

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MBD CHEMISTRY (ODIA ENGLISH)

CHEMICAL BONDING AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE

Question Bank

1. Write the structure of a compound with a coordinate bond.



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2. What is the shape of BCl_3 molecule and what type of hybridisation exhibited by B-atom in BCl_3 ?



3. What type of hybridisation takes place in carbon atom for the formation of graphite?



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4. H_2O is a liquid while hydrogen sulphide is a gas at room temperature. Give reasons.



5. What is the shape of NH_3 molecule and it is due to what type of hybridisation?



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6. What is the bond angle in SO_2 molecule?



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7. What is the shape of NH_3 molecule ?



8. Which of the halogens forms hydrogen bond?



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9. Name the type of overlapping and type of bond in forming HF molecule ?



10. What type of hybridisation takes place in carbon atom for the formation of graphite?



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11. Why is carbon tetrachloride immiscible in H_2O ?



12. What is the shape of carbondioxide molecule?



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13. What is the bond angle in SO_2 molecule?



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14. What is the shape of BCl_3 molecule?



15. How many sigma and pi-bonds are there in a molecule of acetylene ?



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16. What type of hybridisation takes place in the formation of CO_2 molecule ?



17. What is the bond angle between two hybrid bonds in sp^2 hybridisation



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18. What is the bond angle in the molecule of ammonia?



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19. Which of the following has largest size?



20. What is the shape of NH_3 molecule?



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21. Mention the hybrid state of sulphur in H_2S molecule?



22. What is the bond angle in $NH_{\scriptscriptstyle A}^{\,+}$ ion ?



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23. What is the bond angle between two hybrid bonds in sp^2 hybridisation?



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24. Compare the dipole moments of thefollowing pairs of compounds ? CO_2 , SO_2



25. Compare the dipolemoments of the following pair of compounds : $CHCl_3$, $\mathbb{C}l_4$



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26. Give shapes of the following : $NH_4 \,+\,$



27. Give shapes of the following : H_3O+



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28. Write a note on sp^2 hybridisation.



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29. Describe two characteristic properties' of electrovalent compounds.



30. Why hydrofluoric acid is the weakest of all the halogen acids?



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31. Why H_2O molecules remain associated in the liquid form ?



32. What do you understand by hydrogen bond?



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 ${f 33.}\,H_2O$ is a liquid while hydrogen sulphide is a gas at room temperature. Give reasons.



34. Why three p-orbitals of each of the two atoms cannot form more than one sigma bond?



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35. How many sigma and pi-bonds are there in ethylene?



36. What is the bond angle and shape of CO_2



37. In which reaction the reactants has. less energy than the products ?



38. What is the shape of methane molecule?



39. Among the compounds, NH_3 , HF and CH_4 in which the hydrogen bonding is most prominent and why?



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40. What are sigma and Pi-bonds?



41. What do you understand by hydrogen bond?



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42. How do you account for the fact that H_2O is a liquid and H_2S is a gas at room temperature ?



43. What do you understand by hydrogen bond?



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44. What are sigma and pi-bonds?



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45. What are sigma and pi-bond's? What is the bond angle and shape of the methane

molecule ?

46. What is the shape of methane molecule?



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47. What are overlapping orbitals of carbon and oxygen in CO ?



48. Why CO_2 is non-polar but SO_2 is polar?



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49. Draw the orbital diagram of CO_2 and indicate the orbitals used by the element.



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50. What is the order of increasing bond angle of the following? What is the theory involved

 $?\ H_2O,NH_3,CH_4$



51. Discuss with examples the directional properties of covalent bonds.



52. Explain the term hybridisation. What is meant by sp^3 and sp^2 hybrid orbitals ?



53. Write a note On electronegativity.



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54. Explain with example the terms electrovalency, covalency and coordinate valence.



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55. Write a note on hydrogen bond.



56. What is covalent bond ? Explain why the covalent bonds between , oxygen and hydrogen atoms in H_2O molecule are polar.



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57. What is hydrogen bond ? How does it influence the properties of compounds ? Explain with two examples.

58. Explain electrovalency and covalency with two suitable examples of each.



59. What is hybridisation ? State the conditions for its formation. Name the hybridisation that the central atom undergoes in the formation of BCI_3, H_2O, CH_4 and SO_2



60. Explain electrovalency and covalency with two suitable examples of each.



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61. Explain with example the terms electrovalency, covalency and coordinate valence.



62. Write short notes on: Electrovalent bond



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63. Write short notes on: Covalent bond



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64. Write a note on hydrogen bond.



65. Write notes on: Born-Haber Cycle.



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66. Write notes on: Born-Haber Cycle.



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67. Draw the molecular orbital energy level diagram for H_2 and discuss its stability, bond order and magnetic character.

68. When a chemical bond is formed, the energy of the system:

A. Increases

B. decreases

C. does not change

D. sometimes increases and sometimes

decreases

Answer: B

69. The bond formed by sidewise overlapping of atomic orbitals is:

A. sigma bond

B. pi bond

C. coordinate bond

D. ionic bond

Answer: B



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70. A CO_2 molecule contains:

A. 2
$$\sigma-bonds$$
 and 1 $\pi-bond$

B. 4
$$\pi-bonds$$

C. 2
$$\sigma$$
 and 2 $\pi-bonds$

D. 4
$$\sigma-bonds$$

Answer: C



71. Which of the following molecule does not

have dipole moment greater than zero?

