

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - PATHFINDER CHEMISTRY (BENGALI ENGLISH)

CHEMICAL BONDING

Question Bank

1. Draw the Lewis structures of the following molecule:

 H_2O



2. Draw the Lewis structures of the following molecule:

 NH_3



3. How many σ and π bond	s are present is CH_2 :	$= CH - CH_2$	$_2-CH_3$



4. What types of bond exist in NH_4Cl ?



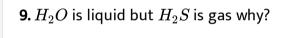
5. Identify the atoms in each of the following compounds which do not obey the octet $SO-2,\,SF_2,\,SF_4,\,BF_3,\,OF_2,\,PCL_3$



6. Explain salt solution conducts electricity, but sugar solution does not.



7. NaCl gives ppt with $AgNO_3$ but $\mathbb{C}l_4$ does not. - Explain. Watch Video Solution 8. Bond Angle in H_2O is 104° while in H_2S is 92° . Why? Watch Video Solution





10. What is the hybridization in H_2O ?



- **12.** Give the resonating structures of NO_3^{-1}
 - Watch Video Solution

- **13.** What is the hybrid state of each carbon $\overset{*}{C}H_2 = \overset{*}{C} = \overset{*}{C}H_2$
 - Watch Video Solution

- **14.** State the hybrid orbital of P in PCl_5
 - Watch Video Solution

- **15.** State the hybrid orbital of S In SF_6 .
 - Watch Video Solution

16. Calculate the bond order of He_2, He_2^+ .



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17. The number of sigma (σ) and Pi (π) bonds present in a molecule of $\mathsf{tetracyanoethylene}(CN)_2C = C(CN)_2$ are -

A. 5σ and 9π

B. 5σ and 8π

 $\mathsf{C.}\,9\sigma$ and 9π

D. 9σ and 7π

Answer: C



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18. How many electrons are involved in bonding in Lewis structure of $C_2 O_4^{-2}$ (oxalate) ion ?

19. Which statement is not correct?

- A. A sigma bond is weaker than a π bond
- B. A sigma bond is stronger than a π bond
- C. A double bond is stronger than a single bond
- D. A double bond is shorter than a single bond.

Answer: A



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20. Which of the following molecules is theoretically not possible and why

?

A. SF_4

B. OF_2

 $\mathsf{C}.\,OF_4$ D. O_2F_2 **Answer: C Watch Video Solution 21.** State the hybrid orbital used by Cl in ClO_4^- **Watch Video Solution 22.** There is no hydrogen bonding in ? ε why ? A. Acetic acid B. Ammonia C. Ethyl alcohol D. Diethyl ether.

Answer: D Watch Video Solution 23. On the basis of VSEPR theory, discuss the geometry of CH_4 Watch Video Solution 24. On the basis of VSEPR theory, discuss the geometry of NH_3 molecule. **Watch Video Solution** 25. Write the molecular orbital Configurations of the following species O_{2}^{-} . **Watch Video Solution**

26. Write the molecular orbital Configurations of the following species

 C_2



27. Predict the hybridization state of 'C' in |* | marked 'C'



28. The hybridization of $NH_3,\,H_2O$ and CH_4 are sp^3 yet the bonds angle of $CH_4,\,NH_3,\,H_2O$ is $109^\circ,\,107^\circ,\,104.5^\circ$ respectively, why ?



29. What is the total no of sigma and Pi bonds in the following molecules. C_2H_4 **Watch Video Solution 30.** What is the total no of sigma and Pi bonds in the following molecules. C_2H_2 **Watch Video Solution 31.** CO_2 and SO_2 both are triatomic but CO_2 is nonpolar, where as SO_2 is polar why? **Watch Video Solution** 32. Why does a covalent bond develops a partial ionic character when the electronegativities of the combining atoms are different?



33. What are Fajan's Rule?



34. Define dipole moment. How it is related to the molecular structure.



35. The observed dipole moment (μ) of HBr molecule is 0.79 D and bond distance (r) is 1.41 A. Calculate the percent ionic character of HBr molecule.



36. What is LCAO method ? How does it lead to the concept of bonding and anti bonding molecular orbitals ?



37. What are the main points of difference between bonding and anti bonding molecular orbitals ?



38. The dipole moment of HCl is 1.03 D

If H-Cl bond distance is 1.26 A, What is te percentage of ionic character in the H - Cl bond?



39. If the electronegativity difference between two atoms A and B is 2.0, then find out the percentage of covalent character in the molecule.



40. What is the hybridization of the central atom in ICl_2^+ ?



41. Why is solid NaCl a bad conductor of electricity?



42. Explain :

 CO_2 and N_2O is polar while CO_2 is non-polar?



43. Explain:

 NF_3 and NH_3 both are tetrahedral, yet NH_3 is more polar than NF-3



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44. Explain:

 NF_3 and BF_3 both tetra atomic BF_3 is nonpolar but NF_3 is polar.



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45. Explain :

HCOOH and C_2H_6OH having same molecular weight, yet boiling point of HCOOH is higher than ethanol.



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46. Explain :

Acidity of maleic acid is greater than fumaric acid.



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47. Account for the following:

Ortho nitrophenol is volatile than para nitrophenol explain.



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48. Account for the following:

 BCl_3 exist as monomer, but $AlCl_3$ exist as dimer through B and Al

belongs to same family Gr - 13



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49. Account for the following :

HF is least acidic among halogen hydracids.



50. Explain with reason : $SnCl_2$ is a solid ionic compounds whereas $SnCl_4$ is a covalent liquid.



51. Explain :

Melting point of AlF_3 is higher than $AlCl_3$



52. Explain :

 NCl_5 does not exists but PCl_5 exists.

53. The bond angle between two hybrid orbitals is $105\,^\circ$. The percentage of S-character of hybrid orbital is between.

A.
$$50-55\,\%$$

B.
$$9-12\,\%$$

C.
$$22-23\,\%$$

D.
$$11-12\,\%$$

Answer: C



54. Write down the types of bonds present in $CuSO_4.5H_2O$.



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55. Which of the following substances has the highest melting point ε why?

A. NaCl

B. KCl

C. MgO

D. BaO

Answer: C

E and E



56. The valence electronic configuration of five neutral atoms are given below

 $A=3s^2, B=3s^1, C=2s^22p^1, D=2s^22p^3, E=2s^22p^6$ Write the empirical formula of compound of (i) A and D (ii) B and D (iii) D and D (iv)



57. Write the lewis dot structures of the following species.

 $O_3, NH_4, H_2SO_4, H_3PO_4, SO_2$



58. Predict the shape on the basis of VSEPR theory.

 $BeCl_2$



59. Predict the shape on the basis of VSEPR theory.

 BF_3



60. Predict the shape on the basis of VSEPR theory.
CH_4
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61. Predict the shape on the basis of VSEPR theory.
PF_5
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62. Predict the shape on the basis of VSEPR theory.
SF_6
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63. Predict the shape on the basis of VSEPR theory.
IF_7



64. Explain :

 KHF_2 exists, $\mathrm{but}KHCl_2$ does not.



65. What is the geometrical arrangement and shape of I_3^- ?



66. The pair of species with similar shape is -----

A. PCl_3 , NH_3

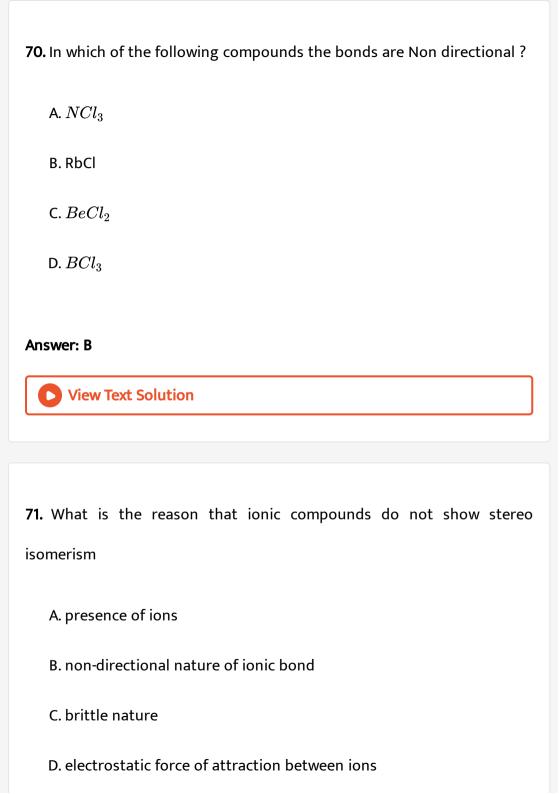
B. CF_4, SF_4

 $\mathsf{C}.\,PbCl_2$

D. PF_5, IF_5

Watch Video Solution 67. "Dipole moment of NF_{31} is smaller than that of NH_3 Why? **Watch Video Solution** 68. Describe the Molecular Orbital Theory. **Watch Video Solution** 69. A diatomic molecule has a dipole moment of 1.2 D. Its bond distance is 1.0 A what fraction of an electron charge exists on each atom? Watch Video Solution

Answer:



Answer: B



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72. The correct order of the mobility of the alkali metal ions in aqueous solution is

A.
$$Rb^+>K^+>Na^+>Li^+$$

B.
$$Li^+>Na^+>K^+>Rb^+$$

C.
$$Na^+>K^+>Rb^+>Li^+$$

D.
$$Li^+>Rb^+>Na^+>K^+$$

Answer: A



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73. Ionic compounds are insoluble in non-polar solvent because

- A. The dielectric constant of the solvent is high B. Their dipole moment is high
 - C. They do not get ionised very easily
 - D. They do not form ion-solvent complex

Answer: D



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- 74. Which of the following compounds of elements in group IV is expected to be the most ionic?
 - A. $PbCl_2$
 - B. $PbCl_4$
 - $\mathsf{C}.\ CCl_{4}$
 - D. $SiCl_4$

Answer: A

75. Arrange the bonds in order of increasing ionic character of the molecules LiF, K_2O, N_2, SO_2 and ClF_3



76. Which of the following, aqueous solutions is non conducting?

A. $FeSO_4$

B. KNO_3

 $\mathsf{C}.\,C_2H_5OH$

D. K_2SO_4 . $Al_2(SO_4)_{3,24}H_2O$

Answer: C



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77. Which of the following contains both electrovalent and covalent				
bonds ?				
A. C_6H_6				
B. H_2O_2				
C. $Ni(CO)_4$				
D. Na_2SO_4				
Answer: D				
Watch Video Solution				
78. Which of the following compound have incomplete octet ?				
78. Which of the following compound have incomplete octet ?				
78. Which of the following compound have incomplete octet ? A. NaCl				
78. Which of the following compound have incomplete octet ? A. NaCl B. $CaCl_2$				

Answer: D View Text Solution 79. Which of the following has a strong covalent bond? A. CI-F B. F-F C. C-Cl D. C-F **Answer: D View Text Solution 80.** Which of the following compounds do not follow octet rule? A. $BeCl_2$

B. $ZnCl_2$
$C.\mathit{ClO}_2$
D. All of these
Answer: D
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81. NH_3 and BF_3 combine readily because of the formation of
A. a covalent bond
B. a hydrogen bond
C. a coordinate bond
D. an ionic bond
Answer: C
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82.	Which	of the	following	ion	follow octet rule?	
02.	VVIIICII	OI LIIC	TOHOWING	1011	TOTION OCCCUTATE:	

- A. $Sc^{2\,+}$
- B. Ti^{2+}
- C. Mn^{7+}
- D. Cr^{2+}

Answer: C



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- 83. The covalent compound HCl has the polar character because
 - A. The electronegativity of hydrogen is greater than that of chlorine
 - B. The electronegativity of chlorine is greater than that of hydrogen
 - C. The electronegativity of hydrogen is equal to that of chlorine
 - D. Hydrogen and chlorine are gaseous

Answer: B Watch Video Solution 84. Draw the Lewis structures for the following molecule: H_2S Watch Video Solution 85. Draw the Lewis structures for the following ion: CO_{3}^{2-} Watch Video Solution 86. Draw the Lewis structures for the following molecule: **HCOOH Watch Video Solution**

87. What is the total number of sigma and pi bonds in the following molecule?

 C_2H_2



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88. What is the total number of sigma and pi bonds in the following molecule?

 C_2H_4



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89. Considering x-axis as the internuclear axis which out of the following will not form a sigma bond and why?

A. 1s and 1s

B. 1s and $2p_x$

C. $2p_y$ and $2p_y$

D.	1s	and	2s

Answer: C



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- 90. The compound which contains ionic as well as covalent bond is
 - A. $C_2H_4Cl_2$
 - $\mathsf{B.}\, CH_3I$
 - C. KCN
 - $\operatorname{D.} H_2O_2$

Answer: C



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91. Which hybrid orbitals are used by carbon atoms in the following molecules?

 $CH_3 - CH_3$



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92. Which hybrid orbitals are used by carbon atoms in the following molecules?

 $CH_3 - CH = CH_2$



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93. Which hybrid orbitals are used by carbon atoms in the following molecules?

 $CH_3 - CH_2 - OH$



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94. Which hybrid orbitals are used by carbon atoms in the following molecules ?

