



# The enolic form of acetone contains?

## Transition elements and Co-ordination chemistry

- $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$  and  $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$  complex ions are
  - both diamagnetic
  - both paramagnetic
  - diamagnetic and paramagnetic respectively
  - antiferromagnetic and paramagnetic respectively
- For magnesium complex of  $\text{EDTA}^{2-}$  the number of N – donor and O – donor centres are respectively
  - two and four
  - two and two
  - two and six
  - two and eight

- Hybridisation of Co in  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$  and Ni in  $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+}$  respectively
  - $d^2sp^3, sp^3d^2$
  - $sp^3d^2, d^2sp^3$
  - $d^2sp^3, d^2sp^3$
  - $sp^3d^2, sp^3d^2$
- In the complex ion  $[\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5\text{NO}]^{2+}$ 
  - Fe is in the +1 O.S and NO coordinates as  $\text{NO}^+$  (Nitrosyl ion)
  - Fe is in the +1 O.S and NO coordinates as neutral NO (Nitrosyl radical)
  - Fe is in the +3 O.S and NO coordinates as  $\text{NO}^-$
  - Fe is in the +2 O.S and NO coordinates as  $\text{NO}^+$
- Cinnabar is the ore of
  - Zn
  - Cd
  - Hg
  - Ag
- The transition element that has lowest enthalpy of atomization is
  - Zn
  - Cu
  - V
  - Fe
- One mole of the complex compound  $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 5\text{NH}_3$  gives 3 moles of ions on dissolution in water. One mole of the same complex reacts with two moles of  $\text{AgNO}_3$  solution to yield two moles of  $\text{AgCl}$ . The structure of the complex is
  - $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}_2 \cdot \text{NH}_3$
  - $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2]\text{Cl} \cdot \text{NH}_3$
  - $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}_2$
  - $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_3\text{Cl}_3] \cdot 2\text{NH}_3$
- Of the following outer electronic configuration of atoms, the highest oxidation state is achieved by which one of them?
  - $(n-1)d^8ns^2$
  - $(n-1)d^5ns^1$
  - $(n-1)d^3ns^2$
  - $(n-1)d^5ns^2$
- The ligand system present in vitamin  $\text{B}_{12}$  is
  - porphyrin
  - corrin
  - phthalocyanine
  - crown ether
- $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  give purple colour with sodium nitroprusside, purple colour has formulae
  - $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$
  - $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5\text{NOS}]^{3-}$
  - $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5\text{COS}]^{3-}$
  - $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$



## JEE MAIN Chemistry

- $\text{Na}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6\text{S}]$
- $\text{Na}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5\text{NOS}]$
- $\text{Na}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5\text{NOS}]$
- $\text{KFe}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5\text{COS}]$
- The oxidation number of the central metal ion in Wilkinson's catalyst is
  - +1
  - +4
  - +2
  - +6
- If the transition elements exist in more than one oxidation states, their relative stabilities can be known from
  - Electronegativity values
  - Standard electrode potential
  - Heat of formation
  - Ionic radii
- The correct order of d-orbital splitting in a square planar geometry is
  - $d_{xz} \sim d_{yz} < d_{x^2-y^2} < d_{xy} < d_{z^2}$
  - $d_{xz} \sim d_{yz} < d_{xy} < d_{z^2} < d_{x^2-y^2}$

- $d_{xz} \sim d_{yz} < d_{z^2} < d_{xy} < d_{x^2-y^2}$
- $d_{z^2} < d_{xy} < d_{xz} \sim d_{yz} < d_{x^2-y^2}$
- For which pair of complexes, the order of values of  $\Delta_0$  is correct?
  - $[\text{Rh}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+} > [\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$
  - $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-} > [\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$
  - $[\text{Cr}(\text{CH}_2)_2]^{2+} > [\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_2]^{3+}$
  - $[\text{CrF}_6]^{3-} > [\text{Cr}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$
- The highest value of the calculated spin only magnetic moment (in BM) among all the transition metal complex is
  - 5.92
  - 3.87
  - 6.93
  - 4.90
- Match the catalysts (Column I) with product (Column II).
 

