

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - VIKRAM PUBLICATION (ANDHRA PUBLICATION)

THE S-BLOCK ELEMENTS

Solved Problems

1. What is the oxidation state of K in KO_2 ?



2. The $E^{\, \theta}$ for Cl_2/Cl^- is + 1.36, for I_2/I^- is + 0.53, for Ag^+/Ag is + 0.79, Na^+/Na is -2.71 and for $Li^+/Liis-0.35$. Arrange the following ionic species in decreasing order of reducing strength :

$$I^-, Ag, Cl^-, Li, Na$$



3. Why is KO_2 paramagnetic?



4. Why does the solubility of alkaline earth metal hydroxides in water increase down the group?



5. Why does the solubility of alkaline earth metal carbonates and sulphates in water decrease down the group?



Very Short Answer Questions

1. Give reasons for the diagonal relationship observed in the periodic table .



2. Write completely the electronic configurations of K and Rb.



3. Lithium salts are mostly hydrated . Why?



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4. Which of the alkali matals shows abnormal density? What is the order of the variation of density amoung the IA group elements?



5. Lithium react with water less vigorously than sodium. Give your reason.



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6. Lithium lodide is the most covalent among the alkali metal halides . Give the reason.



7. In what respects lithium hydrogen carbonate differs from other alkali metal hydrogen carbonates?



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8. Write the complete electronic configuration of any two alkaline metals .



9. Tell about the variation of m. pts., and b.pts among the alkaline eart metals .



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10. What are the characteristic colours imparted by the II A elements?



11. What happens when magnesium metal is burnt in air?



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12. Lithium carbonate is not so stable to heat as the other alkali metal carbonates. Explain.



13. Write a balanced equation for the formation of ammoniated IIA metal ions form the metals in liquid ammonia?



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14. The fluorides of alkaline earth metals are relatively less soluble than their respective chlorides in water. Why?



15. What happens when hydrated $Mg(NO_3)_2$ is heated? Give the balanced equation.



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16. Why does the solubility of alkaline earth metal hydroxides in water increase down the group?



17. Why does the solubility of alkaline earth metal carbonates and sulphates in water decrease down the group?



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18. Write the average composition of Portland cement.



19. Why is gypsum added to cement?



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20. Why are alkali metals not found in the free state in nature?



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21. Potassium carbonate cannot be prepared by Solvey process. Why?



22. Describe the important uses of caustic soda.



23. Describe the important uses of sodium carbonate.



24. Describe the important uses of quick lime.



25. Draw the structure of (i) $BeCl_2$ (vapour) and (ii) $BeCl_2$ (solid).



26. Describe the importance of Plaster of Paris.



27. Which of the alkaline earth metal carbonate is thermally the most stable? Why?



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28. Write balanced equations for the reaction between (i) Na_2O_2 and water (ii) K_2O and water.



Short Answer Questions

1. Alkali metals and their salts impart characteristic colours to an oxidizing flame. Explain the reason.



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2. What makes caesium and potassium useful as electrodes in photoelectric cells?



3. Write a short note on the reactivity of alkali metals towards air.



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4. Give any two uses for each of the following metals. (i) Lithium (ii) Sodium.



5. Give an account of the properties of washing soda.



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6. Mention some uses of sodium carbonate.



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7. How do you obtain pure sodium chloride from a crude sample?



8. What do you know about Castner-Kellner process? Write the principle involved in it.



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9. Write a few applications of caustic soda.



10. Give an account of the biological importance of Na^+ and K^+ ions.



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11. Mention the important uses of Mg metals.



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12. Show that $Be(OH)_2$ is amphoteric in nature.

13. Write a note on the anomalous behaviour of beryllium.



14. Be shows diagonal relationship with Al. Disicuss.



15. What is Plaster of Paris? Write a short note on it.



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16. In what ways lithium shows similarities to magnesium in its chemical behavior?



17. When an alkali metal dissolves in liquid ammonia the solution can acquire different colours. Explain the reasons for this type of colour change.



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18. What happens when (i) Sodium metal is dropped in water (ii) Sodium metal is heated in a free supply of air? Iii) Sodium peroxide dissolves in water?

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- 19. State as to why
- (i) An aqueous solution of Na_2CO_3 is alkaline.



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- **20.** How would you expalain the following observation?
- (i)BeO is almost insoluble but 'BeSO



Long Answer Questions

- **1.** Justify the inclusion of alkali metals in the same group of the periodic table with reference to the following.
- (i) Electronic configuration.



2. Write an essay on the differences between lithium and other alkali metals.



3. Discuss the preparation and properties of sodium carbonate.



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4. Discuss the similarities between alkaline earth metals and gradation in the following aspects: (i) Electronic configuration.



5. Discuss on : (i) Carbonates.



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6. What are the common physical and chemical features of alkali metals?



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7. Discuss the general characteristics and gradation in properties of alkaline earth

metals.



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8. Discuss the various reactions that occur in the Solvay process.



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9. Starting with sodium chloride how would you proceed to prepare

(1) Sodium metal.



10. What happens when (i) magnesium is burnt in air (ii) quick lime is heated with silica (iii) chlorine reacts with slaked lime (iv) calcium nitrate is heated?



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11. Explain the significance of sodium, potassium, magnesium and calcium in

biological fluids.



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12. Write a few lines about cement.

