DPP No: 08

SYLLABUS: Periodic Table & Chemical Bonding

1.	The ONO angle is maximum in :										
	(A) HNO_3 (B) NO_2^+			(C) HNO ₂			(D) NO ₂				
2.	Decreasing order of C — C length in : I. C_2H_4 , II. C_2H_2 , III. C_6H_6 , IV. C_2H_6 is :										
	(A) IV > III > I > II	(B) I > II > IV	>	(C) II	> > V	>	(D) IV > I > III > II				
3.	Consider the follo	owing molecules;	H_2O	H_2S	H ₂ Se	$H_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$ Te					
 3. 5. 7. 			I	II	III	IV					
	Arrange these molecules in increasing order of bond angles.										
	(A) I < II < III < I		(B) IV < III < II < I								
	(C) $I < II < IV < II$		(D) $II < IV < III < I$								
4.	Which of the following gives correct arrangement of compounds based on their bond strength?										
	(A) HF > HCl > H		(B) HI > HBr > HCl > HF								
	(C) HF > HBr > F		(D) HCl > HF > HBr > HI								
5.	In which of the following central atom is unhybridised?										
	(A) S(CH ₃) ₂		(B) SO ₂								
	(C) SiH ₄		(D) PCI ₃								
6.	Which of the following contains a coordinate covalent bond										
	(A) HNO ₃		(B) BaCl ₂								
	(C) HCI		(D) H_2O								
7.	Co-ordiante compounds are formed by :										
	(A) transfer of ele		(B) sh	(B) sharing of electrons							
	(C) donation of e		(D) none of these								
8.	For B ₂ H ₆										
	S ₁ : Each boron is sp ³ hybridised										
	$\mathbf{S_2}$: four terminal 'H' & two 'B' atom are in same plane but two bridge hydrogen in different plane.										
	$\mathbf{S_3}$: It has 4 σ bond & 2 bridge bond										
	$\mathbf{S_4}$: 8 σ bonds are present in it										
	(A) TTFF	(B) TTTF		(C) F	FTF		(D) FTFT				

9.	The specie which does not contain an odd number of valence electrons and is diamagnetic:									
	(A) O ₂	(B) NO ₂	(C) CIO ₂	(D) N ₂ O ₄						
10.	Find out the similarities between I ₂ CI ₆ and AI ₂ CI ₆ :									
	(A) Both have 3C — 4e ⁻									
(B) Both have sp³-hybridisation for the central atom										
	(C) Both are non-planar (D) All are correct									
11.	Which is not true about B ₂ H ₆									
	(A) Both 'B' atoms are sp³ hybridised									
	(B) Boron atom is in ground state									
	(C) Two hydrogens occupy special positions									
	(D) There are two, three centre two electron bonds									
12.	For BF ₃ molecule which of the following is true ?									
	(A) B-atom is sp² hybridised.									
	(B) There is a $p\pi$ – $p\pi$ back bonding in this molecule.									
	(C) Observed B–F bond length is found to be less than the expected bond length.									
	(D) All of these									
13.	Respective order of strength of back-bonding and Lewis acidic strength in boron trihalides is:									
	(A) $BF_3 < BCI_3 < BBr_3$ and $BF_3 < BCI_3 < BBr_3$									
	(B) $BF_3 > BCI_3 > BBr_3$ and $BF_3 > BCI_3 > BBr_3$									
	(C) $BF_3 > BCI_3 > BBr_3$ and $BF_3 < BCI_3 < BBr_3$									
	(D) $BF_3 < BCI_3 < BBr_3$ and $BF_3 > BCI_3 > BBr_3$									
14.	For BF ₃ molecule which of the following will not be true									
	(A) It has less bond length than BF ₄									
	(B) It has less bond length than the compound $[NH_3 \rightarrow BF_3]$									
	(C) It's bond strength is increased because of $p\pi$ – $d\pi$ back bonding									
	(D) It forms BF ₄ ⁻ when hydrolysed in water.									
15.	The no. of S-O-S bonds in the trimer of SO ₃ is									
	(A) 1	(B) 2	(C) 3	(D) None						
16.	Which of the following species do not contain S–S linkage?									
	(A) H ₂ S ₂ O ₅	(B) H ₂ S ₂ O ₇	(C) H ₂ S ₂ O ₃	(D) H ₂ S ₄ O ₆						
17.	Which statement is incorrect about pyrosilicate ion.									
	(A) sp³ hybridisation									
	(B) One oxygen atom is shared between two tetrahydron									

22.	(D)	23.	(B)	24.	5	25.	(3)								
15.	(C)	16.	(B)	17.	(D)	18.	(C)	19.	(B)	20.	(C)	21.	(A)		
8.	(B)	9.	(D)	10.	(A)	11.	(B)	12.	(D)	13.	(C)	14.	(C)		
1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)	4.	(A)	5.	(A)	6.	(A)	7.	(C)		
	<u>,</u> -					ANSW									
						A NICIES	DD IZE	•							
25.	Types of N–O bondlengths are present in HNO_3 , NO_3^- are respectively X and Y then X + Y is. ?										(+ Y is.				
	_	_	·	rF ₅ , IF ₇		_									
24.	How r	many co	ompour	nds viola	ate octe	et rule ?	?								
<u>Integ</u>	er Valu	e Quet	tions.												
	(C) bond order three but not isoelectronic. (D) bond order two but not isoelectronic.														
	(A) bond order three and isoelectronic. (B) bond order two								and isoelectronic.						
23.	(A) B ₂ (B) C ₂ ²⁻ The common features of the species N ₂							· , <u>z</u>							
22.	Which of the following molecules/ions exhibit sp mixing?														
	(A) N_2^+ and O_2^+ (B) F_2 and Ne_2^+					_									
21.	Which	n of the	followi	ng pairs	have	identica	ıl values	s of bo	nd orde	r ?					
	(D) Is a non zero quantity														
	(C) C	an assı	ıme an	y positiv	e or in	tegral c	r fractio	onal val	lue inclu	uding ze	ero				
	(A) Can have a negative quantity						(B) H	as alwa	ays an ir	ntegral	value				
20.	Bond order is a concept in the molecular orbital theory. It depends on the number of electrons in the bonding and antibonding orbitals. Which of the following statements is true about it? The bond order														
	(A) $(2\pi p_y)^1 (2\pi p_z)^1$ (B) $(2\pi p_x)^1 (2\pi p_z)^1$						(C) $(2\sigma p_y)^1 (2\pi p_y)^1$ (D) $(2\sigma p_y)^1 (2\pi p_y)^1$								
19.								n the basis of its following electronic configuration :							
	(C) cyclic silicate					(D) 2D silicate									
	(A) 3D silicate						(B) double chain silicate								
18.	Si ₆ O ₁₈ ¹² unit is an example of :														
	(D) There is one Si-Si bond														
	(C) there are eight Si–O bond														