 $CH_3 - CHO$



95. Which hybrid orbitals are used by carbon atoms in the following molecules ?

 CH_3COOH



96. The correct order of the bond angles is

A.
$$NH_3>H_2O>PH_3>H_2S$$

B.
$$NH_3>PH_3>H_2O>H_2S$$

C.
$$NH_3>H_2S>PH_3>H_2O$$

D.
$$PH_3>H_2S>NH_3>H_2O$$

Answer: A



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- 97. Which of the following has pyramidal shape?
 - A. PCl_3
 - $\mathsf{B.}\,SO_3$
 - $\mathsf{C.}\,CO_3^{2\,-}$
 - D. NO_3^-

Answer: A



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- **98.** The shape of methyl carbocation $\left(CH_3^+\right)$ is likely to be :
 - A. linear

- B. pyramidal
- C. planar
- D. spherical

Answer: C



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- 99. Bond length of which of the following types of bonds is maximum?
 - A. sp^2-sp^2
 - B. sp-sp
 - C. sp^3-sp^3
 - D. sp^3-sp^2

Answer: C



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100. In the XeF_4 molecule, the Xe atom is in the

- A. sp^2 -hybridized state
- B. sp^3 -hybridized state
- C. sp^3d -hybridized state
- D. sp^3d^2 -hybridized state

Answer: D



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101. The shape of IF_5 and IF_7 are respectively

- A. square pyramidal and pentagonal bipyramidal
- B. octahedral and pyramidal
- C. trigonal bipyramidal and square antiprismatic
- D. distorted square planar and distorted octahedral

Answer: A



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102. The shape of a molecule which has 3 bond pairs and one lone pair is

- A. Octahedral
- B. pyramidal
- C. Triangular planar
- D. Tetrahedral

Answer: B



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103. Although geometries of NH_3 and H_2O molecules are distorted tetrahedral, bond angle in water is less than that of ammonia. Discuss.



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104. The melting point of KCl is higher than that of AgCl though the crystal radii of Ag^+ and K^+ ions are almost though the crystal radii of Ag^+ and K^+ ions are almost the same.



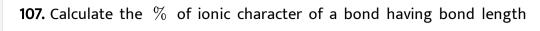
105. SnF_4 has boiling point 705° C while $SnCl_4$ has 114° C -explain



106. The solubility of silver halides in water decreases from AgF to AgI. Explain.







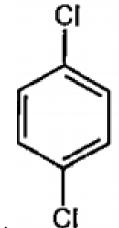
- $=0.92\overset{\circ}{A}$ & 1.91 D as its observed dipole moment.
 - A. 35.55
 - B. 43.25
 - C. 17.3
 - D. 71.3

Answer: B

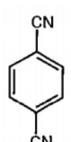


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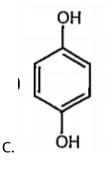
108. Which of the following have zero dipolemoment

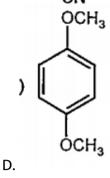






ĊИ В.





Answer: A::B



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109. Dipole moment of HCl is 1.03 D and its bond length is $1.257\overset{\circ}{A}$.

Calculate its percent ionic character.

A. 35.12~%

B. 20.03~%

C. 17.09~%

D. 20.73~%

Answer: C

110. Certain bond has $76.81\,\%$ ionic character. If the bond length is 159.6 pm then calculate the dipole moment of the molecule (1D= $3.335 imes 10^{-30}$ Cm).



111. Which of the following has been arranged in increasing order of decreasing dipole moment?

A.
$$CH_3Cl > CH_3F > CH_3Br > CH_3I$$

B. $CH_3F > CH_3Cl > CH_3Br > CH_3I$

 $C. CH_3Cl > CH_3Br > CH_3I > CH_3F$

D. $CH_3F > CH_3Cl > CH_3I > CH_3Br$

Answer: A



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112. Which of the following has the least dipole moment?
A. NF_3

B. CO_2

 $\mathsf{C}.\,SO_2$

D. NH_3

Answer: B



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113. Which of the following is not correct?

A. Lone pair of $e^{\,-}\,$ present on central atom can give rise to dipole

moment

B. Dipole moment is vector quantity

C. Difference in electronegativity of combining atoms can lead to dipole moment D. CO_2 molecule has dipole moment Answer: D **Watch Video Solution** 114. Write the significance/applications of dipole moment? **Watch Video Solution 115.** Which out of NH_3 and NF_3 has higher dipole moment and why? **Watch Video Solution**

116. Which of the following compounds contain ionic, covalent, coordinate covalent and hydrogen bonds ?

A. NH_4Cl B. KCN C. $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ D. NaOH **Answer: C** Watch Video Solution 117. Which of the following compounds would have significant intermolecular hydrogen bonding HF, CH_3OH , N_2O_4 , CH_4 ? A. HF, N_2O_4 B. HF, CH_4 , CH_3OH $C. HF, CH_3OH$ D. CH_3OH , CH_4 **Answer: C**



118. Which one of the following does not have intermolecular H-bonding?

A. H_2O

B. o-nitro phenol

C. HF

 $D. CH_3COOH$

Answer: B



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119. Ethanol has a higher boiling point than dimethyl ether through they have the same molecular weight. This is due to

A. resonance

B. coordinate bonding

C. hydrogen bonding
D. ionic bonding
Answer: C
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120. Explain the important aspects of resonance to the CO_3^{2-} ion.
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121. Write the resonance structures for NO_2
Watch Video Solution
122. Write the resonance structures for NO_3^-
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123. Compare the bond length O-O in following molecules: $KO_2,\,O_2,\,O_2[AsF_6]$

A. 1.5, 2, 2.5

B. 2, 2, 2.5

C. 1.5, 2, 1.5

D. 2.5, 2, 1.5

Answer: A



124. Which of the following species has bond order of zero

A. He_2^+

B. $O_2^{\,+}$

C. Ne_2

D. $N_2^{\,+}$

Answer: C



125. Use molecular orbital theory to explain why the Be_2 molecule does not exist.



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126. Compare the relative stability of the following species and indicate their magnetic properties.

 O_2, O_2^+, O_2^- (Superoxide), $O_2^{2\,-}$ (peroxide)



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127. Among the following isostructural compounds, the compound, with highest lattice energy is

A. LiF B. LiCl C. NaCl D. MgO **Answer: D** Watch Video Solution 128. An electrovalent compound does not exhibit space isomerism because of A. Presence of oppositively charged ions B. High melting points C. Non directional nature of the bond D. Crystalline nature Answer: C

129. The correct increasing order of Ionic character among the following compounds

 $Nacl, CaCl_2, MgCl_2, MgO$

A.
$$CaCl_2 < MgCl_2 < MgO < NaCl$$

$${\rm B.}\,MgCl_2 < MgO < CaCl_2 < NaCl$$

C.
$$NaCl < MgO < CaCl_2 < MgCl_2$$

D.
$$MgO < CaCl_2 < MgCl_2 < NaCl$$

Answer: A



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130. The pair of elements which on combination are most likely to form an ionic compound is

A. Na and Ca $B. K \text{ and } O_2$ $C. O_2$ and Cl_2 D. Al and I_2 **Answer: B Watch Video Solution** 131. Sodium sulphate is soluble in water but barium sulphate is sparingly soluble because: A. Lattice energy of barium sulphate is less than its hydration energy B. Lattice energy of barium sulphate is more than its hydration energy C. The lattice energy has no role to play in solubility D. The hydration energy of sodium sulphate is less than its lattice energy

Answer: B



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132. The types of bond present in $N_2 O_5$ vapour state

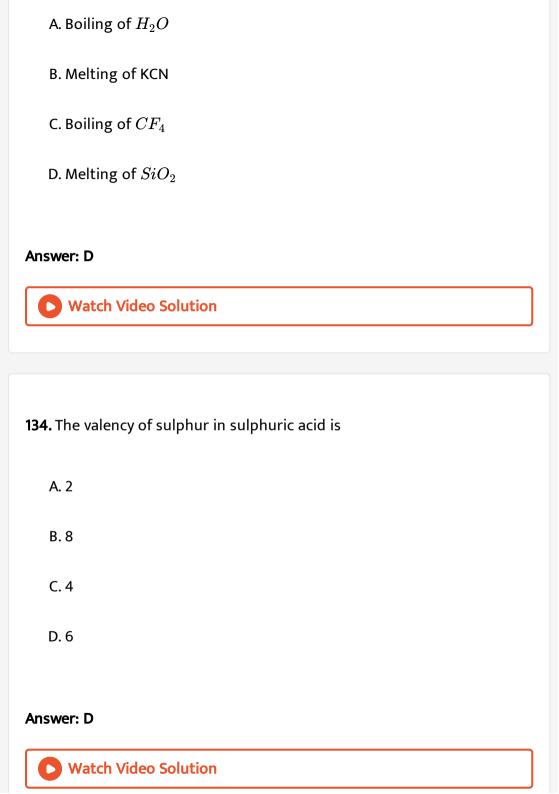
- A. Only covalent
- B. only ionic
- C. ionic and covalent
- D. covalent & coordinate

Answer: D



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133. In which of the following compounds, breaking of covalent bond takes place?



135. when 2s-2s,2p-2p and 2p-2s orbitals overlap, the bond strength decreases in the order:

A.
$$p-p>s-s>p-s$$

$$\mathtt{B.}\, p-p>p-s>s-s$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\, s - s > p - p > p - s$$

D.
$$s-s>p-p$$

Answer: B



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136. The ratio of σ and π bonds in benzene is:

- A. 2
- B. 6
- C. 4

Answer: C



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137. Indicate the wrong statement

- A. A sigma bond has free rotation around its axis
- B. p-orbitals always have only sideways overlap
- C. s-orbitals never from π -bonds
- D. There can not be more than one sigma bond between two atoms

Answer: B



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138. Which of the following molecules does not have coordinate covalent bonds?

A.
$$CH_3-NC$$

B. CO

 $\mathsf{C}.\,O_3$

D. CO_3^2

Answer: D



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139. Which of the following has been arranged in increasing order of size of the hybrid orbitals?

A.
$$sp < sp^2 < sp^3$$

$$\mathtt{B.}\, sp^3 < sp^2 < sp$$

C.
$$sp^2 < sp^3 < sp$$

D.
$$sp^2 < sp < sp^3$$

Answer: A



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140. With respect to carbon, the correct order of electronegativity:

A.
$$sp>sp^2>sp^3$$

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

C.
$$sp^2>sp>sp^3$$

D.
$$sp^3>sp>sp^2$$

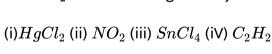
Answer: A



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141. Carbon atoms in $C_2(CN)_4$ are:

A. sp-hybridized ${\tt B.}\, sp^2-hybridized$ $\mathsf{C}.\,sp\,\,\mathrm{and}\,\,sp^2$ hybridized D. sp, sp^2 and sp^3 hybridized **Answer: C** Watch Video Solution **142.** CO_2 has the same geometry as:



A. I and III

B. II and IV

C. I and IV

D. III and IV

Answer: C

143. Which molecule is T shaped

- A. BeF_2
- B. BCl_3
- C. NH_3
- D. ClF_3

Answer: D



144. Which of the following pairs is isostructural?

- A. SF_4 and SiF_4
- B. SF_6 and $SiF_6^{2\,-}$
- C. PCl_3 and ClF_3

D. XeF_6 and TeF_6

Answer: B



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145. The correct order of increasing X-O-X bond angle is (X=H,F OR CI):

A. $H_2O>Cl_2O>F_2O$

 $\operatorname{B.}Cl_2O>H_2O>F_2O$

 $\mathsf{C.}\, F_2O > Cl_2O > H_2O$

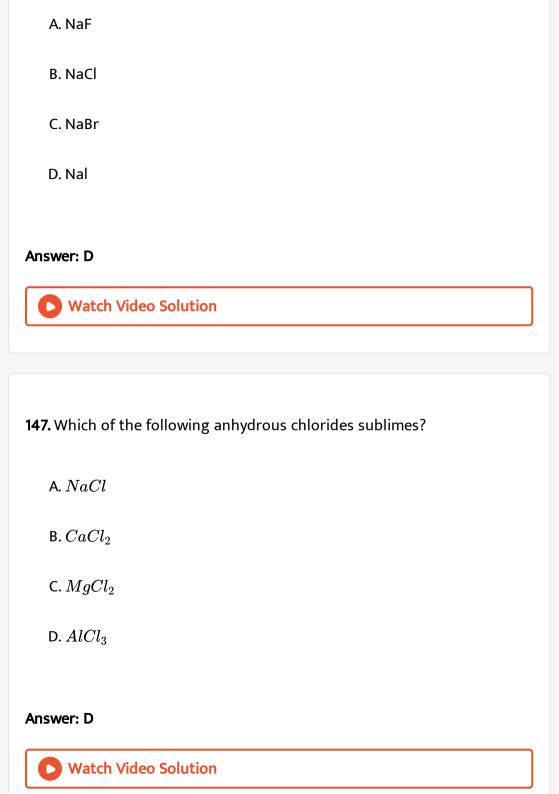
D. $F_2O > H_2O > Cl_2O$

Answer: B



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146. Which of the followings has lowest melting point?



148. Which of the following has lowest melting point? A. NaCl B. KCl C. RbCl D. CsCl **Answer: D Watch Video Solution** 149. The experimental value of the dipole moment of HCl is 1.03D. The length of the H-CI bond is 1.275 A. The percentage of ionic character in HCI is: A. 43 B. 21



D. 7

Answer: C



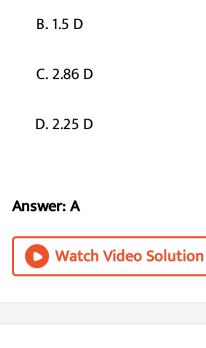
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150. The dipole moment of



is

A. 0 D





A. HCl

B. H_2Se

 $\mathsf{C}.\,CH_3COOH$

D. H_2S

Answer: C



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A. its low polarizability
B. the weak dispersion interaction between the molecules
C. its smaller molecular mass
D. its strong hydrogen bonding
Answer: D
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153. Intramolecular hydrogen bonding is found in
A. Salicylaldehyde
B. Water
C. Acetaldehyde
D. Phenol

152. The volatility of HF is low because of:

Answer: A



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154. Among liq. NH_3 , liq. HF, CH_4 , CH_3OH and N_2O_4 intermolecular hydrogen bond is expected in

- A. all the molecules
- B. all except one
- C. three molecules
- D. none of these

Answer: C



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155. Two ice cubes are pressed over each other and unite to form one cube. Which force is responsible for holding them together

B. Covalent attraction C. Hydrogen bond formation D. Dipole-dipole attraction **Answer: C Watch Video Solution** 156. Nitrous oxide has dipole moment A. Zero B. small C. Large D. variable **Answer: B View Text Solution**

A. Vander waals forces

157. What is the formal charge on sulphur in H_2SO_4 ?

A. +1

B. -1

C. 0

D. +6

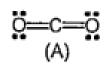
Answer: C

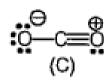


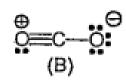
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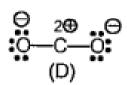
158. Out of the following four resonance structures for the CO_2 molecules, which are important for describing the bonding in the

molecule?