- A. NH_3
- B. $CHCl_3$
- $\mathsf{C}.\,H_2O$
- D. CCl_4

Answer: D



72. The liner structure is not assumed by:

A. $SnCl_2$

B. CS_2

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

D. HCN

Answer: A



73. Which of the following species contains two lone pairs ant two bond pairs around the central atom?

- A. CO_2
- B. H_2O
- $\mathsf{C}.\,NH_3$
- D. BF_2

Answer: B



74. The formation of adduct between NH_3 and BF_3 involves the formation of:

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

Answer: C



75. According to VSEPR theory. The most probable shape of the molecule having 4 electron pairs around the central atom is:

- A. nexahedral
- B. tetrahedral
- C. octahedral
- D. linear

Answer: B



76. The correct description of bonds in C_2H_2

Molecule is:

A.
$$sp^3d$$

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

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

D. sp

Answer: B



77. The shape of ClO_3^- ion is:

A. tetrahedral

B. trigonal planar

C. triangular pyramidal

D. trigonal bypyramidal

Answer: B



78. The bond length between 'sp hybrid carbon and other carbon is minimum in:

- A. propane
- B. butane
- C. propene
- D. propyne

Answer: D



79. The number and type of bonds between

two carbon atoms in calcium carbide are:

- A. one σ , one π
- B. one σ , two π
- C. two σ , one π
- D. one σ , $1\frac{1}{2}\pi$

Answer: B



80. The maximum number of hydrogen bonds in which water molecule can participate is:

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

Answer: D



81. The correct order of C-O bond length among CO, CO_3^{2-} , CO_2 is:

A.
$$CO_3^2 < CO_2 < CO$$

B.
$$CO_2 < CO_3^{2-} < CO$$

C.
$$CO < CO_3^{2-} < CO_2$$

D.
$$CO < CO_2 < CO_3^{2-}$$

Answer: A



82. In which o the following bond angle around the central atom is maximum?

- A. NH_3
- B. NH_4^+
- $\mathsf{C}.\,PCl_3$
- D. SCl_2

Answer: B



83. Which of the following has not a lone pair?

A. NH_3

B. PCl_3

 $\mathsf{C}.\,PH_3$

D. BF_3

Answer: D



84. What is the hybridization of nitrogen in

 NH_3 ?

A. sp

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

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

D. dsp^2

Answer: C



85. Among the following molecule which is an electron deficient compound?

- A. NF_3
- B. BF_3
- $\mathsf{C}.\,PF_3$
- D. AsF_3

Answer: B



86. Bond type between O and B in

$$BH_3 \leftarrow (OC_2H_5)_2$$
 is:

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

Answer: A



87. The state of hybridisation of boron and oxygen in boric acid (H_3BO_3) are respectively:

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

$$B. sp^2 \text{ and } sp^3$$

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

$$D. sp^3$$
 and sp^3

Answer: B



88. Which one the following has a regular tetrahedral structure?

- A. $BF_4^{\,-}$
- B. SF_4
- $\mathsf{C}.\,XeF_4$
- D. $\left[Ni(CH)_4\right]^{2-}$

Answer: A



89. Total number of lone pair of electrons in

 $XeOF_4$ IS:

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

Answer: B



90. What is the bond angle in $NH_4^{\,+}$ ion ?



91. Mention the hybrid state of sulphur in H_2S molecule ?



92. What is the bond angle between two hybrid bonds in sp hybridisation?



93. What are overlapping orbitals of carbon and oxygen in CO ?



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94. What is the shape of ammonia molecule?



95. What is the bond angle in the molecule of ammonia?



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96. Why metallic sodium is soft?



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97. What is the bond angle between two hybrid bonds in sp^2 hybridisation



98. What is the shape of the 'p' orbital?



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99. How many sigma and pi-bonds are there in a molecule of acetylene?



100. What type of hybridisation takes place in the formation of CO molecule?



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101. What type of hybridisation takes place in carbon atom for the formation of graphite?



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102. What is the shape of BCl_3 molecule?

103. What is the maximum number of electrons that can remain in a molecular orbital?



104. Why is carbon tetrachloride immiscible in H_2O ?



105. What is the shape of carbondioxide molecule?



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106. Which of the halogens forms hydrogen bond?



107. Name the type of overlapping and type of bond in forming HF molecule ?



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108. What type of hybridisation takes place in carbon atom for the formation of graphite?



109. Among CO, CN- and NO,___and___have bond order equal to that of N_2 .



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110. Arrange the species, $N_2^-,\,N_2,\,N_2^+$ and N_2^{2-} the increasing order of their stability and bond order.



111. Among CCl_4 , BF_3 , NH_3 and CO_2 ,

Which one has net dipole moment and why?



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112. Among HCI, NCI_3CCI_4 and $CHCI_3$, the molecule showing zero dipole moment is ____.



113. Between $BeCl_2$ and $SnCl_2$ which one has greater polarity and dipole moment ?



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114. Among CO, CN^- and NO, which are isoelectronic species ?



115. Among N_2 , CO, NO and CN^- , which one is paramagnetic?



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116. What is the bond angle in H_2O ?



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117. Among $H_2, N_2, O_2, \text{ and } F_2$, which one is paramagnetic and why?

118. What is the shape of BCl_3 molecule and what type of hybridisation exhibited by B-atom in BCl_3 ?



119. Among $NH_3, CH_4 \ {
m and} \ H_2O$ Which one shows least bond angle and why



120. What is dipole moment of a molecule?



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121. What is the unit of dipole moment of a molecule?



