}$
species, the hybridisation states of the Fe atoms are,
respectively
A. $d^{2} s p^{3}, d^{2} s p^{3}, s p^{3} d^{2}$
B. $s p^{3} d^{2}, d^{2} s p^{3}, d^{2} s p^{3}$
C. $s p^{3} d^{2}, d^{2} s p^{3}, s p^{3} d^{2}$
D. None of these

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

21. Which complex is likely to show optical activity?
A. Trns- $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. Cis $-\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}(\mathrm{en})_{2}\right]^{3+}$
D. Trans $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}(\mathrm{en})_{2}\right]^{3+}$

## Answer:

22. $\left[\mathrm{CoF}_{6}\right]^{3-}$ is
A. paramagnetic and under $s p^{3} d^{2}$ hybridisation
B. diamagnetic and undergoes $d^{2} s p^{3}$ hybridisation
C. paragamagnetic and undergoes $s p^{3} d$ hybridisation
D. diamagnetic and undergoes $s p^{3}$ hybridisation.

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

23. Which of the following ionsis paramagnetic?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]^{4-}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-}$

## Answer:

## D View Text Solution

24. Prussian blue is obtained by mixing together aqueous solution of $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$ salt with
A. ferricyanide
B. ferrocyanide
C. hydrogen cyanide
D. sodium cyanide

## Answer:

## D View Text Solution

25. The number of unpaired electrons in the square planar $\left[P t(C N)_{4}\right]^{2-}$ ion is
A. 2
B. 1
C. 0
D. 3

Answer:
26. Magnetic moment of $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2}\left[\mathrm{MnBr}_{4}\right]$ is B.M.
A. 5.91
B. 4.91
C. 3.91
D. 2.46

## Answer:

- View Text Solution

27. The correct IUPAC name of the compound $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5}(\mathrm{NCS})\right]\left[\mathrm{ZnCl}_{4}\right]$, is
A. pentaamminetisothiocyanatochromium(III)
tetrachloridozincate(II)
B. pentaammineisothiocyanatozinc chloridochromate(III)
C. pentaammineisothiocyanatochromate(I)
D. isothiocyanatopentaamminechrocmium(II)zincchlorido(IV)

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

28. Which of the following ions is diamagnetic?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[F e C l_{6}\right]^{4-}$
c. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$

## Answer:

## D View Text Solution

## Wbjee Workout Category 2 Single Option Correct Type

1. A complex compound of $\mathrm{Co}^{3+}$ with molecular formula
$\mathrm{CoCl}_{x} . y \mathrm{NH}_{3}$ gives a total of 3 ions on dissovling it in water.To satisfy both primary and secondary valencies in this complex, the number of $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$ions required is
A. one
B. four
C. three
D. zero

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

2. Consider the complex $\left[\mathrm{co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5} \mathrm{CO}_{3}\right] \mathrm{ClO}_{4}$. The coordination numebr, oxidation number, number of d electrons 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
D. $6,2,7,3$

## Answer:

## D View Text Solution

3. The coordination number of nickel (II) ion is 4.
$\mathrm{NiCl}_{2}+\underset{\text { (excess) }}{K C N} \rightarrow \underset{\text { (cyano complex) }}{X}$
$X+$ conc. $\mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow \quad Y$
(excess) (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)
D. potassium tetracyanidoickelate(II), potassium tetrachloridonickelate (II).

## Answer:

## D View Text Solution

4. 

Among
$\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right],\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-},\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right] \mathrm{ClNa}_{3}\left[\mathrm{CoF}_{6}\right], \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{CsO}_{2}$ 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.

$$
\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-},\left(\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]
$$

A. $d^{2} s p^{3}, s p^{3} d^{2}, d s p^{2}, s p^{3}$
B. $s p^{3} d^{2}, d^{2} s p^{3}, s p^{3}, d s p^{2}$
C. $s p^{3} d^{2}, d^{2} s p^{3}, d s p^{2}, s p^{3}$
D. $d^{2} s p^{3}, s p^{3} d^{2}, s p^{3}, d s p^{2}$

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

6. The complex ion which has no d electrons in the central metal atom is
A. $\left[\mathrm{MnO}_{4}\right]^{-}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]^{3-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+} \mathrm{d}$

## Answer:

7. Which is not true about the coordination compound $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{en})_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right] \mathrm{Cl}$ ?
A. It exhibits geometrical isomerism
B. It exhibits optical isomerism
C. It exhibits ionization isomerism
D. it is an octahedral complex.

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

8. Both $\mathrm{Co}^{3+}$ and $\mathrm{Pt}^{4+}$ 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. $\mathrm{CoCl}_{3} .4 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{PtCl}_{4} .4 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CoCl}_{3} .3 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{PtCl}_{4} .5 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CoCl}_{3} .6 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{PtCl}_{4} .5 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CoCl}_{3} .6 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{PtCl}_{4} .3 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

9. What is the likely configuration of the cobalt d-electrons for the species $\mathrm{CoCl}_{6}^{3-}$ and $\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{6}^{3-}$ ?
A. $\mathrm{CoCl}_{6}^{3-}$ : low spin , $\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{6}^{3-}$, low spin
B. $\mathrm{CoCl}_{6}^{3-}$, high spin, $\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{6}^{3-}$ : low spin
C. $\mathrm{CoCl}_{6}^{3-}$ : low spin , $\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{6}^{3-}$ : high spin
D. $\mathrm{CoCl}_{6}^{3-}$ : high spin, $\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{6}^{3-}$ : high spin

