

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - ARIHANT PUBLICATION

GROUP 18 ELEMENTS NOBLEGASES

Questions For Practice Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. Which is the most easily liquefiable rare gas

?

A. Xe
B. Kr
C. Ar
D. Ne
Answer: A
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2. The inert gase producing maximum number
of compounds is

A.	He

B. Ne

C. Kr

D. Xe

Answer: D



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3. XeF_4 and XeF_6 are expected to be

A. oxidising

_		. •	
В.	red	luci	nσ
٠.		GC.	p

C. unreactive

D. strongly basic

Answer: D



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4. XeF_6 on complete hydrolysis gives

A. Xe

B. $XeOF_2$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,XeO_2$

D. XeO_3

Answer: D



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5. The noble gas used in at atomic reactor is

A. krypton

B. oxygen

C. neon

D. helium

Answer: D



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6. Which of the following noble gases is used in weather balloons?

A. He

B. Xe

C. Ne

D. Kr

Answer: A



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7. Why has it been difficult to study chemistry of radon ?



8. Account for the following . Noble gases have very low boiling points .



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9. How does xenon atom form compounds even through the xenon atom has a closed shell electronic configuration?



10. Why argon is monoatomic?



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11. What inspired N Bartlett for carrying out reaction between Xe and PtF_6 ?



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12. Which type of hybridisation takes place in xenon during formation of XeF_2 ? What is its

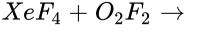
shape?



13. Complete the following equation :

 $XeF_2 + H_2
ightarrow$







14. Complete the following equation:

15. Give reactions in which the xenon fluoride acts as

(i) fluoride donor

(ii) fluoride acceptor



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16. Shape of xenon hexafluride is



17. Why is helium used in diving apparatus?



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18. Which noble gas is used in filling balloons for meteorological obersvation ?



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19. Why do noble gases have comparatively large atomic size in a particular period ?

20. Which one of the following does not exist?

Why ? $XeOF_4,\,NeF_2,\,XeF_2,\,XeF_6$



21. Xenon does not form fluorides such as

 XeF_3 and XeF_5 Why?



22. How xenon difluoride is prepared?



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23. What tyoe of hybridisation takes place in xenon during the formation of XeF_4 ? What is its shape?



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24. Give the structure of XeF_6 .



25. Suggest reasons why the only binary compounds of the noble gases are fluorides and oxides of Kr ,Xe and Rn?



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26. Give one method of preparation of XeF_4 . Mention one reaction in which it acts as an oxidising agent Give its structure



27. Write the balanced chemical equations for obtaining $XeO_3 \ {
m and} \ XeOF_4$ from XeF_6 .

How are xenon fluorides

 XeF_2, XeF_4 and XeF_6 obtained?



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28. List the uses of neon and argon gases.



29. What are zero group elements? Give the electronic configuration of first four of them.

Why are they called gases? How xenon difluoride is prepared?



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30. Justify the position of boble gases in the periodic table .



31. Discuss one method of preparation and the structure of the following compounds.

- (a) XeF_2
- (b) XeF_{4}



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32. Complete the following chemical equations

(a)
$$XeF_6(s) + H_2O(l)
ightarrow$$

(b)
$$XeF_2 + H_2O
ightarrow$$

(c)
$$XeF_4 + H_2O
ightarrow$$

(d) $Xe+F_2 \xrightarrow[60-70 ext{bar}]{573K}$ (e) $2XeOF_4+SiO_2
ightarrow$



33. No distinct chemical compound of helium is known Explain .



Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions Multiple Choice Type Questions

Wittobie gas asea in radioenerapy is
A. Kr
B. Ar
C. Rn
D. Xe
Answer: C
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2. Deep sea dives respirate in a mixture of

1. Noble gas used in radiotherapy is

- A. oxygen and argon
- B. oxygen and helium
- C. oxygen and nitrogen
- D. oxygen and hydrogen

Answer: B



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3. Shape of XeF_4 is

A. linear

- B. trigonal pyramidal
- C. pyramidal
- D. square planar

Answer: D



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4. Which of the following is not correct about the rare gases ?