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122. What is the value of 1 Debye?



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123. Among O_2, O_2^+, O_2^- and O_2^{2-} , which is most reactive?



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124. $Becl_2$ is insoluble in water, because .



125.	Strongest	hydrogen	bond	exhibited	ir
	•				

A. H-F.....H,

B. H-O.....H,

C. H-N.....H,

D. H-S.....H.

Answer:



126. What is the shape of ozone molecule?



127. Compare the dipole moments of the-following pairs of compounds ? $CO_2,\,SO_2$



128. Compare the dipolemoments of the following pair of compounds : $CHCl_3$, $\mathbb{C}l_4$



129. What is the angle between two adjacent sp^2 hybrid orbitals ?



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130. Give shapes of the following $:H_3O+$



131. Write the lewis structure of H_2SO_4 molecule.



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132. Write the molecular orbital configuration of \mathcal{O}_2 .



133. Why is sigma bond stronger than pi bond ?



134. HF is less volatile than HCl. Explain.



135. White the electron dot structure of hydronium ion.



136. What is odd-electron molecule? Give one example.



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137. Draw the orbital diagram of CO_2 and indicate the orbitals used by the element.



138. What is the order of increasing bond angle of the following ? What is the theory involved ? H_2O, NH_3, CH_4



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139. Iodine is a solid whereas other halogens are gases. Give reasons .



140. Metals are good conductor of electricity. Give reasons.



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141. Why hydrofluoric acid is the weakest of all the halogen acids ?



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142. Why is $AlCl_3$ not ionic?



143. Synthetic clothes dry up quicker than cotton clothes / Give reasons.



144. Why CO_2 is non-polar but SO_2 is polar?



145. Why three p-orbitals of each of the two atoms cannot form more than one sigma bond?



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146. What is the bond angle and shape of methane molecule?



147. How do you account for the fact that H_2O is a liquid and H_2S is a gas at room temperature?



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148. Write a note on hydrogen bond.



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149. What is the shape of NH_3 molecule?



150. Draw the structure of ammonium ion showing the different bonds present in it .



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151. What is the shape of methane molecule?



152. Among the compounds, NH_3 , HF and CH_4 in which the hydrogen bonding is most prominent and why?



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153. What is a π bond ? Explain with example.



154. Give one example of each molecule with SP^2 and SP^3 hybrid bond.



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155. Explain why H_2O is polar molecule but CO_2 is not ?



156. Among the compounds, NH_3 , HF and CH_4 in which the hydrogen bonding is most prominent and why?



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157. Which of the following is an ionic compound?



158. Draw the structure of ammonium ion showing the different bonds present in it .



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159. What is the bond angle and shape of CO_2

?



160. Why H_2O molecules remain associated in the liquid form ?



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161. Write the electronic structure of CO_3^{-2} and $NH_4^{\,+}$ ions with lines and arrows.

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162. What type of hybridisation would account in the following cases ?

 BF_3 is planar with $\angle Cl - B - Cl = 120^\circ$



163. What type of hybridisation would account in the following cases ?

 $BeCl_2$ is linear with $\angle Cl - Be - Cl = 180^\circ$



164. AB, CD, EF are three compounds having electronegativity difference between the atoms are 1.8, 1.5 and 0.1 respectival.Which one is more polar and which one is more covalent?



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165. Write down the molecular orbital configuration of NO^+ and NO^- .



166. Explain why HF is more polar than HCl.



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167. What is the state of hybridisation of central atom in the following molecules $BeCl_2$ and CCl_4 ?



168. The hydrogen bonding in ammonia is less pronounced than in water. Why?



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169. Distinguish between bonding and antibonding orbitals.



170. Write the molecular orbital configuration of \mathcal{O}_2 .



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171. The compound in which carbon atom uses only its sp^3 - hybrid orbitals for bond formation is :

A. HCOOH

 $\mathsf{B.}\left(H_2N\right)_2CO$

 $C.(CH_3)_3COH$

D. CH_3CHO

Answer: C



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172. The paramagnetic behaviour of ${\cal O}_2$ molecules is best explained by :

A. Molecular orbital theory

B. Resonance theory

C. VSEPR theory

D. Valence bond theory

Answer: A



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173. The molecule which has zero dipole moment is:

A. CH_2CI_2

B. BF_3

 $\mathsf{C}.\,NF_3$

D. ClO_2^-

Answer: B



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174. A covalent bond is formed between the atoms by the overlapping of orbitals containing:

A. Single electron

- B. Paired electron
- C. Single electron with parallel spin
- D. Single electron with opposite spin

Answer: D



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175. Length of hydrogen bond ranges from 2.5

 $\overset{\circ}{A}$ to :

A. 3.0 $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$

- B. 2.75 $\overset{\circ}{A}$
- C. 2.6 $\overset{\circ}{A}$
- D. 3.2 $\overset{\circ}{A}$

Answer: B



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176. A regular hexagonal crystalline lattice of ice is mostly formed by :

A. Ionic bond

- B. Hydrogen bond
- C. Covalent bond
- D. Metallic bond

Answer: B



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177. In which of the following gaseous molecules, the ionic character of the covalent bond is greatest:

A. HCI

B. HBr

C. HI

D. HF

Answer: D



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178. sp^3 -hybridisation is important in describing the bonding in :

A. $NH_4^{\,+}$

B. CCl_4

 $\mathsf{C.}\,H_3O^+$

D. All of these

Answer: D



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179. The species which does not show paramagnetism is:

A.
$$O_2$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\,O_2^{\,+}$$

$$\operatorname{C.}O_2^{2\,+}$$

D.
$$H_2^{\,+}$$

Answer: C



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180. H-B-H bond angle in $BH_4^-\,\,$ IS:

A. 180°

B. 120°

C. 109°

D. 90°

Answer: C



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181. Which of the following is paramagnetic?