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

10. The pair of compounds in which both the metals are in the highest possibel oxidation state is
A. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{4-},\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}$
B. $\mathrm{CrO}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{TiO}_{2}, \mathrm{MnO}_{2}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}, \mathrm{MnO}_{3}$

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

11. Geometrical shapes of the complexes formed by the reaction of $\mathrm{Ni}^{2+}$ with $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}, \mathrm{CN}^{-}$and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ 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 $\left[\mathrm{Pt}(\mathrm{py})_{4}\right]\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{4}\right]$ is
A. tetrakis
(pyridine)
platinum
tetrachloridoplatinate(II)
B. tetraphyridine tetrachloridodiplatinum(IV)
C. tetrachloridotetrapyridine diplatinum (II)
D. tetrakis
(pyridine)
platinum
tetrachloridoplatinum(IV)

## Answer:

- View Text Solution

13. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{2+} \xrightarrow{\text { Conc. } \mathrm{HCl}} A+B$

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 $\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)$ 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

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

## 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 $\mathrm{CdSO}_{4}$
B. Aqueous solution of $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$ containing excess of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C. AgBr added ty hypo solution in excess
D. A solution of $A g N O_{3}$ in aqueous KCN

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

2. Which of the following are outer orbital octahedral complexes?
A. $\left[F e F_{6}\right]^{3-}$
B. $\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]^{3-}$
C. $\left[F e(C N)_{4}\right]^{2-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$

Answer:

- View Text Solution

3. Identify the complexes which are expected to be coloured.
A. $\operatorname{Ti}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{4}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}\right)_{4}\right]^{+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
D. $K_{3}\left[V F_{6}\right]$

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

4. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
A. The complex $C u C l_{4}^{2-}$ exists but $C u I_{4}^{2-}$ 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. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}$ is more stable than $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{4-}$

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

5. Which of the following statements are false?
A. $\left[N i(C O)_{4}[\right.$ is high spin complex
B. Weak ligands like $\mathrm{F}^{-}, \mathrm{Cl}^{-}$and $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$usually form low spin complexes.
C. $\left[F e F_{6}\right]^{3-}$ is a high spin complex
D. Strong ligand like $\mathrm{CN}^{-}$and $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}$generally form high spin complexes.

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

6. Which of the following involves $s p^{3}$ hybridisation and are tetrahedral?
A. $N i(C O)_{4}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$
C. $\left[C u(C N)_{4}\right]^{3-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

7. Which of the following ions show higher spin only magnetic moment values?
A. $T i^{3+}$
B. $M n^{2+}$
C. $F e^{2+}$
D. $\mathrm{Co}^{2+}$

## Answer:

## D View Text Solution

# Wb Jee Previous Years Questions Category 1 Single Option 

 Correct Type1. 

Amongst
$\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-},\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+},\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)_{2} C l_{2}\right],\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$ and $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{CNO}_{4}\right)\right]^{2-}$ the paramagnetic species are
A. $\left[N i C l_{4}\right]^{2-},\left[N i\left(H_{2} O\right)_{6}\right]^{2+},\left[N i\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)_{2} C l_{2}\right]$
B. $\left[N i(C O)_{4}\right],\left[N i\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)_{2} C l_{2}\right],\left[N i C l_{4}\right]^{2-}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-},\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}\right]^{2+},\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}\right.$
D. $\left.\left[N i \mathrm{PP} h_{3}\right)_{2} C l_{2}\right],\left[N i(C O)_{4}\right],\left[N i(C N)_{4}\right]^{2-}$

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

2. Cold ferrous sulphate solution on abosorption of no develops brown colour dur to the formation of
A. paramagnetic $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{5}(\mathrm{NO})\right] \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
B. diamagnetic $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{5}\left(\mathrm{~N}_{3}\right] \mathrm{SO}_{4}\right.$
C. paramagnetic $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{5}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)\right]\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{2}$
D. diamagnetic $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{4}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)\right] \mathrm{NO}_{3}$

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

3. The number of unpaired electrons in $\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}, \mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}$ and $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$ respectively are
A. 2,2,1
B. 2,0,1
C. 0,2,1
D. 2,2,0

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

4. Silver chloride dissolves in excess of ammonium hydroxide solution. The cation present in the resulting solution is
A. $\left[\mathrm{Ag}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ag}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{+}$
C. $A g^{+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ag}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{+}$

## Answer:

## D View Text Solution

5. Ferric ion forms a prussian blue precipitate due to the formation of
A. $K_{4}\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]$
B. $K_{3}\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]$
C. $\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CNS})_{3}$
D. $F e_{4}\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]_{3}$

## Answer:

## D 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:

## - View Text Solution

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

1. In basic medium the amount of $N i^{2+}$ 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 $N i^{2+}$ salts give cherry red precipitate of nickel (II) dimethylglyoximate
B. two dimethylglyoxiamte units are bound to one $N i^{2+}$
C. in the complex dimethylglyoximate units are hydrogen bonded to each other
D. each dimethylglyoximate unit forms a six membered chelate ring wilth $N i^{2+}$

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

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

## Answer:

## - View Text Solution

3. Compounds with spin only magnetic moment equivalent to five unpaired electrons are
A. $K_{4}\left[M n(C N)_{6}\right]$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$
C. $K_{3}[F e F(6)]$
D. $K_{4}\left[M n F_{6}\right]$

Answer:

## View Text Solution