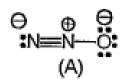
- A. A,B
- B. A,B,C
- C. C,D
- D. D

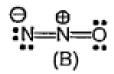
Answer: B

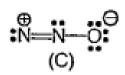


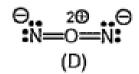
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159. Which among the following structures can not respresent resonance form for $N_2{\cal O}$









A. A

B. B

C. C,D

D. D

Answer: D



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160. Regarding the most stable resonating form which of the following is correct

A. Non-polar molecules are always more stable as compared to

polar(charged) molecules

B. Canonical form having more number of covalent bonds is more stable

C. Conical form having negative charge on electronegative atom and positive charge on electropositive atom is more stable

D. all of them

Answer: D



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161. Which of the following order of energies of molecular orbitals of N_2 is correct?

A.
$$\left(\pi 2p_{y}
ight)<\left(\sigma 2p_{z}
ight)<\left(\pi 2p_{x}
ight)pprox\left(\pi 2p_{y}
ight)$$

B.
$$\left(\pi 2 p_y
ight) > \left(\sigma 2 p_z
ight) < \left(\pi 2 p_x
ight) pprox \left(\pi 2 p_y
ight)$$

C.
$$\left(\pi 2p_y
ight)<\left(\sigma 2p_z
ight)>\left(\pi 2p_x
ight)pprox\left(\pi 2p_y
ight)$$

D.
$$\left(\pi 2p_y
ight) > \left(\sigma 2p_z
ight) < \left(\pi 2p_x
ight) pprox \left(\pi 2p_y
ight)$$

Answer: A



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162. Which of the following statements is not correct from the view point of molecular theory?

A. Be_2 is not a stable molecule

B. He_2 is not stable but He_2^+ is expected to exist

C. Bond strength of N_2 is maximum among homonuclear diatomic

molecules belonging to second period

D. The order of energies of molecular orbitals in N_2 molecule is

Answer: D



163. Which of the following options represents the correct bond order?

- A. $O_2^{-\,>}O_2>O_2^+$
- ${\sf B.}\,O_2^{\,-\,<}O_2 < O_2^{\,+}$
- $\mathsf{C.}\,O_2^{\,-\,>}O_2 < O_2^{\,+}$
- D. $O_2^{\,-\,<}O_2>O_2^{\,+}$

Answer: B



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164. Main axos of a diatomic molecule is Z orbitals P_x and P_y of two atoms overlap to form which of the following orbitals?

- A. π m.o.
- B. σ m.o.
- C. δ m.o.

D. no bond will form

Answer: A



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165. In a molecule of ethyne, the number of π antibondding molecular orbitals is

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B



166. In diborane `(B_2H_6) the stability of B-H-B (3c-2e) bond can be explained by

A. V.B theory

B. Octet theory

C. M.O. theory

D. none of the above

Answer: C



167. Which of the following combination will give the strongest ionic bond?

A. $Na^{\,+}$ and $Cl^{\,-}$

B. $Mg^{2\,+}$ and $Cl^{\,-}$

C. $Na^{\,+}$ and $O^{2\,-}$

D. Mg^{2+} , a	and ${\it O}^{2-}$
------------------	--------------------

Answer: D



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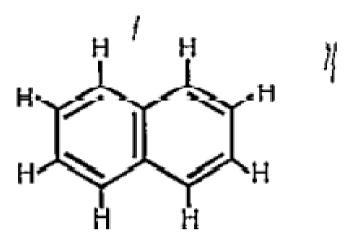
168. In NO_3^- ion, the number of bond pairs and lone pairs of electrons on nitrogen atom are:

- A. 2,2
- B. 3,1
- C. 1,3
- D. 4,0

Answer: D



169. Number of σ -bonds and π -bonds in the following structure is



- A. 19,6
- B. 20,4
- C. 19,5
- D. 20,5

Answer: C



170. In which of the following molecules/ions all the bonds are not equal

?

A. XeF_4

B. $BF_4^{\;-}$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,C_2H_4$

D. SiF_4

Answer: C



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171. If the electronic configuration of an element is $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^63d^24s^2 \ , \ \text{the four electrons involved in chemical bond}$ formation will be:

A. $3p^6$

B. $3p^6,\,4s^2$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,3p^6,\,3d^2$ $\mathrm{D.}\,3d^2,\,4s^2$

Answer: D



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172. Stable form of A may be represented by formula [A is a member of inert group]

A. A

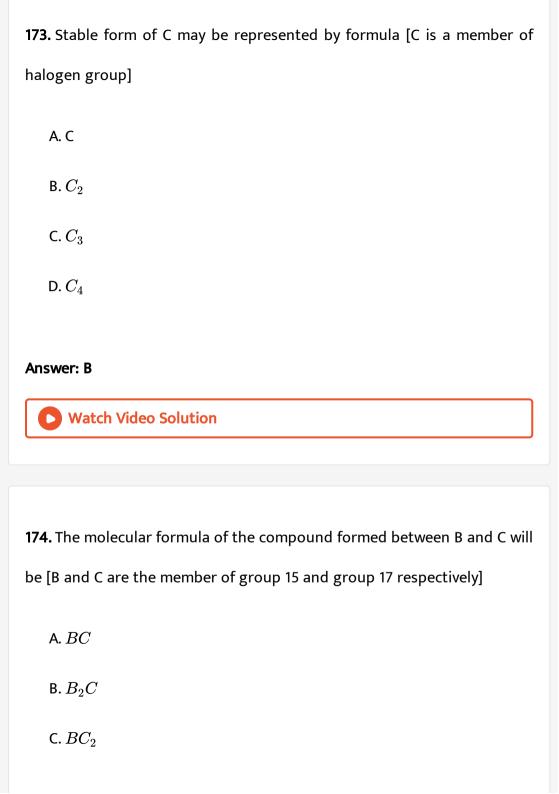
 $\mathsf{B}.\,A_2$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,A_3$

D. A_4

Answer: A





$\overline{}$	DC
υ.	DC_3

Answer: D



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175. The bond between B and C will be [B and C are the member of group

15 and group 17 respectively]

- A. ionic
- B. covalent
- C. hydrogen
- D. coordinate

Answer: B



176. Which of the following would result in the formation of strongest π -

bond if the molecular axis is x-axis?

A.
$$2p_x + 2p_x$$

B.
$$2p_y+2p_y$$

C.
$$2py+3d_{xy}$$

D.
$$2p_z+4p_z$$

Answer: B



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177. The type of d-orbital involved in sp^3d hybridisation is

A. d_{z^2}

B. $d_{x^2-y^2}$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,d_{uz}$

D. any of these

Answer: A



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178. In which of the following there is change in the type of hybridization ?

A.
$$CH_3^{\,-\,+}H^{\,+}-
ightarrow CH_4$$

B.
$$NH_3+H^+
ightarrow NH_4^+$$

C.
$$H_2O+H^+
ightarrow H_3O^+$$

D.
$$AlH_3 + H^{\,-\, o}AlH_4^{\,-\,}$$

Answer: D



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179. If MX_3 is T shaped, then the number of lone pair around M is

A. Zero B. Two C. Three D. Five **Answer: B** Watch Video Solution 180. Which of the following species have same shape and same bond order? A. $N_3^{\,-}$ and $I_3^{\,-}$ B. $N_3^{\,-}$ and CO_2 C. CO_2 and SO_2 D. I_3^- and SO_2 **Answer: B**

181. Isostructural species are those which have the same shape and hybridisation. Among the given species identify the isostructural pairs :

- A. $\left[NF_3 \text{ and } BF_3 \right]$
- B. $\left\lceil BF_4^{\;-} \right
 ceil$ and $NH_4^{\;+} \left\rceil$
- C. $[BCl_3 \ \mathsf{and} BrCl_3]$
- D. $[NH_3$ and NO_3^-

Answer: B



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182. The types of hybrid orbitals of nitrogen in $NO_2^+NO_3^-$ and NH_4^+ respectively are expected to be :

A. $sp,\,sp^3$ and sp^2

- B. $sp,\,sp^2$ and sp^3
- C. $sp^2,\,sp$ and sp^3
- D. $sp^2,\,sp^3$ and sp

Answer: B



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183. Which of the following species has tetrahedral geometry?

- A. BH_4^-
- $\mathrm{B.}\,NH_2^{\,-}$
- $\mathsf{C.}\,CO_3^-$
- D. $H_3\overset{+}{O}$

Answer: A



184. Which of the following angle corresponds to sp^2 hybridisation ?

- A. 90°
- B. 120°
- C. 180°
- D. 109°

Answer: B



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185. Maximum change in percentage of s-character of bonding orbital of central atom occurs in which of the following transformations (consider the underlined product)?

- A. $BF_3+F^{\,-\,
 ightarrow}\underline{BF}_4^{\,-}$
- B. $NH_3+H^+
 ightarrow \underline{NH}_4^+$
- C. $N_2O_5
 ightarrow \overline{NO}_2^+ \cdot NO_3^-$

D.
$$BeF_2
ightarrow igl[BeF_4 igr]^{-2}$$

Answer: D



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186. The correct decreasing order of nearest bond angle:

A. $ClF_3>PF_3>NF_3>BF_3$

 $\mathsf{B.}\,BF_3>PF_3>NF_3>ClF_3$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,BF_3>ClF_3>PF_3>NF_3$

 $\operatorname{D.}BF_3>NF_3>PF_3>ClF_3$

Answer: D



187. In which of the following, all central atom-surrounding bond is not of equal length?

A. XeF_2

B. XeF_4

 $\mathsf{C}.\,PF_5$

D. BF_3

Answer: C



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?

188. In which of the following bond angle around underline atom is 120°

- A. $N(CH_3)_3$
- B. $N(GeH_3)_3$
- C. $P(CH_3)_3$

D.
$$\underline{P}(SiH_3)_3$$

Answer: B



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189. Percentage of p-character in each orbital of central atom used for bonding in NH_3 is

A. 25~%

B. 75~%

C. More than $75\,\%$

D. 33.3~%

Answer: C



190. If Na^+ ion is larger than Mg^{2+} and S^{2-} ion is larger than Cl^- , which of the following will be least soluble in water ?

A. NaCl

 $\operatorname{B.}{Na_2S}$

C. MgS

D. $MgCl_2$

Answer: C



191. Which of the following is correct regarding the covalent character of the ionic bonds ?

A.
$$LiF > LiCl$$

B. NaCl > LiCl

C. $FeCl_3 > FeCl_2$

D. NaI > LiI

Answer: C



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- **192.** In which of the following cases trans isomer has higher dipole moment than cis?
 - A. 1,2-dichloroethene
 - B. But-2-ene
 - C. Pent-2-ene
 - D. 1-chloropropene

Answer: D



193. Polarity in a molecule and hence the dipole moment depends primarily on electronegativity of the constituent atoms and shape of molecule. Which of the following has the highest dipole moment?

A. CO_2

B. HI

 $\mathsf{C}.\,H_2O$

D. SO_2

Answer: C



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194. o-hydroxybenzaldehyde although contains phenolic group but does not give test of group with $FeCl_3$ because :

A. It is steam volatile

B. of intermolecular H-bonding

C. of intramolecular Hydrogen bonding

D. Resonance

Answer: C



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195. Hydrogen bonds are formed in many compounds e.g., H_2O, HF, NH_3 . The boiling point such compounds depends to a large extent on the strength of hydrogen bond and the number of hydrogen bonds. The correct decreasing order of boiling points of above compounds is

A. $HF > H_2O > NH_3$

 $\mathrm{B.}\,H_2O>HF>NH_3$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,NH_3>HF>H_2O$

D. $NH_3 > H_2O > HF$

Answer: B



196. In which of the following substances will hydrogen bond be strongest?

A. HCl

B. H_2O

C. HI

D. H_2S

Answer: B



expected

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197. Consider the following statements

(i)In gaseous phase, the vapour pressure of CH_3COOH is less than

(ii)In benzene, acetic acid dimerises

(iii) CH_3OH is more viscous than H_2O (iv) CH_3OCH_3 is non-polar but soluble in water

Select the correct set of codes using T for true and F for false statements in given sequence.

A. FTFT

B. FTFF

C. TFTT D. TTFF

Answer: D



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198. In $PO_4(3-)$ ion, the formal charge on the oxygen atom of P-O bonds is

A. + 1

B. - 1

C. -0.75

D. + 0.75

Answer: B



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199. Which molecule or ion out of the following does not contain unpaired electrons?

 $\mathrm{A.}\ N_{2}^{\ +}$

 $\mathsf{B.}\,O_2$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,O_2^{2\,-}$

 $\mathsf{D}.\,B_2$

Answer: C



200. In which of the following ionization processes, the bond order has increased and the magnetic behaviour has changed ?