A. N_2

 $\mathsf{B}.\,H_2$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,O_2$

D. CI_2

Answer: C



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182. The nature of bonding in diamond is:

A. Ionic

B. Covalent

C. Metallic

D. Coordinate

Answer: B



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183. Which is least soluble in H_2O .

A. BeF_2

B. SrF_2

C. CaF_2

D. MgF_2

Answer: B



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184. Which is non-polar?

A. H_2S

B. NaSH

 $\mathsf{C}.\,Cl_2$

D. H_2SO_4

Answer: C

185. The electronegativity values of C, H, O, N and S are 2.5, 2.1, 3.5, 3.0 and 2.5 respectively.

Which of the following bonds is most polar?

A. C-H

B. N-H

C. S-H

D. O-H

Answer: D

186. Which species has lone pair on central atom?

A. $\mathbb{C}I_4$

B. CH_4

C. $NH_4^{\,+}$

D. H_2O

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187. The shape of a molecule which has 3 bond pairs and one long pair is:

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

Answer: B



188. The compound showing maximum covalent character is :

- A. BH_3
- B. BCl3
- $\mathsf{C}.\,BF_3$
- D. BBr_3

Answer: C



189. Which contains ionic as well as covalent bonds?

A. LiCI

B. $(NH_4)_2 S$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,PCl_5$

D. CaF_2

Answer: B



190. The bond order order is maximum in:

A. H_2

B. $H_2^{\,+}$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,He_2$

D. He_2^+

Answer: A



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191. Which has zero dipole moment?

A. CIF

B. PCI_3

C. SiF_4

D. $CFCI_3$

Answer: C



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192. The molecule with zero dipolemoment is:

A. SO_2

 $B. CIO_2$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,NO_2$

D. $HgCI_2$

Answer: D



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193. The molecule with largest dipole moment is:

A. CH_2CI_2

B. $CHCI_3$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,CH_3CI$

D. $\mathbb{C}I_4$

Answer: C



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194. The hybridisation of P in PO_4^{3-} is same as

in:

A. I in ICI_4^-

B. S in SO_3

C. N in NO_3^-

D. S in SO_4^{2-}

Answer: D



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195. The number of sigma and pi bonds in 1 - butene 3 - yne are:

A. 5 sigma and 5 pi

- B. 7 sigma and 3 pi
- C. 8 sigma and 2 pi
- D. 6 sigma and 4 pi

Answer: B



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196. For which of the following hybridisation the bond angle is maximum:

A. sp_2

B. sp

C. `sp^3

D. 'dsp^2

Answer: B



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197. The type of bond formed between H^+ and NH_3 in NH_4^- ion is:

A. Ionic

- B. Covalent
- C. Dative
- D. Hydrogen

Answer: C



- **198.** CO_2 has the same geometry as:
- (A) $HgCI_2$
- (B) NO_2

(C) $SnCl_4$

(D) C_2H_2 .

A. A and C

B. B and D

C. A and D

D. C and D

Answer: C



199. Which is not linear?

A. CO_2

B. HCN

 $\mathsf{C}.\,C_2H_2$

D. H_2O

Answer: D



200. Which has the minimum bond energy?

- A. H-Br
- B. H-I
- C. I-I
- D. H-H

Answer: C



201. A molecule which can not exist theoretically is:

- A. SF_4
- B. OF_2
- $\mathsf{C}.\,OF_4$
- D. O_2F_2

Answer: C



202. Hydrogen bonding is maximum in:

- A. Ethanol
- B. Diethyl ether
- C. Ethyl chloride
- D. Triethyl amine

Answer: A



203. According to Fajan's rule polarisation is more when:

- A. Small cation and large anion
- B. Small cation and small anion
- C. Large cation and large anion
- D. Large cation and small anion

Answer: A



204. The bond order of CO molecule on the basis of molecular orbital theory is :

A. Zero

B. 2

C. 3

D. 1

Answer: C



205. Bond order of N_2^- anion is:

A. 3

B. 2

C. 2.5

D. 1.5

Answer: C



206. A sp^3 - hybrid orbital contains:

- A. 1/4 s-character
- B. 1/2 s-character
- C. 2/3 s-character
- D. 3/4 s-character

Answer: A



207. Multiple covalent bonds exist in the molecule of :

- A. F_2
- $\mathsf{B}.\,H_2$
- $\mathsf{C}.\,N_2$
- D. C_2H_6

Answer: C



208. The orbitals of same energy level providing the most efficient overlapping are:

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

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

D. All

Answer: B



209. Among the following bonds which has the most polar character:

- A. C-O
- B. C-Br
- C. C-F
- D. C-S

Answer: C



210. Which cannot exist on the basis of MO theory?

A. C_2

B. He_2^+

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

D. He_2

Answer: D



211. Higher is the bond order, greater is:

- A. Bond dissociation energy
- B. Covalent character
- C. Bond length
- D. Paramagnetism

