

## **CHEMISTRY**

## BOOKS - PATHFINDER CHEMISTRY (BENGALI ENGLISH)

## THE SOLID STATE

**Question Bank** 

1. Why amorphous solids are isotropic?



2. Give two examples of covalent solids.



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**3.** What is the number of atoms per unit cell in a metallic crystal having BCC structure.



**4.** What is the coordination number of each atom in HCP and CCP structures?



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**5.** In an alloy of gold and cadmium if gold crystallizes in cubic structure occupying the corners only and cadmium fits into edge centre voids, what is the formula of the alloy?



**6.** If silver iodide crystallizes in zinc blende structure with  $I^-$  ions forming the lattice, then what fraction of tetrahedral voids is occupied by  $Ag^+$  ions?



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7. A Cubic solid is made of two elements X and Y, atom Y are at the comers of the cube and X at the body centre. What is the formula of the compound?



**8.** Name the non stoichiometric paint defect responsible for colour in alkali metal halides.



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**9.** Name the crystal defect which lowers the density of an ionic crystal.



**10.** What happens when a ferromagnetic substance is heated to high temperatures?



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**11.** Why is Frenkel defect not shown by alkali metal halides?



**12.** Crystal has face centred cubic structure, having atomic weight  $6.023ygmol^{-1}$ . If the minimum distance between two atoms is  $y^{1/3}$ nm and the observed density is  $20kgm^{-3}$  find density in  $Kqm^{-3}$ .



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**13.** Crystal has face centred cubic structure, having atomic weight  $6.023ygmol^{-1}$ . If the minimum distance between two atoms is  $y^{1/3}$ 

nm and the observed density is  $20kgm^{\,-\,3}$  find type of defect in crystal lattice.



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**14.** The composition of a sample of wustite is  $Fe_{0.93}O_1$ . What percentage of the iron is present in the form of Fe(III)?



15. In a crystalline solid , anion  $B^-$  are arranged in a cubic close packing. Cations  $A^+$  are equally distributed between octahedral and tetrahedral voids. If all the octahedral voids are occupied, what is the formula of the solids?



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**16.** Potassium crystallizes in a body centred cubic lattice. Calculate the approximate

number of unit cells in 1g of potassium.

Atomic mass of potassium = 39u



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17. Why the window glass of old buildings look milky?



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**18.** Why is the window glass of the old building thick at the bottom?

**19.** Copper has fcc structure. If its density is  $8.92gcm^{-3}$ , calculate its radius if atomic weight of Cu is  $63.5gmol^{-1}$ .



**20.** Calculate the efficiency in body centred cubic crystal.



**21.** Diamond and solid rhombic sulphur both are covalent solids but latter has very low melting point than former. Explain why?



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**22.** Out of  $SiO_2(s), Si(s), NaCl(s)$  and  $Br_2(I)$  which is best electrical conductor and why?



23. Sodium metal has bcc structure with edge length  $4.29\overset{0}{A}$ , What is length of body diagonal of unit cell?



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**24.** The metal calcium crystallizes in a face centred cubic unit cell with a = 0.556 nm. Calculate the density of the metal if it contains  $0.2\,\%$  Frenkel defect



25. The metal calcium crystallizes in a face centred cubic unit cell with a = 0.556 nm. Calculate the density of the metal if it contains  $0.1\,\%$  Schottky defects



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**26.** In The mineral, spinel having the formula  $MgAl_2O_4$ , oxide ions are arranged in the cubic close packing,  $Mg^{2+}$  ions occupy the tetrahedral voids while  $Al^{3+}$  ions occupy the

octahedral voids.

What percentage of tetrahedral voids is occupied by Mg(2+) ions?



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**27.** In The mineral, spinel having the formula  $MgAl_2O_4$ , oxide ions are arranged in the cubic close packing,  $Mg^{2+}$  ions occupy the tetrahedral voids while  $Al^{3+}$  ions occupy the octahedral voids.

What percentage of octahedral voids Is occupied by  $Al^{3\,+}$  ions?



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28. A Metal crystallizes into two cubic phases, face-centred cubic and body centred cubic whose unit cell lengths are  $3.5\overset{0}{A}$  and  $3.0\overset{0}{A}$  respectively. Calculate the ratio of the densities of fcc and bcc crystals.



**29.** An element X with an atomic mass of  $60gmol^{-1}$  has density of  $6.23gcm^{-3}$ . If the edge !length of its cubic unit cell is 400 pm, identify the type of cubic unit cell. Calculate the radius of an atom of this element.



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30. What are ferrites?



**31.** What benefit might be gained, if a germanium semiconductor were doped with silver or gold rather than gallium atoms?



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**32.** Explain the following with suitable examples:

Ferromagnetism



**33.** Explain the following with suitable examples:

Antiferromagnetism



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**34.** Explain the following with suitable examples:

Ferrimagnetism



**35.** A unit cell consists of a cube in which there are A atoms at the corners and B atoms at the face centres. Two A atoms are missing from the two comers of the unit cell. What is the formula of the compound?



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**36.** Calculate the number of atoms in a cubic based unit cell having one atom on each comer and two atoms on each body diagonal.



**37.** Distinguish between the following pairs of terms

Hexagonal close packing and cubic close packing



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**38.** Distinguish between the following pairs of terms

Crystal lattice and unit lattice



**39.** Distinguish between the following pairs of terms

Tetrahedral void and octahedral void



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**40.** Distinguish between the following pairs of terms

Metallic solid and ionic solid



**41.** Distinguish between the following pairs of terms

p-type and n-type semiconductor