A.
$$N_2
ightarrow N_2^{\,\oplus}$$

B.
$$C_2 o C_2^{\,\oplus}$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\,NO\to NO^{\,\oplus}$$

D.
$$O_2 o O_2^\oplus$$

Answer: C



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201. Isostructural among the following pairs is

A.
$$CH_3^{\,+}$$
 , BH_3

B.
$$H_3O^+$$
 , $NH_4^{\,+}$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,CH_3^{\,-}\,,H_2O$$

D.
$$BH_4^{\,-}$$
 , NH_3

Answer: A



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202. The type of hybridization present in ClO_2^- and ClO_3^- is respectively

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

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

$$\mathsf{C}.\,sp,\,sp^3$$

D.
$$sp^3, sp^3$$

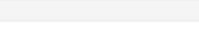
Answer: D



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203. Which of the following are isoelectronic and isostructural $NO_3^-, CO_3^{2-}, ClO_3^-, SO_3$

A. NO_3^- , $CO_3^{2\,-}$ B. SO_3, NO_3^- C. CO_3^{2-} , SO_3 D. ClO_3^- , CO_3^{2-} **Answer: A** Watch Video Solution



204. The hybridization of Cl in ClF_3 is

A. sp^2

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

 $\mathsf{C}.\,dsp^2$

 $\mathrm{D.}\, sp^3d$

Answer: D

205. The N_2 molecule consists of

A. 3σ bonds

B. 3π bonds

C. 2σ and π bonds

D. 1σ and 2π bonds

Answer: D



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206. Which compound among the following has more covalent character

?

A. Nal

B. MgI_2

 $\mathsf{C}.\,AlI_3$

$AlCl_3$
$AlCl_3$

Answer: C



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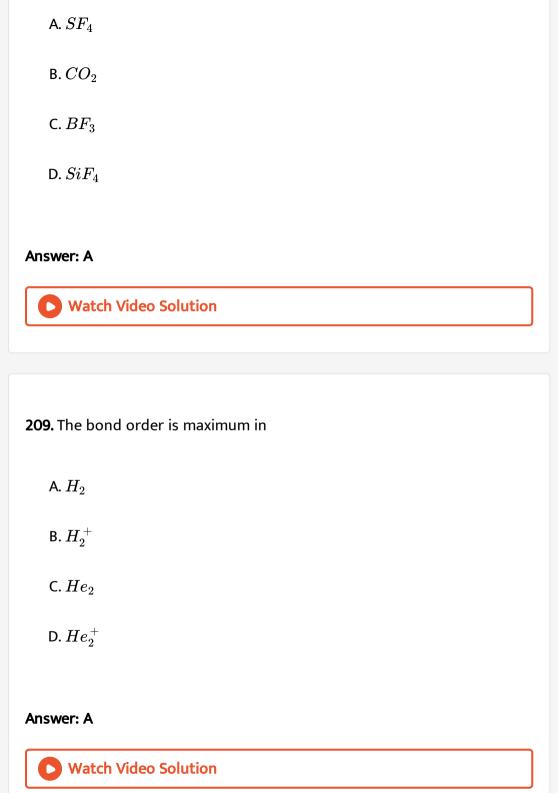
- **207.** The bond order between P and O in PO_4^{3-} is
 - A. 1
 - B. 1.25
 - C. 1.33
 - D. 4

Answer: B



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208. The molecule having permanent dipole moment is



210. Where is an electron added to, during the change of O_2 to $O_2^-\,$?

A. σ -orbital

B. π -orbital

 $\mathsf{C}.\,\sigma\star\,\mathsf{orbital}$

D. π \star -orbital

Answer: D



211. Which of the following species have linear geometry?

A. I_3^-

B. XeF_2

C. $I_3^{\,+}$

D. ICI_2^+

Answer: A::B



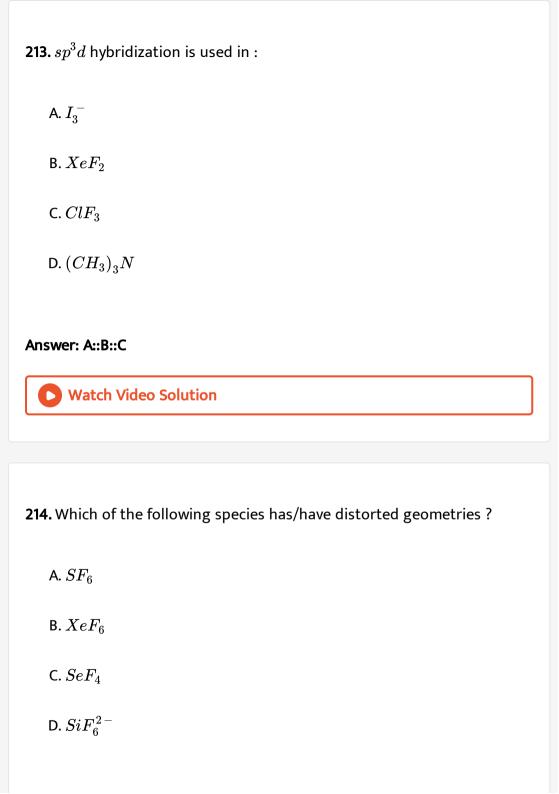
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212. In which of the following species the hybridization of underlined atom(s) is/are changed?

- A. \underline{PCl}_5 dissociates into PCl_4^+ and PCl_6^-
- B. $\underline{N}H_3$ is protonated
- C. $\underline{N}H_3$ is deprotonated
- D. $\underline{B}F_3$ reacts with F^- to form BF_4^-

Answer: A::D





Answer: B::C



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215. Which of the following pairs[s] is/are not correctly named?

- A. XeF_4 -Tetrahedral
- B. ICl_2^- Linear
- C. XeO_3 -Pyramidal
- D. ICl_3 -Triangular planar

Answer: A::D



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216. Resonating structures of a molecule should have

A. identical atomic arrangement

- B. Identical bonding C. Nearly same energy D. Same number of paired electrons Answer: A::C **Watch Video Solution** 217. Which of the following are non-polar?
- - A. NH_3
 - B. SF_4
 - $\mathsf{C}.\,XeF_4$
 - D. SiF_4

Answer: C::D



218. Which of the following ions has/have fractional bond order[s]?
A. CO_3^{2-}
B. NO^{+}
C. PO_4^{3-}
D. O_2^-
Answer: A::C::D
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219. In which of the following the bond order is 3?
219. In which of the following the bond order is 3? A. NO
A. NO
A. NO B. CO

Answer: B::C



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220. Which of the following species have similar bond order?

- A. O_2^+
- B. NO
- $\mathsf{C}.\,N_2^-$
- D. $C_2^{2\,-}$

Answer: A::B::C



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221. PCl_5 is an important halide. In crystalline state it exists in ionic form.

On reaction with water it forms different compounds

Answer the following questions based on above passage:

In crystalline state PCl_5 exists as

A.
$$\left[PCl_4
ight]^+Cl^-$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\left[PCl_{4}\right]^{+}\left[PCl_{6}\right]^{-}$$

C.
$$[PCl_3]^{2+} + 2Cl^-$$

D.
$$\left[PCl_{6}
ight]^{+}\left[PCl_{4}
ight]^{-}$$

Answer: B



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222. PCl_5 is an important halide. In crystalline state it exists in ionic

form. On reaction with water it forms different compounds

Answer the following questions based on above passage:

In presnce of small amount of water, PCl_5 hydrolyses to form :

A. PCl_3

B. POCI

 $\mathsf{C}.\,POCl_3$

D. H_3PO_3

Answer: C



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223. Bond order is associated with strength of bond and bond length. Higher the bond order smaller will be bond length and stronger will be bond.

Answer the following questions based on above passage:

Arrange the $O_2^{2+},\,O_2^+,\,O_2^-$ and O_2 and O_2^{2-} in order of increasing bond order:

A.
$$O_2 < O_2^{\prec} O_2^{2-} < O_2^{2+}$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\,O_2^{2\,-}\,< O_2^{\prec}O_2 < O_2^{+}$$

C.
$$O_2^{\prec}O_2(2-) < O_2^+ < O_2$$

D.
$$O_2^{2-} < O_2^+ < O_2^{\prec} O_2$$

Answer: B



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224. Bond order is associated with strength of bond and bond length. Higher the bond order smaller will be bond length and stronger will be bond.

Answer the following questions based on above passage:

Which of the following species has longest O-O bond?

- A. O_2
- B. O_2^+
- $\mathsf{C}.\,O_2^-$
- D. O_2^{2-}

Answer: D



225. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

' Unpaired electrons

- (1) O₂ 2
- (2) O₂⁺ 1
- (3) O₂ 1
- (4) O_2^{2-} 2



226. Which is not correctly matched?

	Rond	order
	DOILU	Oraci

- (1) CO 3
- (2) NO 2.5
- (3) B₂ 0
- (4) O_2^- 1.5

227. Match Column-I (Molecular/ion) with Column-II (Bond order) and

select the correct answer using the codes given below the list:

Lis	t-l List-II		t-II		
(P)	H_2^+			(1)	1
(Q)	O_2^+			(2)	0.5
(R)	C_2			(3)	2.5
(S)	F_2			(4)	2
				(5)	1.5
Code	s:				
	P	Q	R	S	
(1)	2	3	4	1	
(2)	1	2	3	4	
(3)	2	1	3	5	
(4)	5	1	4	2	



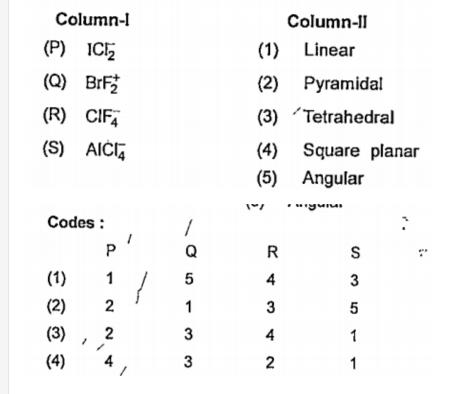
228. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

Bond angle(F-Xe-F)





229. Match Column-I (ions) with Column-II (shapes) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list:



230. Maximum number of replacable hydrogen atom in B_2H_6 .



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231. The number of π bonds in crotonaldehyde is



232. The number of lone pair of electrons present on Xe in XeF_4 is **Watch Video Solution** 233. The maximum possible number of hydrogen bonds in which a water (H_2O) molecule can participate **Watch Video Solution 234.** How many type(s) of bonds is/are present in PCl_5 **Watch Video Solution** 235. Explain unusual stability of chloral hydrate though hydrates of aldehyde or ketone are usually unstable. **Watch Video Solution**

236. BCl_3 is planar while NH_3 is pyramidal. Explain. Watch Video Solution

238. Arrange the following in the order of increasing

237. In XeF_2 , Xe is sp^3d hybridized but the shape is linear. Explain



 $\mathsf{dipole}\;\mathsf{moment}: H_2O, H_2S, BF_3$



239. Arrange the following in the order of increasingO, F, S, Cl, N in the order of increasing strength of hydrogen bonding



240. Arrange the following in the order of increasing

 NO_2^+,NO_2^-,NO_3^- in order of increasing N-O bond length.



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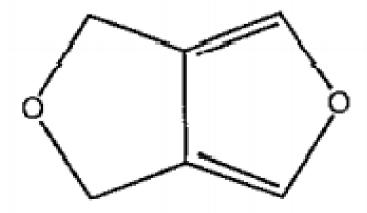
241. Arrange the following in the order of increasing

 NO, NO^+ and NO^- in the increasing order of bond length.



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242. Consider the following structure

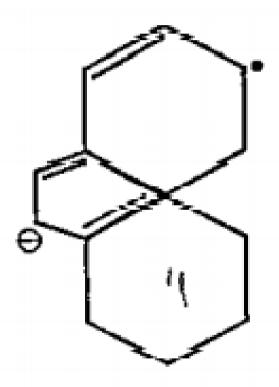


Find the total number of hybridised orbitals of oxygen in the given structure.



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243. Find the total number of π electrons in the following compound.





244. In methanoic acid, one carbon oxygen bond length is 123 pm and another of 136 pm, but in methanoate ion both carbon-oxygen bond length are same. Explain



245. Ammonium salts are much more soluble in water than the corresponding sodium salts. Explain.



246. Amongst o-hydroxybenzalaldehyde and p-hydroxybenzaldehyde which is more soluble in water and why?



247. o-nitrophenol is steam volatile but p nitrophenol is not. Explain.

248. In which of the following solvents, KI has highest solubility ? The dielectric constant (ε) of each liquid is given in parentheses

A.
$$C_6H_6ig(oldsymbol{arepsilon}=0ig)$$

B.
$$(CH_3)_2COig(oldsymbol{arepsilon}=2ig)$$

C.
$$CH_3OHig(arepsilon=32ig)$$

D.
$$CCl_4ig(oldsymbol{arepsilon}=0ig)$$

Answer: C



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249. Which is the most ionic?

A. LiF

B. Li_2O

C. Li_3N

D. All same

Answer: A



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250. The correct order of the increasing ionic character is

A.
$$BeCl_2 < MgCl_2 < CaCl_2 < BaCl_2$$

$${\rm B.}\,BeCl_2 < MgCl_2 < BaCl_2 < CaCl_2$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,BeCl_2 < BaCl_2 < MgCl_2 < CaCl_2$$

$$\label{eq:decomposition} \text{D.}\ BaCl_2 < MgCl_2 < CaCl_2 < BeCl_2$$

Answer: A



251. Which of the following pair of elements form a compound with maximum ionic character?

A. Na and F

B. Cs and F

C. Na and F

D. Cs and I

Answer: B



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252. p π -d π back bonding occurs between oxygen and

A. Phosphorous in P_4O_6

B. Chlorine in $HClO_4$

C. Nitrogen in N_2O_5

D. Carbon in CO_2

Answer: B



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253. What is the no. of sigma and pi bonds presents in a molecule of

$$H_2SO_4$$
 ?