Answer: A



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

- A. A σ orbital
- B. A π orbital
- C. A σ^* orbital
- D. A $\pi *$ orbital

Answer: A



213. Which pair represents isostructural species?

A.
$$CH_3^{-}$$
 and CH_3^{+}

B.
$$NH_4^+$$
 and NH_3

C.
$$SO_4^{2-}$$
 and BF_4^{-}

D.
$$NH_2^{-
m \ and}\ BeF_2$$

Answer: C



214. Which is not an exception to octet rule?

A. BF_3

B. $SnCI_4$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,BeI_2$

D. CIO_2

Answer: B



215. Which of the following is paramagnetic?

- A. CI_2O_6
- B. Cl_2O_7
- $\mathsf{C}.\,CI_2O$
- D. CIO_2

Answer: D



216. In solid argon, the atoms are held together by:

- A. Ionic bonds
- B. Hydrogen bond
- C. van der Waals' forces
- D. Hydrophobic

Answer: C



217. The total number of valency for PO_4^{3-} ion is :

A. 32

B. 16

C. 28

D. 30

Answer: A



218. Which has maximum bond order?

A. H_2

B. N_2

 $\mathsf{C}.\,F_2$

 $\mathsf{D}.\,O_2$

Answer: B



219. Among HX. The maximum dipole moment is of :

A. HF

B. HCL

C. HBr

D. HI

Answer: A



220. The bond order in ${\cal O}_2^+$ IS equal to bond order in:

A. $N_2^{\,+}$

B. CN^-

C. CO

D. NO^+

Answer: A



221. In which o the following bond angle around the central atom is maximum?

- A. NH_3
- B. BeF_2
- $\mathsf{C}.\,H_3O^+$
- D. CH_4

Answer: A



222. Which explains that O- nitrophenol is more volatile than p- nitrophenol:

- A. Hyper conjugation
- B. Steric hindrance
- C. Hydrogen bonding
- D. Resonance

Answer: C



223. Which contains a triple bond?

A. SO_3

B. HCN

 $\mathsf{C}.\,NH_3$

D. C_2H_4

Answer: D



224. The geometry of compounds formed by

 sp^3d^2 - hybridisation is :

- A. Square planar
- B. Octahedral
- C. Trigonal bipyramidal
- D. Pentagonal bipyramidal

Answer: B



225. Which does not use sp^3 - hybrid orbitals

in its bonding?

A. $BeF_3^{\,-}$

B. OH_3^+

 $\mathsf{C.}\,NH_4^{\,+}$

D. NF_3

Answer: A



226. In HCHO carbon atom has hybridisation:

A. sp

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

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

D. None

Answer: B



227. The overlapping ability is maximum in case of :

- A. sp^3 -hybrid orbital
- B. sp- hybrid orbital `
- C. sp^2 hybrid orbital
- D. Same in all cases

Answer: B



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228. A pi- bond is formed by sideways overlapping of:

A. s-s orbitals

B. p-p orbitals

C. s-p orbitals

D. s-p-s orbitals

Answer: B



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229. Which one of the following has not triangular pyramidal shape?

- A. NH_3
- B. NCI_3
- $\mathsf{C}.\,PF_3$
- D. BCL_3

Answer: D



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230. Which compound shows hydrogen:

A. HCI

B. C_2H_6

C. RCH_2CHO

D. RCH_2NHCH_3

Answer: B



231. Among the following bonds which has the most polar character:

- A. $AlCl_3$
- B. AlI_3
- C. MgI
- D. Nal

Answer: B



232. molecules of: A. He B. CH_4 $C.CO_2$ D. H_2O **Answer: D Watch Video Solution**

233. The diamagnetic molecules are:

A. $B_2,\,C_2,\,N_2$

B. $O_2,\,N_2,\,F_2$

C. $C_2,\,N_2,\,F_2$

D. $B_2,\,O_2,\,N_2$

Answer: C



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234. Which shows the highest lattice energy?

A. RbF

B. CsF

C. NaF

D. KF

Answer: B



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235. Which one has a planar structure?

A. $CH_3^{\,+}$

 $\mathsf{B.}\,CIO_2^-$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,H_3O^+$

 $\operatorname{D.}CIO_2^-$

Answer: A



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236. Which one is the strongest bond?

A. CI-F

B. F-F

C. Br-F

D. Br-Cl

Answer: C



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237. PF_3 molecule is:

- A. Square planar
- B. Trigonal bipyramid
- C. Tetradedral
- D. Trigonal pyramidal

Answer: D



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238. Which one is the strongest bond?

A. H - CI

B. CI-CI

C. C-CI

D. B-CI

Answer: A

239. Which one has a planar structure?

A.
$$NH_{\scriptscriptstyle A}^{\;+}$$

B.
$$SCl_4$$

C.
$$XeF_4$$

D.
$$BF_4^{\,-}$$

Answer: C



240. What is the bond angle in the molecule of ammonia?

- A. $109^{\circ}\,28$ '
- B. 90°
- C. 107°
- D. 105°

Answer: C



241. CCl_4 is insoluble in water because :

- A. CCl_4 is non-polar and water is polar
- B. Water is non -polar and CCl_4 is polar
- C. Water and CCl_4 both are polar
- D. None of these