- A. They are used to provide inert atmosphere in many chemical reactions
- B. They are sparingly soluble in water
- C. They form diatomic molecules
- D. Some of them are used for advertising signboards

Answer: C



5. What was the first noble gas compound and who prepared it?

- A. XeF_2
- B. $XePtF_6$
- C. XeF_4
- D. XeO_2F_2

Answer: B



6.	The	val	ency	of	nob	le	gas	is
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A. zero

B. one

C. two

D. three

Answer: A



7.	Which	of	the	following	noble	gases	is	the
le	ast pola	aris	able	?				

- A. He
- B. Ne
- C. Kr
- D. Xe

Answer: A



8. Which of the following fluorides of xenon is impossible?

- A. XeF_2
- B. XeF_3
- C. XeF_4
- D. XeF_6

Answer: B



9. The outermost shell of the elements of inert gases is characterised by

A.
$$ns^2np^6$$

B.
$$ns^2np^5$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\, ns^2np^4$$

D.
$$ns^2np^3$$

Answer: A



10. The coloured discharge tubes for advertisement contain

- A. xenon
- B. helium
- C. argon
- D. neon

Answer: D



11. Monazite on heating gives

A. Ra

B. Ar

C. He

D. Ne

Answer: C



12. The inert gase producing maximum number of compounds is

- A. He
- B. Xe
- C. Kr
- D. Ne

Answer: B



13. The inert gas abundantly found in atomospher is

A. Xe

B. Kr

C. Ar

D. He

Answer: C



14. Which of the following is called alum	?

A. Kr

B. Xe

C. He

D. Ne

Answer: B



15. Which of the following rare gases shows least ionisation potential?

- A. Ar
- B. Kr
- C. He
- D. Xe

Answer: D



16. The noble gas which behaves abnormally in
liquid state is

- A. Xe
- B. Ne
- C. He
- D. Ar

Answer: C



17. Which of the following liquids can climb up the wall of the glass vessel in which it is placed?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Liquid He
- C. Liquid N_2
- D. Water

Answer: B



18. The compound that attacks pyrex glass is

A. XeF_2

B. XeF_4

 $\mathsf{C}.\,XeF_6$

D. None of these

Answer: C



19. How many lone pairs are associated with xenon difluoride ?

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

Answer: C



20. In XeO_3 molecule Xe atom shows which hybridisation

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

Answer: A



Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why sea divers use a mixture of helium and oxygen instead of air for respiration?



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2. What lamp is used as beacon lights for ships and aeroplanes ?



3. Two of the following are inert gaes . Identify them Oxygen , neon , nitrogen and helium



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4. Why the noble gases , in general , are chemically inert ?



5. Which of the following noble gases is abundant in air?



6. Why argon is monoatomic?



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7. Which gas is used in beacon lights?



8. The most abundant noble gas present in the atmosphere is .



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9. Give one use of xenon tetrafluoride.



10. Why zero group elements do not form diatomic molecules ?



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11. Give the electronic configuration of argon atom .



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12. Write any one use of xenon difluoride .



13. Which of the noble gases is radioactive?



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14. Which noble gas is used for treatment of cancer?



15. Show the product that is formed by the interaction of xenon with excess of O_2F_2 at 155K.



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16. Give one use of xenon tetrafluoride.



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17. Write two uses of Helium.



18. Write the electrinic configuration of krypton.



19. Write the structure of XeO_2F_2 molecule .



20. Write the shape of xenon difluoride.



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21. Which of the following noble gases is used in weather balloons?



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22. Why has it been difficult to study chemistry of radon?



Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions Short Answer Type Questions

1. Explain why neon is monoatomic?



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2. Mention one use of each of four noble gases



3. Chemical activity of noble gases vary in the group, how?



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4. Give a brief account of the preparation , properties of XeF_6 .



5. Which inert gas contains less than eight electrons in its outer shell? What is its atomic number? Write down its electronic configuration.



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6. The inert gas molecules are monoatomic .Why it is so ?



7. Write the electronic configuration of krypton. Why is it inert?



8. Name the zero group elements and give their atomic numbers .



9. Give the preparation of XeF_2 and XeF_4 .





10. Give the shapes of xenon di and tetrafluorides



11. Account for the following . Noble gases have very low boiling points .



12. Noble gas atoms have highest atomic radius than other elements present in that period .Why?



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13. Why does xenon form compounds only with fluorine and oxygen?