A.
$$6\sigma$$
, 2π

B.
$$6\sigma$$
, 0π

$$C. 2\sigma, 4\pi$$

D.
$$2\sigma$$
, 2π

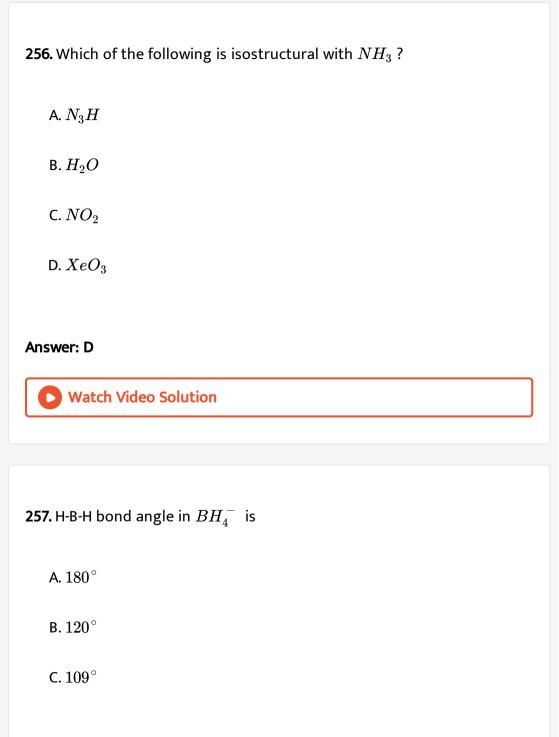
Answer: A



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254. The molecule which contain ionic, covalent and co-ordinate bond is

A. NaClB. CCl_4 C. NH_4Cl D. SO_2 **Answer: C** Watch Video Solution 255. Which of the following halides has different bond lengths? A. BCl_3 B. C Cl_4 $\mathsf{C}.\,BeCl_2$ D. PCl_5 **Answer: D Watch Video Solution**



D. 90°

Answer: C



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- **258.** The pair of species having identical shape is
 - A. CF_4 , SF_4
 - $\operatorname{B.}\operatorname{PCl}_3,\operatorname{BF}_3$
 - $\mathsf{C}.\,XeF_2,\,CO_2$
 - D. PCl_5 , IF_5

Answer: C



A. Trigonal
B. Linear
C. Octahedral
D. Square Planar
Answer: B
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260. The shape of sulphate ion is
A. hexagonal
B. square planar
C. trigonal bipyramidal
D. tetrahedral
Answer: D
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261. Which of the following is isoelectronic as well as isostructural with

 N_2O ?

A. N_3H

 $\operatorname{B.}H_2O$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,NO_2$

D. CO_2

Answer: D



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262. Carbon atoms in $C_2(CN)_2$ are:

A. All sp-hybridised

B. $sp^3,\,sp^2$, sp-hybridised

C. $sp^2,\,sp,\,sp^3$ -hybridised

D. sp, sp^3, sp^2 -hybridised

Answer: A



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263. The hybridisation of orbitals of N atom in NO_3^-, NO_2^+ and NH_4^+ are respectively

A. sp, sp^3 and sp^2 respectively

B. sp, sp^2 and sp^3 respectively

C. $sp^2,\,sp$ and sp^3 respectively

D. sp^2, sp^3 and sp respectively

Answer: B



264. Among the following species, identify the isostructural pairs

- A. $\left[NF_3,NO_3^ight]$ and $\left[BF_3,H_3O^+
 ight]$
- B. $[NF_3,HN_3]$ and $\left[NO_3^-,BF_3
 ight]$
- C. $\left[NF_3,H_3O^+
 ight]$ and $\left[NO_3^-,BF_3
 ight]$
- D. $\left[NF_3,H_3O^+
 ight]$ and $\left[HN_3,BF_3
 ight]$

Answer: C



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265. Molecular shape of $SF_4,\,CF_4$ and XeF_4 are

- A. The same with 2,0 and 1 lone pair of electron respectively
- B. The same with 1,1 and 1 lone pair of electron respectively
- C. Different with 0, 1 and 2 lone pair of electron respectively
- D. Different with 1, 0 and 2 lone pair of electron respectively

Answer: D



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266. CO_2 has the same geometry as:

(a) HgCl₂

(b) NO₂

(c) SnCl₂

(d) C_2H_2

(1) a and c

(2) b and d

(3) a and d

(4) c and d



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267. The ONO angle is maximum in :

A. NO_3^-

 $\mathrm{B.}\,NO_3^{\,+}$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,NO_2^-$

D.	N	O_2
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Answer: B



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268. Which combination will show maximum polarising power & maximum polarisability?

A.
$$Mn^{2\,+}$$
 , $F^{\,-}$

B.
$$Mn^{7\,+}$$
 , $I^{\,-}$

C.
$$Mn^{2\,+}$$
 , $I^{\,-}$

D.
$$Mn^{7+}$$
 , F^-

Answer: B



269. Which one of the following arrangements of molecule is correct on the basis of their dipole moments ?

A.
$$BF_3>NH_3>NF_3$$

B.
$$BF_3 > NH_3 > NF_3$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,BF_3>NF_3>NH_3$$

D.
$$NH_3>NF_3>BF_3$$

Answer: D



270. The correct order of dipole moment is

A.
$$CH_4 < NF_3 < NH_3 < H_2O$$

B.
$$NF_3 < CH_4 < NH_3 < H_2O$$

C.
$$NH_3 < NF_3 < CH_4 < H_2O$$

D.
$$H_2O < NH_3 < NF_3 < CH_4$$

Answer: A Watch Video Solution 271. Dipole moment is highest for A. $CHCl_3$ B. CH_4 $C.CHF_3$ D. CCl_4 **Answer: C** Watch Video Solution 272. The forces of attraction in liquid helium are A. Ionic

B. Metallic C. Vander Waals D. Covalent **Answer: C Watch Video Solution 273.** The nature of intermolecular forces among benzene (C_6H_6) molecules is A. dipole-dipole attraction B. dispersion force C. ion-dipole attraction D. hydrogen bonding **Answer: B Watch Video Solution**

274. The types of bonds present in $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ are

A. electrovalent and covalent

B. electrovalent and coordinate covalent

C. covalent and coordinate covalent

D. electrovalent, covalent and coordinate covalent, hydrogen bond

Answer: D



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275. Arrange the following in correct order of solubility in $H_2{\cal O}$

- (i) $CH_3 NH_2$
- (ii) $(CH_3)_2NH$
- (iii) $(CH_3)_3N$

A. i>ii>iii

 $\mathrm{B.}\,ii>i>iii$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,iii>ii>i$

 $\mathsf{D}.\,i>iii>ii$

Answer: A



- 276. Arrange the following in order of decreasing boiling point
- (I) n-Butane
- (II) n-Butanol
- (III) n-Butyl chloride
- (IV) Isobutane
- A. IV > III > II > I
 - B. IV > II > III > I
 - $\mathsf{C}.\,I > II > III > IV$
 - $\mathrm{D.}\,II>III>I>IV$

Answer: D



277. The formal charge on the central oxygen atom in O_3 molecule is

A. 0

B. +1

C. -1

D. -2

Answer: B



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278. Resonance structures of a molecule do not have:

A. identical arrangement of atoms

B. nearly the same energy content C. same number of paired electron D. identical bonding **Answer: D Watch Video Solution** 279. Which species doesn't exhibit paramagnetism? A. $N_2^{\,+}$ B. O_2^-

C. CO

D. NO

Answer: C

280. Which species contains odd electron bond ?
A. He_2^+
B. N_2
C. CN^{-}
D. Ne_2
Answer: A
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281. Which of the following molecular orbital has two nodal planes ?
281. Which of the following molecular orbital has two nodal planes ? $ A. \sigma_{2s} $
A. σ_{2s}
A. σ_{2s} B. π^\star_{2py}

Answer: B



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282. Correct order of bond energy is

A.
$$N_2 > N_2^{\,+} > N_2^{\,-} > N_2^{\,2\,-}$$

B.
$$N_2^{\,+}\,>N_2^{\,-}\,>N_2^{2\,-}\,>N_2$$

C.
$$N_2 > N_2^{\,\equiv}\,N_2^{\,+}\,>N_2^{\,2\,-}$$

D.
$$N_2^{-\,>}\,N_2=N_2^{+}\,>N_2^{2\,-}$$

Answer: A



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283. Among KO_2, AlO_2^-, BaO_2 and NO_2^+ unpaired electron is present

in

A. KO_2 only B. NO_2^+ and BaO_2 C. KO_2 and AlO_2^- D. BaO_2 only **Answer: A Watch Video Solution** 284. In which species number of lone pair on iodine and number of dorbitals used in hybridisation by iodine is same? A. ICl_2^+ B. $ICl_2^ \mathsf{C}.\,IF_7$ D. ICl_{4}^{-} Answer: D

285. The species having pyramidal shape is

- A. SO_3
- B. BrF_3
- C. $SiO_3^{2\,-}$
- D. OSF_2

Answer: D



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286. Which of the following overlapping results degenerated orbitals in

 \mathcal{O}_2 molecule formation, when Z-axis is internuclear axis ?

- (1)2s-2s
- (II) $2p_x-2p_x$
- (III) 1s-1s

A. I, III

B. II, V

C. II, IV

D. IV, V

Answer: C

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287. The incorrect order of bond angle:

A.
$$CO_2 > CO_3^{2-} > CF_2Cl_2$$

B. $NO_2^+ > NO_3^{->} NO_2^-$

C. $XeF_2 > XeF_4 > XeO_4$

 $\mathsf{D}.\,PH_3>AsH_3>SbH_3$

(IV) $2p_y-2p_y$

 $(\mathsf{V})2p_z-2p_z$

Answer: C



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288. In which of the following pairs, the hybridisation of central atoms is same, but geometry is not the same ?

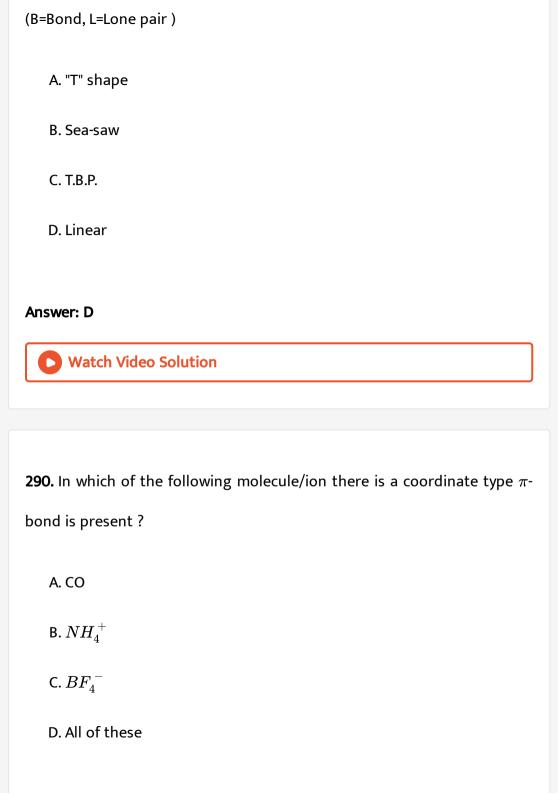
- A. SO_3, CO_3^{2-}
- B. $SO_3^{2\,-}$, NH_3
- $C. PCl_5, POCl_3$
- D. XeF_2 , ICl_3

Answer: D



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289. In a $AB_yL_x(sp^3d$ -hybridisation of A) have "T" shaped geometry. What will be the geometry of molecule if A form AB_yL_x type molecule ?



Answer: A



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291. Which among the following attraction is strongest?

A.
$$HF----H_2O$$

B.
$$Na^+----Cl-Cl$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,H_2O-{}-{}-{}-{}-Cl-Cl$$

$$\mathsf{D}.\,Cl-Cl-\,-\,-\,-\,Cl-Cl$$

Answer: A



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292. In the formation of N_2^+ , the electron is lost from :

A. σ -orbital

B. π -orbital C. σ \star -orbital

D. $\pi \star$ -orbital

Answer: A



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- 293. Which of the following statements is/are correct for lattice energy?
 - A. It is directly proportional to charge
 - B. It is inversely proportional to charge
 - C. It is inversely proportional to size
 - D. It is directly proportional to size

Answer: A::C



294. Which of the following is/are electron deficient compound(s)?
A. $NaBH_4$
B. B_2H_6
C. $AlCl_3$
D. $LiAlH_4$
Answer: B::C
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295. The species which contain(s) an odd number of valence electrons are paramagnetic is/are
A. NO
A. NO B. NO_2

Answer: A::B::C



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296. Which is/are linear shape?

- A. ICl_2^-
- B. XeF_2
- $\mathsf{C}.\,I_3^{\,-}$
- D. $I_3^{\,+}$

Answer: A::B::C



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297. Which is true about $OF_2 \& Cl_2O$?

A. Both are sp^3 hybridised

B. Bond Angle in OF_2 less than $109^{\circ}\,28$ '

C. Bond Angle in Cl_2O is greater than $109^{\circ}28'$

D. Bond Angle in both cases are $109^{\circ}\,28$ '

Answer: A::B::C



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298. Identify the correct option(s)

A. $N{H_4}^+ > N{H_3} > N{H_2}^-$: order of bond angle

B. $(CH_3)_3B$ is a trigonal planar molecule

C. In NH_4Cl 'N' atom is in sp^3d hybridization

D. In S_8 molecule a total of 16 electrons are left on all the 'S' atoms after bonding

Answer: A::B



299. Which of the following conduct electricity in the fused state ?
A. $BeCl_2$
B. $MgCl_2$
C. $SrCl_2$
D. $BaCl_2$
Answer: B::C::D
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300. Intramolecular hydrogen bonds occur in
A. 2-chlorophenol

B. salicylic acid

C. the enol form of acetylacetone

D. paranitrophenol

Answer: A::B::C



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301. C_6H_5COOH forms a dimer in benzene solution because of

A. molecular association of benzene which occurs through the intermolecular H-bond

B. the strong van der Waal's force between two molecules of

 C_6H_5COOH

C. a pair of Carboxylic acid molecules are held by two hydrogen bonds

D. none of these

Answer: A::C



302. Which of the following is/are correct?

A. During $N_2^{\,+}$ formation, one electron is removed from the bonding molecular orbitals.

- B. During ${\cal O}_2^+$ formation, one electron is removed from the antibonding molecular orbitals.
- C. During ${\cal O}_2^-$ formation, one electron each is added to the bonding molecular orbitals.
- D. O_2 is paramagnetic in nature

Answer: A::B::D



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303. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct
- (3)Statement-I is a true . Statement-II is false

explanation of Statement-I

(4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement-I: All F-S-F angles in SF_4 are greater than 90° but less than 180°

Statement-II: The lone pair-lone pair repulsion is greater than pair-bond pair repulsion.



304. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

Statement-I: H-S-H bond angle in H_2O is $104.5\,^\circ$

Statement-II: lp-lp repulsion is stronger in ${\cal H}_2 S$ than in ${\cal H}_2 O$

(1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct

- explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct
- explanation of Statement-I
- (3)Statement-I is a true, Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true



- **305.** This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.
- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (3)Statement-I is a true, Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true
- Statement-I: Na^+ and $Al^{3\,+}$ are isoelectronic but the magnitude of the ionic radius of Al^3 is less than that of Na^+

Statement-II: The magnitude of the effective nuclear charge on the outer shell electrons in $Al^{3\,+}$ is greater than that in $Na^{\,+}$



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306. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct
- (3)Statement-I is a true, Statement-II is false

explanation of Statement-I

(4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement-I: LiCl is predominantly a covalent compound.

Statement-II: Electronegativity difference between Li and Cl is too small.



307. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (3)Statement-I is a true , Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement-I: The dipole moment helps to predict whether a molecule is polar or non-polar

Statement-II: The dipole moment helps to predict the geometry of molecules.



308. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct
- explanation of Statement-I
- (3) Statement-I is a true, Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement-I: Boiling points of cis-isomers are higher than trans-isomers.

Statement-II: Dipole moments of cis isomers are higher than transisomers.



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309. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct explanation of Statement-I

- (3)Statement-I is a true, Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement-I: The $HF_2^{\,-}$ ion exists in the solid state and also in the liquid state but not in aqueous solution.

Statement-II: The magnitude of hydrogen bonds in between HF-HF molecules is weaker than that in between HF and H_2O molecules.



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310. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct
- explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct
- explanation of Statement-I
- (3)Statement-I is a true, Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement-I: Nitrogen is unreactive at room temperature but becomes

reactive at elevated temperatures (on heating or in the presence of cataalysts).

Statement-II: In nitrogen molecule, there is extensive delocalisation of electrons.



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311. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct
- explanation of Statement-I
- (3)Statement-I is a true , Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement-I: Bond order can assume any value including zero.

Statement-II: Higher the bond order, shorter is the bond length and greater is the bond energy.

312. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (3)Statement-I is a true, Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement-I : B_2 molecule is diamagnetic.

Statement-II: The highest occupied molecular orbital is of π -type.



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313. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct
- explanation of Statement-I
- (3)Statement-I is a true , Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement 1: Water is specially effective in screening the electrostatic interactions between the dissolved ions.

Statements 2: The force of ionic interactions depends upon the dielectric constant (ε) of the solvent.



314. What happens when Cu_2Cl_2 reacts NaOH?



315. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (3)Statement-I is a true , Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement 1 : There are ten valence electrons on the sulphur atom In SF_4 molecule.

Statement 2 : The structure of SF_4 molecule is based on a distorted trigonal bipyramidal.



316. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two

Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (3)Statement-I is a true, Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement 1: The geometry of formaldehyde molecule is trigonal planar.

Statement 2 : In H_2CO molecule, the carbon atom is surrounded by 3 sigma bonding electron pairs.



- **317.** This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.
- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct

- explanation of Statement-I
- (3)Statement-I is a true, Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement 1: Silicon tetrafluoride, SiF_4 is non polar even though fluorine is much more electronegative than silicon.

Statement 2: The four bond dipoles cancel one another in SiF_4 .



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318. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct
- explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct
- explanation of Statement-I
- (3)Statement-I is a true, Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement 1: H_2 molecule is more stable than He molecule.

Statement 2: The occupation of antibnding orbitals stabilises the molecules.



- 319. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.
- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (3)Statement-I is a true, Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement 1: In case the central atom in a molecule is surrounded only by

shared pairs of electrons, the molecule has a regular geometry.

Statement 2: The shared pair of electrons repel each other with equal

force so all bonds are equidistant from each other.



320. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (3)Statement-I is a true, Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement 1: The bond order in a molecule can have any value, positive or negative, integral or fractional or zero.

Statement 2: The bond order of a molecule depends upon the number of electrons in the bonding and antibonding molecular orbitals.



321. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (3)Statement-I is a true , Statement-II is false
- (4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true
- Statement 1: Fluorine molecule has bond order one.
- Statement 2: The number of electrons in antibonding molecular orbital is two less than that of bonding molecular orbitals.



322. This question has statement I and Statement II. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two Statements.

- (1) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is a correct explanation of Statement-I
- (2) Statement-I is true, Statement-II is true, Statement-II is not a correct
- (3) Statement-I is a true, Statement-II is false

explanation of Statement-I

(4) Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true

Statement 1: The nearly tetrahedral arrangement of the orbitals about the oxygen atom allows each water molecule to form hydrogen bonds with as many as four neighbouring water molecules.

Statement 2: In ice each water molecule forms four hydrogen bonds as each molecule forms four hydrogen bonds as each molecule is fixed in the space.



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323. Quantum mechanical calcuations show that mathematical mixing of certain combinaaation of orbitals in a given atom forms hybrid orbitals. The spatial orientations of these new orbitals lead to more stable bonds and are consistent with the observed molecular shapes . The process of orbital mixing is called hybridization and the new atomic orbitals are called hybrid orbitals.-

Conditions

(i) The no. of hybrid orbitals equal the number of atomic orbitalsmixed.

(ii)The type of hybrid orbitals obtained varies with the type of atomic orbitals mixed.

Rules to determine hybrid orbitals.

Method i:Count no .of atoms directly attached to central atom + lone pairs+single electrons.

Method II: Count σ - bonds+co-ordinate bonds+ lone pair+single electrons.

If the number comes one to be

$$2\Rightarrow sp\,5\Rightarrow sp^3rac{d}{d}sp^3$$

$$3 \Rightarrow sp^2 \ 6 \Rightarrow sp^3 rac{d^2}{d^2} sp^3$$

$$4 \Rightarrow s \frac{p^3}{4} sp^2 \ 7 \Rightarrow sp^3 d^3$$

Answer the following questions based on above passage:

Phosphorous pentachloride in gaseous state exists as a momomer. In solid state, it exists as PCl_5^+ . PCl_6^- ions. The hybrid state of P atom in

 PCl_5 is sp^3d . The hybrid state of P atoms in PCl_4^+ and PCl_6^- will be respectively

- A. sp^3d, sp^3d^2
- $\mathsf{B.}\, sp^3,\, sp^3d$
- C. sp^3, sp^3d^2
- D. $sp^3d^2,\,sp^3d$

Answer: C

Conditions



324. Quantum mechanical calcuations show that mathematical mixing of certain combinaaation of orbitals in a given atom forms hybrid orbitals. The spatial orientations of these new orbitals lead to more stable bonds and are consistent with the observed molecular shapes . The process of orbital mixing is called hybridization and the new atomic orbitals are called hybrid orbitals.-

(i) The no. of hybrid orbitals equal the number of atomic orbitalsmixed.

(ii)The type of hybrid orbitals obtained varies with the type of atomic orbitals mixed.

Rules to determine hybrid orbitals.

Method i:Count no .of atoms directly attached to central atom + lone pairs+single electrons.

Method II: Count σ - bonds+co-ordinate bonds+ lone pair+single electrons.

If the number comes one to be

$$2\Rightarrow sp\ 5\Rightarrow sp^3rac{d}{d}sp^3$$

$$3\Rightarrow sp^2 \ 6\Rightarrow sp^3rac{d^2}{d^2}sp^3$$

$$4 \Rightarrow s rac{p^3}{d} sp^2 \ 7 \Rightarrow sp^3 d^3$$

Answer the following questions based on above passage:

Hybrid states of Xe in XeF_2 , XeF_4 and XeF_6 respectively are :

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

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

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

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

Answer: B



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325. In polyatomic molecules the bond energy of of similar bond may differ due to the difference in the chemical enviornment around central atom. Bond order is given by the numbers of bond between the two atoms in a molecule. Iso electronic molecules and ions will have identical orders. In general as bond orders increases and bond length decreases.

Answer the following question based on above passage:

Which of the following shows maximum bond order?

- A. H_2
- $B. N_2$
- $\mathsf{C}.\,O_2$
- D. F_2

Answer: B

326. In polyatomic molecules the bond energy of of similar bond may differ due to the difference in the chemical enviornment around central atom. Bond order is given by the numbers of bond between the two atoms in a molecule. Iso electronic molecules and ions will have identical orders. In general as bond orders increases and bond length decreases.

Answer the following question based on above passage:

Identify the pair which show similar bond order?

A.
$$O_2^-, O_2^{2-}$$

B.
$$O_2^-,\,N_2$$

C.
$$O_2^{2-}, F_2$$

D.
$$F_2, N_2$$

Answer: C



327. Match the column-I (ions) with Column-II (shapes) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

Column-I	Column-II
(A) ICI ₂	(P) Linear
(B) BrF ₂ ⁺	(Q) Angular
(C) CIF ₄	(R) T-shape
(D) CIF ₃	(S) Square planar



328. Match the column-I (compound) with Column-II (molecular shape) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

	Column-l		Column-II
(A)	XeF ₄	(P)	Tetrahedrai
(B)	XeO ₄	(Q)	Square planar
(C)	XeO ₃	(R)	Pyramidal
(D)	XeF ₆	(S)	Distroted octahedral

329. Match the column-I (species) with Column-II (type of hybridisation)

225. Materialia Columnia (Species) With Columnia (Cype of Hybridisation)				
and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.				
Column-I	Column-II			
(A) NO ₂ ⁺	(P) sp ³			
(B) NO ₂	(Q) sp ²			

(C)	NO ₂	(R)	sp
(D)	NO3	(S)	dsp ²



(B) NO₂

330.



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331. The number of $d\pi-p\pi$ bonding in SO_3 molecule



332. The number of P-P bond in P_4O_{10} is



333. The number of hybrid orbitals at 120° in BF_3 is



334. The number of water molecules that are directly bonded with Fe in

 $FeSO_4$. $7H_2O$ is



335. The number of lone pair on central atom in ClF_3

indicating the location of lone pair(s) of electrons.



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336. Draw the molecular structures of XeF_2, XeF_4 and XeO_2F_2



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337. Using VSEPR theory, identify the type of hybridisation and draw the structure of OF_2 . What are oxidation states off O and F?



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338. In SF_4 molecule, the lone pair of electrons occupy equatorial position in preference to axial position, why? Predict shape of the molecule?

339. Apart from tetrahedral geometry, another possible geometry for CH_4 is square planar with four H atoms at the corners of the square and the C atom at its centre. Explain why CH_4 is not square planar



340. Arrange the bonds in the order of increasing ionic character in the molecules:

 LiF, K_2O, N_2, SO_2 and ClF_3



341. Calculate the % ionic character in HCI molecule. Given bond length of HCI is 1.275 A and $\hat{\ }\mu HCl=1.03$ debye.



342. The dipole moment of LiH is 1.964×10^{-29} Cm and the intermolecular distance between Li and H is 1.596 A. What is percentage of ionic character in the molecule?



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343. A diatomic molecule has a dipole moment equal to 1.2.D. If bond distance is 1.0 A, what fraction of electronic charge 'e' exists on each atom?



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344. The intermolecular interaction that is dependent on the inverse cube of distance between the molecules is

A. ion-dipole interaction

B. London force

C. Hydrogen bond

D. ion-ion interaction

Answer: C



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 $H_2O, SnCl_2, PCl_3, and XeF_2$ respectively, are

345. The number of lone pair of electrons on the central atoms of

- A. 2,1,1,3
- B. 2,2,1,3
- C. 3,1,1,2
- D. 2,1,2,3

Answer: A



346. In the following compound, the number of 'sp' hybridisation carbon is

CH2=C=CH-CH(CN)-C≡CH

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: C



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347. Decreasing stability of $O_2,\,O_2^-,\,O_2^{2\,+}\,\mathrm{and}O_2^{-2}$

A.
$$O_2^+ > O_2 > O_2^{-\,>} O_2^{2\,-}$$

B.
$$O_2^{-\,(\,2\,-\,)}\,>O_2^{-\,>}O_2>O_2^+$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,O_2 > O_2^+ > O_2^{-2} > O_2^-$$

$$\mathrm{D.}\,O_2^{-\,>}O_2^{-\,2}>O_2^{+}\,>O_2^{-}$$

Answer: A



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348. Hydrogen bonding does not play a central role in the following phenomena

- A. Ice floats in water
- B. Higher Lewis basicity of primary amines than tertiary amines in aqueous solutions
- C. Formic acid is more acidic than acetic acid
- D. Dimerisation of acetic acid in benzene

Answer: C



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

 $XeF_4, SF_4, SiF_4, BF_4^-, BiF_4^-, \left[Cu(NH_3)_4\right]^{2+}, \left[FeCl_4\right]^{2-} ext{and} \left[PtCl_4\right]^{2-}$

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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350. Which one of the following properties is not shown by NO?