Answer: A



242. Which species does not exist?

A.
$$(SnCl_6)^{2-}$$

B.
$$(GeCl_6)^{2-}$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\left(CCl_{6}\right)^{2}$$

D.
$$(SiCl_6)^2$$

Answer: C



243. Shape of molecules is decided by:

A.
$$\sigma-bond$$

$$B. \pi - bond$$

C. Both σ and π -bonds

D. Neither σ nor π -bonds

Answer: A



244. Which force is strongest?

- A. Dipole-dipole forces
- B. Ion-ion forces
- C. Ion-dipole forces
- D. Ion-induced dipole forces

Answer: B



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245. The compound possessing most strongly ionic nature is :

- A. $Srcl_2$
- B. $BaCl_2$
- C. $CaCl_2$
- D. $CsCl_2$

Answer: D



246. Which of the following bonds will be non-polar?

A. N_H

B. C_H

C. F-F

D. O-H

Answer: C



247. Which of the following bonds require the largest amount of energy to dissociate the bond concerned?

- A. H-H bond in H_2
- B. C-H bond in CH_4
- C. N \equiv N bond in N_2
- D. O=O bond in O_2

Answer: C



248. Which of the following is not isoelectronic

?

- A. NO^-
- B. CN^-
- C. N_2
- D. O_2^{2+}

Answer: A



249. Which can be described as a molecule with residual bonding capacity?

- A. N_2
- B. CH_4
- C. NaCl
- D. $BeCl_2$

Answer: D



250. Which of the following is true?

- A. C-C
- B. C -H
- C. C-O
- D. None

Answer: B



251. The bonds present in N_2O_5 are :

- A. Ionic
- B. Covalent and coordinate
- C. Covalent
- D. Ionic and covalent

Answer: B



252. The element which exists in both hard and soft from is:

A. Fe

B. Si

C. C

D. Al

Answer: C



253. Resonance is not shown by:

A. C_6H_6

B. CO_2

C. CO_3^{2-}

D. SiO_2

Answer: D



A. $CHCl_3$

B. $SiCl_2$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,SnCl_2$

D. NH_3

Answer: B



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255. The correct order of dipole moment is ?

A. $CH_4 < NF_3 < NH_3 < H_2O$

 ${\rm B.}\, NF_3 < CH_4 < NH_3 < H_2O$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,NF_3 < NF_3 < CH_4 < H_2O$

D. $H_2O < NH_3 < NF_3 < CH_4$

Answer: A



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256. CO_2 is isostructural with :

A. $SnCl_2$

B. $HgCl_2$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,H_2O$

D. SCl_2

Answer: B



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257. Which of the following has shortest carbon-carbon bond length?

A. C_6H_6

B. C_2H_6

 $\mathsf{C}.\,C_2H_4$

D. C_2H_2

Answer: D



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258. Among the following molecule which is an electron deficient compound?

A. NH_3

B. ICl

- $\mathsf{C}.\,BCl_3$
- D. PCl_3

Answer: C



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259. The bond between atoms of two elements of atomic number 37 and 53 is :

- A. Covalent
- B. Ionic

C. Coordinate

D. Metallic

Answer: B



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260. As compared to ethylene, the bond distance between the two carbon atoms in acetylene is :

A. Longer

- B. Shorter
- C. Same
- D. None

Answer: B



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261. Which ion has a higher polarising power?

- A. $Mg^{2\,+}$
- B. Al^{3+}

C. Ca^{2+}

D. Na^+

Answer: B



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262. Which one is most polar?

A. CCl_4

B. $CHCl_3$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,CH_3Cl$

D. CH_3OH

Answer: D



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263. The internuclear distance in H_2 and Cl_2 molecules are 74 and 198 pm respectively. The bond length of H-Cl may be :

A. 272 pm

B. 70 pm

C. 136 pm

D. 248 pm

Answer: C



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264. Super octet molecule is:

A. ClF_3

B. PCl_3

 $\mathsf{C}.\,NH_3$

D. None of these

Answer: A



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265. The lowest bond energy exist in the following bonds for:

A. C-C

B. N-N

C. H-H

D. O-O

Answer: D



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266. Hydrogen bonding would not affect the boiling point of :

A. HI

B. NH_3

 $\mathsf{C}.\,CH_3OH$

D. H_2O

Answer: A



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267. Which is a good solvent for ionic and polar covalent compounds?

A. H_2O

B. CH_3COOH

 $\mathsf{C}.\,CCl_4$

D. Liquid NH_3

Answer: A



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268. Which of the following molecules does not have a linear arrangement of atoms?

A. C_2H_2

B. H_2S

 $\mathsf{C}.\,BeCl_2$

D. CS_2

Answer: B



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269. which of the following molecules the central atom has sp^2 -hybridisation ?

A. BeF_2

 $\mathsf{B.}\,BF_3$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,C_2H_2$

D. NH_3

Answer: B



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270. Which molecule is T shaped?

A. BeF_2

B. BCl_3

 $\mathsf{C}.\,NH_3$

D. ClF_3

Answer: D



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271. Among the following molecule which is an electron deficient compound?

- A. C_2H_4
- $\mathsf{B.}\,B_2H_6$
- $\mathsf{C}.\,C_2H_6$
- D. $NaBH_4$

Answer: B



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272. In which of the following compound the bonds have the largest percentage of ionic character?

A. H_2O

B. HF

C. IBr

D. N_2O_4

Answer: B



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273. Which is highest melting point halide?