14. Which compound led to the discovery of noble gases? How?



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Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions Short Answer Type Ii Questions

1. Xenon forms fluorides easily .Explain in two or three sentences .



2. Give the hybridisation of Xe in XeF_2 , XeF_4 and $XeOF_4$.



3. Write down the structure of XeO_4 and XeF_4 .



4. Complete the following chemical equations:

$$XeF_2 + PF_5
ightarrow$$



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5. $XeF_4 + H_2O ightarrow$



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6. Complete the following equation :

$$XeF_4 + O_2F_2
ightarrow$$



7. Write the hybridisation and also draw the molecular structure of



 XeO_3

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8. $XeOF_4$



9. Write the structure of XeO_2F_2 molecule .



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Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions Long
Answer Type Ii Questions

1. Write a short account of the fluorides of xenon stating their preparation and properties .



2. What are zero group elements? Give the electronic configuration of first four of them. Why are they called gases? How xenon difluoride is prepared?



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3. Name the zero group elements and give their atomic numbers .



4. On the basis of electronic configuration discuss the position of inert gases in the periodic table .



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5. How will you account for the formation of xenon flurides ? Give the preparation and structures of xenon difluoride and xenon tetrafluoride.



Chapter Practice Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. The forces acting between noble gas atoms are

A. van der Waal 's force

B. ion - dipole forces

C. London -dispersion forces

D. magnetic forces

Answer: A



2. The correct order of solubility in water for He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe is

A.
$$Xe > Kr > Ar > Ne > He$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\,Ar>Ne>He>Kr>Xe$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\,He > Ne > Ar > Kr > Xe$$

D.
$$Ne > Ar > Kr > He > Xe$$

Answer: A



3. Which of the following is monoatomic	atomic	monoat	is	owing	fol	of the	. Which	3.
---	--------	--------	----	-------	-----	--------	---------	----

- A. Sulphur
- B. helium
- C. Phosphorus
- D. Chlorine

Answer: B



4. Which of the following compound of xenon

has pyramidal geometry?

- A. $XeOF_4$
- B. XeF_2
- $\mathsf{C}.\,XeO_3$
- D. XeF_4

Answer: C



5. Which of the following is formed by xenon?

A. XeF_7

B. XeF_4

C. XeF_5

D. XeF_3

Answer: B



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Chapter Practice Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The inert gas found in sun 's atomosphere is



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2. Hydrogen is the lightest element but helium has lowest boiling point why?



3. Write the nuclear reaction which produces a radioactive inert gas.



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4. Explain why XeF_2 exists but not XeH_2 ?



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5. Complete the following reaction

 $XeF_6 + KF
ightarrow$



6. Balance the following equation

$$XeF_6 + H_2O
ightarrow XeO_2F_2 + HF$$



7. Write the geometry of XeO_4 molecule .



8. Xenon has complete shell configuration but forms compounds with fluorine why?



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9. He_2 does not exist why?



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10. Does the hydrolysis of XeF_6 lead to redox reaction ?



11. Explain the following:

Xe shows +8 oxidation state (e.g XeO_4) but

 XeF_8 is not known why?



12. Helium and neon do not form compounds with fluorine .



Chapter Practice Short Answer Type Ii Questions

1. Write the main reasons which are responsible for the inertness of group 18 elements.



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2. Why does Xe form fluorides and not chlorides?



3. Explain the following situations:

 XeF_2 has a straight linear structure and not a bent angular structure .



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4. $XeF_4 + H_2O
ightarrow$



- **5.** How is XeO_3 prepared from xenon fluorides
- ? Describe the structure of XeO_3 on the basis of hybridisation.



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6. Which noble gas is used in atomic reactor?



7. What is the oxidation state and bond angle of Xe in XeF_2 ?



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Chapter Practice Long Answer Type Questions

1. Draw the structural formula of the compound XeF_4



2. How would you account for the following,

 XeF_2 is linear molecule without a bend?



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3. Complete the following chemical reaction equations

(a)
$$XeF_6 + H_2O({
m excess})
ightarrow$$

(b)
$$XeF_6+HF
ightarrow$$

(c)
$$XeF_6 + SiO_2
ightarrow$$



4. Which of the following statement is wrong for gases ?



5. No distinct chemical compound of helium is known Explain .



6. Write the structure of XeO_2F_2 molecule .