A. It is diamagnetic in gaseous state

B. It is a neutral oxide

C. It combines with oxygen to form nitrogen dioxide

D. It's bond order is 2.5

Answer: B::C::D



351. The hydrides of the elements in groups 15-17 namely $NH_3,\,H_2O$ and HF respectively show abnormally high values for melting and boiling points. This is due to

A. small size of N, O and F

B. the ability to form extensive intermolecular H-bonding

C. the ability to form extensive intramolecular H- bonding

D. effective van der walls interaction

Answer: C



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352. In case of heteronuclear diatomics of the type AB, where A is more electronegative than B, bonding molecular orbital resembles the character of A more than that of B. The statement

A. is false

B. is true

C. can not be evaluated since data is not sufficient

D. is true only for certain systems

Answer: C



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353. The bond angle in NF_3 (102.3°) is smaller than NH_3 (107.2°) . This is because of

A. large size of F compared to H

B. large size of N compared to F

C. opposite polarity of N in the two molecules

D. small size of H compared to N

Answer: C



354. The structure of XeF_6 is experimentally determined to be distorted octahedron. Its structure according to VSEPR theory is

- A. Octahedral
- B. Trigonal bipyramid
- C. Pentagonal bipyramid
- D. Tetragonal bipyramid

Answer: C



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355. Which one of the following species has plane triangular shape?

- A. N_3^-
- $\mathrm{B.}\,NO_3^-$
- $\mathsf{C}.\,NO_2^-$

Answer: B



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356. The compound that will have a permanent dipole moment among the following is

A. I

B. II

C. III

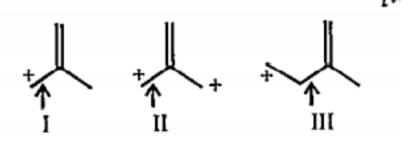
D. IV

Answer: A



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357. The correct order of decreasing length of the bond as indicated by the arrow in the following structures is



A.
$$I > II > III$$

$$\mathrm{B.}\,II>I>III$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\,III > II > I$$

$$\mathrm{D.}\,I > III > II$$

Answer: C



358. The pair of compounds having identical shapes for their molecules is

- A. CH_4 , SF_4
- B. BCl_3 , CIF_3
- C. XeF_2 , $ZnCl_2$
- D. SO_2 , CO_2

Answer: C



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359. The correct arrangement of the species in the decreasing order of the bond length between carbon and oxygen in them is

- $\mathsf{A.}\,CO,CO_2,HCO_2^-,CO_3^{2-}$
- $\mathsf{B}.\,CO_2,CO,CO_3^{2-},HCO_2^{-}$
- $\mathsf{C.}\,CO_3^{2-},HCO_2^{-C}O_2,CO$

D.
$$CO,CO_3^{2-},CO_2HCO_2^{-}$$

Answer: C



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360. Which of the following is the correct order for strength of C-X bond?

A. $CH_3F < CH_3Cl < CH_3Br < CH_3I$

 $\operatorname{B.}CH_3F>CH_3Cl>CH_3Br>CH_3I$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,CH_3I > CH_3F > CH_3Cl > CH_3Br$

 $\operatorname{\mathsf{D}}. \operatorname{\mathit{CH}}_3\operatorname{\mathit{Cl}} > \operatorname{\mathit{CH}}_3\operatorname{\mathit{Br}} > \operatorname{\mathit{CH}}_3\operatorname{\mathit{F}} > \operatorname{\mathit{CH}}_3\operatorname{\mathit{I}}$

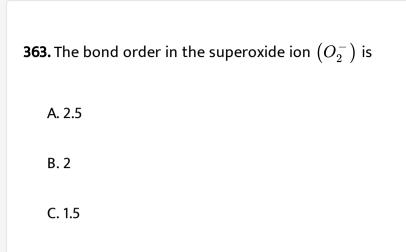
Answer: B



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361. What is the geometry of molecule of bromine penta fluoride?

A. Square planar B. Trigonal bipyramidal C. Square Pyramidal D. Octahedral **Answer: C** Watch Video Solution 362. Bond order of which among the following molecules is zero? A. F_2 $B.O_2$ $\mathsf{C}.\,Be_2$ D. Li_2 **Answer: C Watch Video Solution**



Answer: C

D. 1



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364. The ion which is not tetrahedral in shape is

A. $BF_4^{\,-}$

B. $NH_4^{\,+}$

C. $Cu(NH_3)_4^{2+}$

D. $NiCl_4^{2\,+}$

Answer: C



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365. Dipole-induced dipole interactions are present in which of the following pairs ?

A. H_2O and alcohol

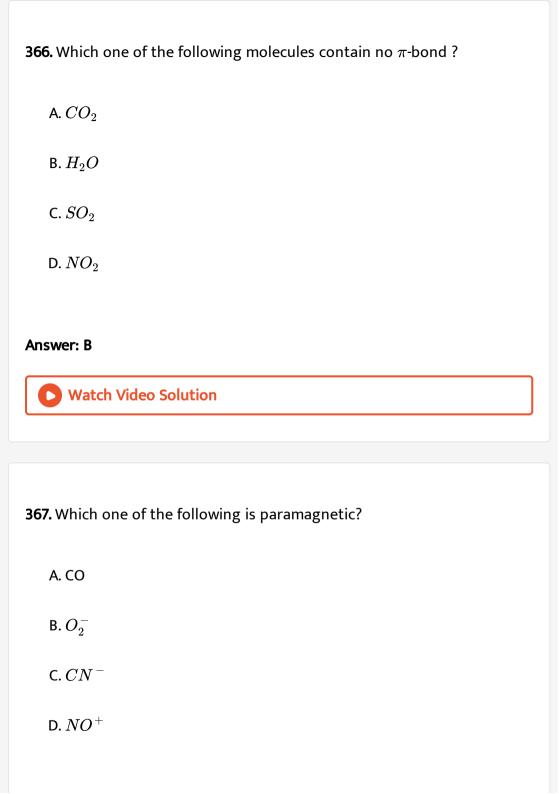
B. Cl_2 and CCl_4

 $\operatorname{C.}{HCl}$ and He atoms

D. SiF_4 and He atoms

Answer: C





Answer: B



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368. Geometry of SF_2Cl_2 molecule is

- A. tetrahedral
- B. octahedral
- C. squre pyramidal
- D. trigonal bipyramidal

Answer: D



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369. Which of the following represents the given mode of hybridisation

 $sp^2-sp^2-sp-sp$ from left to right ?

A.
$$H_2C=CH-C\equiv CH$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\,CH \equiv C - C \equiv CH$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,H_2C=C=C=CH_2$$

Answer: A



370. Which of the following is least stable?

- A. Li^-
- B. Be^-
- D. $C^{\,-}$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,B^-$

Answer: B

371. Which of the following will have the maximum dipole moment

- A. CH_3F
- B. CH_3Cl
- $\mathsf{C}.\,CH_3Br$
- D. CH_3I

Answer: B



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372. The volume of oxygen liberated 0.68 g of H_2O_2 is

- A. 112 mL
- B. 224 mL
- C. 56 mL

D. 336 mL

Answer: B



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373. The number of π -bond in

$$CH_2 = CH - CH = CH - C \equiv CH$$
 is

A. 2

B. 5

C. 4

D. 3

Answer: C



374. Hydrogen bonding is maximum in

- A. ethyl chloride
- B. triethyl amine
- C. ethanol
- D. diethyl ether

Answer: C

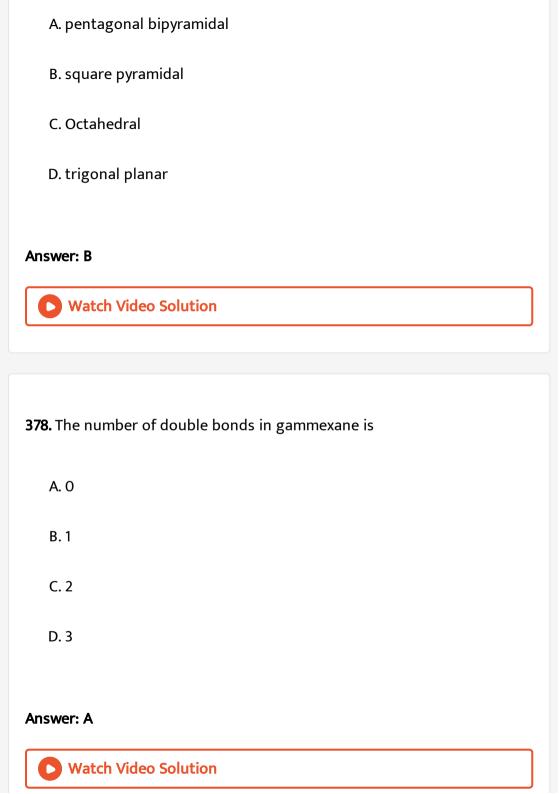


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375. Covalent compounds have low melting point because

- A. covalent molecules are held by weak van der Waals' force of
 - attraction
- B. covalent bond is less exothermic
- C. covalent bond is weaker than ionic bond

D. covalent molecules have definite shape		
Answer: C		
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376. The valency of noble gases is		
A. 1		
B. 2		
C. 0		
D. 3		
Answer: C		
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377. The shape of IF_5 is		



379. The number of σ and π bonds present in pent-1-en-4-yne

- A. $10\sigma, 3\pi$
- $\mathrm{B.}\ 10\sigma,\ 2\pi$
- $\mathsf{C.}\,9\sigma,\,3\pi$
- D. 11σ , 2π

Answer: A



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380. The hybridisation present in IF_3 is

- A. sp^3d
- B. sp^3
- C. sp^3d^2

D. sp^3d^3

Answer: A



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381. The paramagnetic behaviour of B_2 is due to the presence of

A. two unpaired electrons in π_b MO

B. two unpaired electrons in π^{\star} MO

C. two unpaired electrons in σ^{\star} MO

D. two unpaired electrons in σ_b MO

Answer: A



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382. CO is practically non-polar since

A. the σ -electron drift from C to O is almost nullified by the π - electron

drift from O to C

B. the $\sigma\text{-electron}$ drift from C to O is almost nullified by the $\pi\text{-}$ electron

drift from C to O

C. the bond moment is low

D. there is triple bond between C to O

Answer: A



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383. The state of hybridisation of the central atom and the number of lone pairs over the central atom in $POCl_3$ are

A. sp, 0

 $\mathsf{B}.\,sp^2$, O

 $\mathsf{C.}\,sp^3$, O

Answer: C



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384. The molecule having smallest bond angle is

A. NCl_3

B. $AsCl_3$

C. $SbCl_3$

D. PCl_3

Answer: C



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385. In which of the following pairs the two species are not isostructural?

A.
$$CO_3^{2-}$$
 and NO_3^-

B. PCl_4^+ and $SiCl_4$

C. PF_3 and BrF_5

D. AlF_6^{3-} and SF_6

Answer: C



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386. The hydrogen bonds are encountered in HF, H_2O, NH_3 and HF_2^- .

The relative order of energies of hydrogen bonds is

A.
$$HF>H_2O>NH_3>HF_2^-$$

B. $H_2O^{->}HF_2^{->}HF>NH_3$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,HF>HF_2^{-\,>}H_2O>NH_3$

D. $HF_2^{\,-\,>}HF>H_2O>NH_3$

Answer: D

387. The polarizability of the following anions, N^{3-}, O^{2-} and F^- , follow the order

A.
$$N^{3\,-}\,>F^{\,-\,>}O^{2\,-}$$

B.
$$O^{2-} > N^{3-} > F^{-}$$

C.
$$O^{2-} > F^{\,-\,>} N^{3\,-}$$

D.
$$N^{3\,-} > O^{2\,-} > F^{\,-}$$

Answer: D



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388. As per molecular orbital theory, which can't exist in stable state?

A. H_2

 $\mathsf{B}.\,H_2^{\,+}$

C.	H_2^-

 $\operatorname{D.}He_2$

Answer: D



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389. Which of the following forms stable coordinate bonds?

A. $NH_3,\,H_2O$

 $\operatorname{B.}NH_3,BF_3$

C. NaOH, HCl

D. BF_3 , BCl_3

Answer: B



390. An element forms X_2 with triple bond. The configuration of the element is

- A. $1s^2$, $2s^2$
- ${\rm B.}\,1s^2,\,2s^2,\,2p^5$
- C. $1s^2,\,2s^2,\,2p^2$
- D. $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^3$

Answer: D



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391. The molecule which contain ionic, covalent and co-ordinate bond is

- A. NaCl
- B. NaCN
- C. NaNC
- D. NaOH

Answer: C



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392. The percentage of p-character of the hybrid orbitals in graphite and diamond are respectively

- A. 50 and 75
- B. 67 and 75
- C. 33 and 75
- D. 33 and 25

Answer: B



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393. Which of the following order for bond angles is correct?

A. $BF_3 > NF_3 < PF_3 < CIF_3$

B. $BF_3 > NF_3 < PF_3 > CIF_3$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,\mathit{CIF}_3 < \mathit{PF}_3 < \mathit{NF}_3 < \mathit{BF}_3$

D. $BF_3 pprox NF_3 < PF_3 < CIF_3$

Answer: C



394. Which of the following is diamagnetic?

- A. H_2
- $\mathtt{B.}\,H_2^-$
- C. $H_2^{\,+}$
- D. He_2^+

Answer: A



395. A diatomic molecule has a dipole moment equal to 1.2.D. If bond distance is $1.0\mathring{A}$, what fraction of electronic charge 'e' exists on each atom?

- A. $25\,\%\,$ of e
- $\mathrm{B.}\,50\,\%$ of e
- $\mathsf{C.}\,60\,\%\,$ of e
- D. $75\,\%$ of e

Answer: A



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396. Bond polarity of diatomic molecule is because of

- A. Difference in electron affinites of two atoms
- B. Difference in electronegativities of two atoms

C. Difference in ionisation potentials

D. All of the above

Answer: B



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397. Which one of the following pairs is isostructural (i.e., having the same shape and hybridisation)?