A. NaCl

B. NaBr

C. NaF

D. Nal

Answer: C

274. The correct order of decreasing polarity is

:

A.
$$HF > SO_2 > H_2O > NH_3$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\,HF>H_2O>SO_2>NH_3$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\,HF>NH_3>SO_2>H_2O$$

D.
$$H_2O>NH_3>SO_2>HF$$

Answer: B



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275. one species has the longest bond length?

A.
$$NO^+$$

B.
$$O_2^-$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\,O_2^+$$

D.
$$N_2^{\,+}$$

Answer: B



276. Most covalent halide of aluminium is:

- A. $AlCl_3$
- B. AlI_3
- C. $AlBr_3$
- D. AlF_3

Answer: B



277. Which oxide of nitrogen is isoelectronic

with CO_2 ?

- A. NO_2
- B. N_2O
- C. NO
- D. N_2O_2

Answer: B



278. Which hybridisation results non-planar orbitals?

A. sp

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

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

D. dsp^2

Answer: C



279. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds are not present in :

A.
$$CH_3CH_2OH$$

B.
$$CH_3COOH$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,C_2H_5NH_2$$

D.
$$CH_3OCH_3$$

Answer: D



280. Which of the following has maximum

bond energy?

A. O_2

 $\mathsf{B.}\,O_2^{\,+}$

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

 $\operatorname{D.}O_2^-$

Answer: B



281. Highest covalent character is found in which of the following ?

- A. CaF_2
- B. $CaCl_2$
- $\mathsf{C}.\,CaI_2$
- D. $CaBr_2$

Answer: C



282. Dipole moment is highest for :

A. $CHCl_3$

B. CH_4

C. CHF_3

D. CCl_4

Answer: C



283. Which of the following has largest dipole moment?

- A. CH_4
- B. NF_3
- $\mathsf{C}.\,CF_4$
- D. NH_3

Answer: D



284. Which of the following is diamagnetic?

A. O_2

 $\mathsf{B.}\,O_2^{\,+}$

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

D. $O_2^{2\,-}$

Answer: D



285. The compound with the maximum dipole moment among the following is :

- A. p-dichlorobenzene
- B. m-dichlorobenzene
- C. o-dichlorobenzene
- D. Carbon tetrachloride

Answer: C



286. How many (π) -bonds are there in the nitrogen molecule ?

A. One

B. Three

C. Two

D. None

Answer: C



287. Octet rule is not valid for the molecule:

A. CO_2

B. H_2O

 $\mathsf{C}.\,O_2$

D. CO

Answer: B



288. Which contains both covalent and ionic

bonds?

- A. CCl_4
- B. KCN
- C. $CaCl_2$
- D. H_2O

Answer: B



289. Which has a giant covalent structure?

A. PbO_2

B. SiO_2

C. NaCl

D. $AlCl_3$

Answer: B



290. Which of the following has fractional bond order?

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

B.
$$O_2^{2-}$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,F_2^{\,2\,-}$$

$$\mathsf{D.}\,H_2^{\,-}$$

Answer: D



291. Each of the following has non zero dipole moment ,except:

- A. C_6H_6
- B. CO
- $\mathsf{C}.\,SO_2$
- D. NH_3

Answer: A



292. Which one is least ionic?

- A. AgCl
- B. KCI
- $\mathsf{C}.\,BaCl_2$
- D. KNO_3

Answer: A



293. The total number of electrons that take part in forming bonds in N_2 molecule is :

- A. 2
- B. 6
- C. 4
- D. 8

Answer: B



294. Which has sp^2 -hybridisation?

A. CO_2

B. SO_2

 $\mathsf{C}.\,N_2O$

D. CO

Answer: B



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295. Which bond is more polar?

- A. CI-CI
- B. N-F
- C. C-F
- D. O-F

Answer: C



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296. Both ionic and covalent bonds are present in :

A. CH_4

B. KCl

 $\mathsf{C}.\,SO_2$

D. NaOH

Answer: D



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297. In PCl_5 molecule, P is :

A. sp^3 -hybridised

- B. dsp^2 -hybridised
- C. ds^3 p-hybridised
- D. sp^3d -hybridised

Answer: D



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298. The total number of valency electrons in

 $PH_4^{\ +}ion$ is :

A. 8

- B. 9
- C. 6
- D. 14

Answer: A



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299. Structure of ICl_2^- is :

- A. Trigonal
- B. Octahedral

- C. Square planar
- D. Distorted trigonal pyramidal

Answer: D



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300. The pair of species having identical shape

is:

A. $CF_4,\,SF_4$

B. PCl_3 , BF_3

C. XeF_2 , CO_2

D. PF_5 , IF_5

Answer: C



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301. Which hydrolysis in water:

A. AgF

B. AgCl

C. AgBr

D. AgI

Answer: A



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302. Intramolecular hydrogen bonding is found in :

- A. Salicyldehyde
- B. Water
- C. Acetaldehyde

D. Phenol

Answer: A



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303. Which combination is best explained by the coordinate covalent bond ?

A.
$$H_2+I_2$$

B.
$$Mg+rac{1}{2}O_2$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\,Cl+Cl$$

D.
$$H^+ + H_2O$$

Answer: D



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304. H_2O boils at higher temperature than

 H_2S because it is capable of forming :

- A. Ionic bonds
- B. Covalent bonds
- C. Hydrogen bonds

D. Metallic bonds

Answer: C



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305. Describe the shape of XeF_6 molecules.

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

Answer: B



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306. Which of the following molecules is covalent and shows expanded octet in its formation?

A. HF

B. NF_3

 $\mathsf{C}.\,BF_3$

D. ClF_3

Answer: D



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307. Which does not have pyramidal geometry:

A.
$$SO_3^{2\,-}$$

B.
$$NO_3^-$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\,NH_3$$

D.
$$C(C_6H_5)_3^-$$

Answer: B

308. The correct order of ionic radii is:

A.
$$I^+>I^->I$$

B.
$$I>I^+>I^-$$

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

D.
$$I^- > I > I^+$$

Answer: D



309. OF_2 is :

- A. Linear molecule and sp-hybridised
- B. Tetrahedral molecule and sp[^] 3 hybridised
- C. Bent molecule and sp^3-hybridised
- D. None of these

Answer: C



310. Which of the following is an ionic compound?

- A. CaF_2
- B. $CaBr_2$
- $\mathsf{C}.\,Cal_2$
- D. $CaCl_2$

Answer: C



311. Which of the following is an ionic compound?

- A. One molecular orbital
- B. Two molecular orbitals
- C. Two bonding molecular orbitals
- D. Two antibonding molecular orbitals

Answer: B



312. Which molecule is planar?

- A. NH_3
- B. CH_4
- $\mathsf{C}.\,C_2H_4$
- D. $SiCl_4$

Answer: C



313. The molecule which has pyramidal shape

is:

- A. Pcl_3
- B. SO_3
- C. CO_3^{2-}
- D. NO_3^-

Answer: A



314. Resonance is due to:

A. Delocalization of sigma electrons

B. Delocalization of pi electrons

C. Migration of H-atoms

D. Migration of protons

Answer: B



315. In the series ethane,ethylene and acetyene, the C-H bond energy is :

- A. The same in all the three compounds
- B. Greatest in ethane
- C. Greatest in ethylene
- D. Greatest in acetylene

Answer: D



316. which is paramagnetic and has bond order 0.5 ?

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

Answer: A



317. Which is non -polar ,but contains polar bonds ?

A. HCl

B. H_2O

 $\mathsf{C}.\,SO_3$

D. CO_2

Answer: D



318. Which species is paramagnetic?

A. O_2^-

B. CH_3^-

C. CO

D. NO^+

Answer: A



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319. The hydrogen bonding is strongest in :

- A. O-H---S
- B. S-H---O
- C. F-H---F
- D. F-H---O

Answer: C



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320. Which has largest bond angle?

A. NH_3

B. PH_3

 $\mathsf{C.}\,AsH_3$

D. SbH_3

Answer: A



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321. Which shows non -directional bonding:

A. BCl_3

B. CsCl

C. NCl_3

D. $BeCl_2$

Answer: B



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322. Sulphur in SO_2 is :

A. sp-hybridised

B. sp^2 hybridised

C. sp^3 -hybridised

D. sp^2d - hybridised

Answer: B



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323. The bond order of $C_2^{\,+}$ is :

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3/2

D. 1/2

Answer: C



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324. How many unpaired electrons are present

 $\mathsf{in}\ N_2^{\,+}$

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A



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325. What bond order does O_2^{2-} have :

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 44198

Answer: A



326. The molecule with largest dipole moment is:

A. CH_4

B. $CHCl_3$

C. $\mathbb{C}l_4$

D. CHl_3

Answer: B



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327. Sp^2 -hybridisation is shown by :

A. $BeCl_2$

B. BF_3

 $\mathsf{C}.\,NH_3$

D. XeF_2

Answer: B



328. Debye an unit of dipole moment is of the order of :

- A. 10^{-10} esu cm
- B. 10^{-18} esu cm
- $\mathrm{C.}\,10^{-6}\,\mathrm{esu}\,\mathrm{cm}$
- D. 10^{-12} esu cm`

Answer: B



329. Among LiCl , $BeCl_2, Bcl_3$ and CCl_4 the

covalent bond character follows the order:

A.
$$LiCl>BeCl_2>BCl_3>CCl_4$$

B.
$$LiCl < BeCl_2 < BCl_3 < CCl_4$$

C.
$$LiCl < BeCl_2 < BCl_4 > BCl_3$$

$$\mathsf{D.}\,LiCl < BeCl_2 < BCl_3 > CCl_4$$

Answer: B



330. The correct order of decreasing polarisability of ion is :

A.
$$Cl^-, Br^-, l^-, F^-$$

B.
$$F^-, I^-, Br^-, cl^-$$

C.
$$I^-, Br^-, Cl^-, F^-$$

D.
$$F^-,Cl^-,Br^-,I^-$$

Answer: C



331. Which one	is the stronge	st bond?
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- A. Hydrogen
- B. Ionic
- C. Covalent
- D. Metallic

Answer: A



332. In which of the following the angle between the two covalent bonds is greatest?

- A. CO_2
- B. CH_4
- $\mathsf{C}.\,NH_3$
- D. H_2O

Answer: A



333. Which has zero dipole moment?

A. CO_2

 $\mathsf{B.}\,SO_2$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,H_2O$

D. NH_3

Answer: A



334. Which has higher bond energy and stronger bond?

- A. F_2
- B. Cl_2
- C. Br_2
- D. I_2

Answer: B



335. The lattice energy order for lithium halide

is:

A.
$$LiF > LiCl > LiBr > Lil$$

B.
$$LICl > LiF > LiBr > LiI$$

C.
$$LiBr > LiCl > LiF > Lil$$

D.
$$Lil > LiBr > LiCl > LiF$$

Answer: A