- A. $[BCl_3 \text{ and } BrCl_3]$
- B. [NH_3 and NO_3^-]
- C. $[NF_3$ and $BF_3]$
- D. $[BF_4^{\ -} \ \ {\sf and} \ NH_4^{\ +}]$

Answer: D



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398. Bond order of 1.5 is shown by A. $O_2^{\,+}$ B. $O_2^ \mathsf{C.}\,O_2^{2\,-}$ D. O_2 **Answer: B Watch Video Solution** 399. Which of the following species contains three bond pairs and one lone pair around the central atom? A. H_2O B. BF_3 $\mathsf{C}.\,NH_2^-$ D. PCl_3

Answer: D



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400. The pair of species with the same bond order is

- A. $O_2^+\,,B_2^-$
- B. O_2^+ , NO^+
- C. NO+, CO
- D. N_2, O_2

Answer: A



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401. During change of O_2 to O_2^- ion, the electron adds on which one of the following orbitals ?

A. π^* -orbital

B. π -orbital

C. σ^* -orbital

D. σ -orbital

Answer: A



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which the bond order is increasing in them

402. Four diatomic species are listed below. Identify the correct order in

A.
$$NO < O_2^- < C_2^{2-} < He_2^+$$

B.
$$O_2^- < NO < C_2^{2-} < He_2^+$$

C.
$$C_2^{2-} < He_2^+ < O_2^{-\,<} NO$$

D.
$$He_2^+ < O_2^- < NO < C_2^{2-}$$

Answer: D



403. The C-H bond and C-C bond in ethane are formed by which of the following types of overlap?

A.
$$sp^2-s$$
 and sp^2-sp^2

B.
$$sp^2-s$$
 and sp-sp

D.
$$sp^3-s$$
 and sp^3-sp^3

Answer: D



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404. Which of the following is not the characteristic of a covalent compound?

A. No definite geometry

- B. Insoluble in polar solvent C. Small difference in electronegativity between the combining atoms D. low melting point Answer: A **Watch Video Solution** 405. Which of the following forms stable coordinate bonds? A. NH_3 , H_2O

- B. NH_3 , BF_3
- C. NaOH
- D. BF_3 , BCl_3

Answer: B



406. Hybridisation of C-1 and C-2 in the compound $CH_2 = \overset{2}{C}H - \overset{1}{C} \equiv N$ are

A.
$$sp^2, sp$$

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

D.
$$sp^3,\,sp^2$$

Answer: B



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407. All the four sigma bonds in perchlorate ion are

A.
$$sp^3-sp^3$$
 bond

B.
$$sp^3$$
-p bond

C.
$$sp^2-sp^2$$
 bond

D.
$$sp^2$$
-p bond

Answer: B



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408. In $XeOF_2$ molecule, the hybridisation of Xe orbitals is

- A. sp^3d^3
- B. sp^3d^2
- $\mathsf{C.}\, sp^3d$
- D. sp^3

Answer: C



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409. Which molecule or ion out of the following does not contain unpaired electrons?

 $\mathsf{C.}\,N_{2}^{\,+}$ D. O_2 **Answer: A** Watch Video Solution **410.** Which of the following is not tetrahedral? A. $BF_4^{\,-}$ B. $NH_4^{\ +}$ $\operatorname{C.}CO_3^{2\,-}$ D. $SO_4^{2\,-}$ **Answer: C Watch Video Solution**

A. 'O_2^(2-)

 $B.\,B_2$

411. During the formation of a chemical bond

A. Electron-electron repulsion becomes more than the nucleuselectron attraction

B. Energy of the system does not change

C. Energy increases

D. Energy decreases

Answer: D



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412. In the following electron-dot structure, calculate the formal charge from left to right nitrogen atom:



A.
$$-1, -1, +1$$

B.
$$-1, +1, -1$$

$$C. +1, -1, -1$$

$$D. +1, -1, +1$$

Answer: B



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413. Hybridisation of C_2 and C_3 of

 $H_3C - C_{(2)}H = C_{(3)} = CH - CH_3$ are

A. sp, sp^3



D. sp, sp

Answer: B



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414. Which of the following Vitamin deficiency causes Beri-Beri?

A. (A) $Vita \min A$

B. (B) $Vita \min B_1$

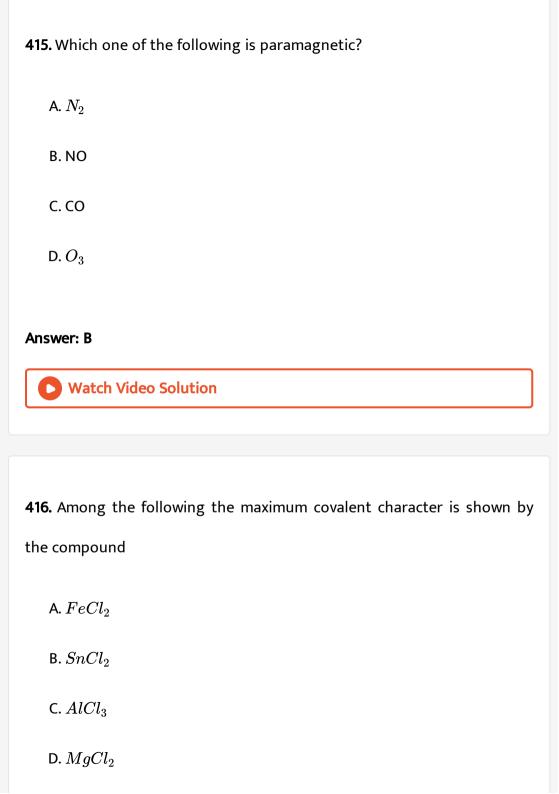
C. (C) $Vita \min K$

D. (D) $Vita \min C$

Answer: C



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Answer: C



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417. The hybridisation of orbitals of N atom in NO_3^-, NO_2^+ and NH_4^+ are respectively

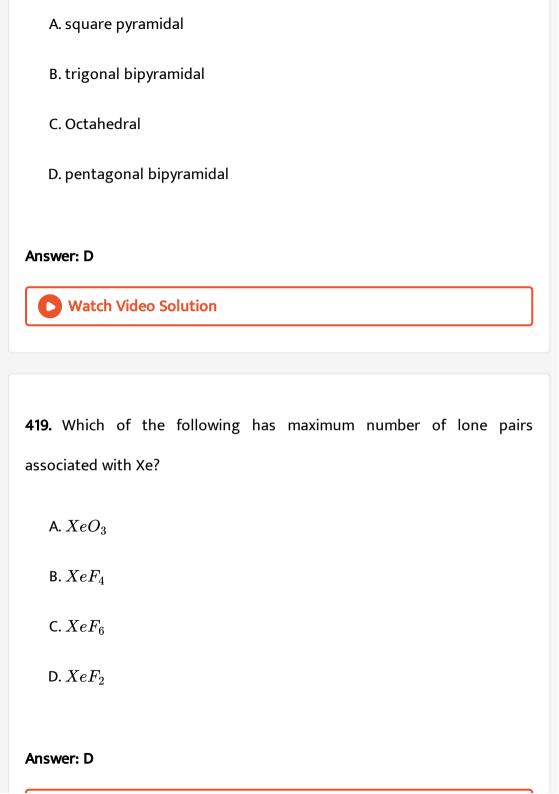
- A. $sp,\,sp^2,\,sp^3$
- ${\rm B.}\ sp^2,\, sp,\, sp^3$
- $\mathsf{C.}\, sp, sp^3, sp^2$
- D. $sp^2,\,sp^3,\,sp$

Answer: B



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418. The structure of IF_7 is



420. The number of types of bonds between two carbon atoms in calcium carbide is

A. one sigma, two pi

B. one sigma, one pi

C. two sigma, one pi

D. two sigma, two pi

Answer: A



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421. Number of non-bonding electron pair on Xe in XeF_6, XeF_4 and

 XeF_2 respectively will be

A. 6,4,2

B. 1,2,3

C. 3,2,1

D. 0,3,2

Answer: B



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422. The number of sigma (σ) and pi (π) covalent bonds respectively in benzene nitrile are

A. 5, 13

C. 13, 5

B. 15, 3

D. 16, 2

Answer: C



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423. Hybridisation shown by carbon and oxygen of -OH group in phenol are respectively

A. $sp^2,\,sp^2$

 $\mathtt{B}.\,sp^3,\,sp^3$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,sp,\,sp^2$

D. $sp^2,\,sp^3$

Answer: A



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424. Intramolecular hydrogen bond is present in

water

o-nitrophenol

p-nitrophenol

methylamine

425. Which of the following is not correct with respect to bond order of the species?

$$C_2 > C_2^{2\,-}$$

$$B_2^{\,+}\,>B_2,Li_2^{\,+}\,>Li_2$$

$$N_2^{\,+}\,>N_2^{\,}$$

$$O_2>O_2^-$$



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426. When O_2 is converted into O_2^+

A. both paramagnetic character and bond order increases

B. bond order decreases

C. paramagnetic character increases

D. paramagnetic character decreases and the bond order increases

Answer: D



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427. The correct order of increasing bond length of C-H, C-O, C-C and C=C is

A.
$$C - H < C - O < C - C < C = C$$

B.
$$C - H < C = C < C - O < C - C$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,C - C < C = C < C - O < C - H$$

$$\operatorname{D.} C - O < C - H < C - C < C = C$$

Answer: B



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428. Considering the state of hybridisation of carbon atoms, find out the molecule among the following which is linear?

A.
$$CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3-CH=CH-CH_3$$

$$C. CH_3 - C = C - CH_3$$

$$D. CH_2 = CH - CH_2 - C = CH$$

Answer: C



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429. Which of the two ions from the list given below that have the geometry that is explained by the same hybridisation of orbitals,

$$NO_{2}^{-}, NO_{3}^{-}, NH_{2}^{-}, NH_{4}^{+}, SCN^{-}$$
 ?

A.
$$NO_2^-$$
 and NH_2^-

$$\mathrm{B.}\,NO_2^-$$
 and NO_3^-

C.
$$NH_4^{\,+}$$
 and $NO_3^{\,-}$

D.
$$SCN^-$$
 and NH_2^-

Answer: B



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430. The geometry of electron pairs around I in IF_5 is

- A. Octahedral
- B. Trigonal bipramidal
- C. Square pyramidal
- D. Pentagonal planar

Answer: C



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431. The covalent bond length is the shortest in which one of the following bonds?

C-O

$$C - C$$
 $C = N$

O-H





432. Among the following molecules: SO_2 , SF_4 , CIF_3 , BrF_5 and XeF_4 Which of the following shapes does not describe any of the molecules

mentioned?

Bent

See-saw

Trigonal bipyramidal

T-shape

Square pyramidal



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433. Hybridisation shown by carbon and oxygen of -OH group in phenol are respectively.

A.
$$sP^2, sp^2$$

 $B. sp^3, sp^3$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,sp,\,sp^2$

D. sp^2, sp^3

Answer: D



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 CH_3Cl , CH_3Br and CH_3F is

434. The correct decreasing order of the dipole

moment

A.
$$CH_3F > CH_3Cl > CH_3Br$$

B. $CH_3 > CH_3Br > CH_3Cl$

 $\mathsf{C.}\ CH_3Cl > CH_3F > Ch_3Br$

D. $CH_3Cl > CH_3Br > CH_3F$

Answer: C

435. In the given structure of a compound, the correct various bond moment direction involving are shown as

- $A. \quad \text{(1)} \quad \text{Br} \leq \text{N} \leq \text{CH}_2 \geq \text{SiH}_2 \leq \text{CH}_2 \geq \text{O} \leq \text{CH}_3$
- $B. \text{ }^{\text{(2)}} \text{ }^{\text{Br}} \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\leftarrow} \text{N} \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\leftarrow} \text{CH}_2 \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\leftarrow} \text{SiH}_2 \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\leftarrow} \text{CH}_2 \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\rightarrow} \text{O} \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\leftarrow} \text{CH}_3$
- C. (3) $Br \le N \le CH_2 \le SIH_2 \ge CH_2 \ge O \le CH_3$
- D. (4) $Br \le N \Rightarrow CH_2 \le SIH_2 \le CH_2 \Rightarrow O \le CH_3$

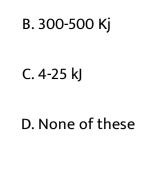
Answer: C



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436. The typical range of molar enthalpies for the strongest intermolecular (hydrogen) bond is

A. 200-300 kJ



Answer: C



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437. When O_2 is converted into O_2^+

- A. both paramagnetic character and bond order increases
- B. bond order decreases
- C. paramagnetic character increases
- D. paramagnetic character decreases and the bond order increases

Answer: D



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438. The hydrogen bond is shortest in

$$S-H-S$$

$$N-H-O$$

$$S-H-O$$

$$F - H - O$$

$$F-H_F$$



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439. the triatomic molecules/ions, Among $BeCl_{2},\,N_{3}^{-},\,N_{2}O,\,NO_{2}^{+},\,O_{3},\,SCl_{2}^{-},\,ICI_{2}^{-},\,I_{3}^{-}$ and XeF_{2} the total number of linear molecules(s)/ion(s) where the hybridizaation of the central atom does not have contribution from the d-orbital(s) is



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440. When O_2 is absorbed on a metallic surface, electron tansfer occurs from the metal to O_2 . The True statement (s) regarding the absorption is (are) A. O_2 is physisorbed B. Heat is released C. Occupancy, of π_{2p} of O_2 is increased D. Bond length of O_2 is increased Answer: B::C::D Watch Video Solution 441. The total number of lone-pairs of electrons in melamine is A. 4 B. 7 C. 6 D. 9 **Answer: C**



442. The shape of XeO_2F_2 molecule is

A. trigonal bipyramidal

B. square planar

C. tetrahedral

D. see-saw

Answer: D



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443. The value of n in the molecular formula $Be_nAl_2Si_6O_{18}$ is

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C



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