Column I Catalysts	Column II Product
A) $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$	i) Polyethylene
B) $\text{TiCl}_3/\text{Al}(\text{Me})_3$	ii) Ethanol
C) $\text{PdCl}_2$	iii) $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
D) Iron oxide	iv) $\text{NH}_3$

- The number of water molecule(s) not coordinated to copper ion directly in  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5
  - 1
- Which of the following is considered to be anti cancer species?
  - $$\begin{array}{c} \text{Cl} \\ | \\ \text{Pt} \\ | \\ \text{Cl} \end{array}$$
  - $$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_3\text{N} \\ | \\ \text{Pt} \\ | \\ \text{Cl} \end{array}$$
  - $$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_3\text{N} \\ | \\ \text{Pt} \\ | \\ \text{Cl} \end{array}$$
  - $$\begin{array}{c} \text{Cl} \\ | \\ \text{Pt} \\ | \\ \text{Cl} \end{array}$$

## ANSWERS

- 1-3; 2-1; 3-2; 4-1; 5-1; 6-1; 7-3; 8-2; 9-3; 10-4; 11-2; 12-3; 13-1; 14-2; 15-3; 16-1; 17-1; 18-4; 19-4; 20-2.

## Chemical Bonding

- Which pair is not correctly matched?
 

Molecule/ion	Bond order
1) NO	2.5
2) HF	1
3) $\text{NO}^+$	3
4) CO	2.5
- The hybridisation of nitrogen in  $\text{NO}_2^+$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$  and  $\text{NH}_4^+$  respectively is
  - sp,  $sp^3$  and  $sp^2$
  - sp,  $sp^2$  and  $sp^3$
  - $sp^2$ , sp and  $sp^3$
  - $sp^2$ ,  $sp^3$  and sp
- According to VSEPR theory which of the following is not correct?
  - Electron pair tend to minimize repulsions
  - Repulsions are of the order  $\text{BP} - \text{BP} > \text{LP} - \text{BP} > \text{LP} - \text{LP}$
  - The ideal geometry for five electron pairs is TBP
  - Double bonds occupy more space than single bonds
- In which of the following processes the bond order has increased and paramagnetic character has changed to diamagnetic?
  - $\text{N}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2^+$
  - $\text{NO} \rightarrow \text{NO}^+$
  - $\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{O}_2^{2-}$
  - $\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{O}_2^+$
- In the molecules  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{CH}_4$ 
  - The bond angles are same
  - The bond distances are same
  - The hybridisations are same
  - The shapes are same

- The molecules ion having ideal shape according to VSEPR theory is
  - $\text{SF}_4$
  - $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$
  - $\text{S}_2\text{Cl}_2$
  - $\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}_2$
- The highest occupied MO in  $\text{N}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2^+$  respectively are (take X – axis as inter nuclear axis)
  - $\sigma 2P_x, \pi^* 2P_y$
  - $\pi 2P_y, \pi 2P_z$
  - $\sigma^* 2P_x, \sigma 2P_x$
  - $\pi^* 2P_y, \pi^* 2P_z$
- Match List - I (compounds) with List - II (structures) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
 

List - I	List - II
A) $\text{XeO}_4$	i) square planar
B) $\text{BrF}_4^-$	ii) tetrahedral
C) $\text{SeCl}_4$	iii) distorted tetrahedral

  - A-ii, B-iii, C-i
  - A-iii, B-i, C-ii
  - A-ii, B-i, C-iii
  - A-i, B-ii, C-iii
- Among  $\text{ClO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{XeO}_3$  and  $\text{SO}_3$  species with pyramidal shape is/are
  - $\text{ClO}_3^-$  and  $\text{XeO}_3$
  - $\text{XeO}_3$  and  $\text{SO}_3$
  - $\text{ClO}_3^-$  and  $\text{SO}_3$
  - $\text{SO}_3$
- The molecular shapes of  $\text{SF}_4$ ,  $\text{CF}_4$  and  $\text{XeF}_4$  are
  - the same with 2, 0 and 1 lone pairs of electrons on the central atom respectively
  - the same with 1, 1 and 1 lone pair of electrons on the central atom respectively
  - different with 0, 1 and 2 lone pairs of electrons on the central atom respectively
  - different with 1, 0 and 2 lone pairs of electrons on the central atom respectively

- The hydrogen bond is strongest in
  - O – H ... S
  - S – H ... O
  - F – H ... O
  - F – H ... F
- Which of the following molecules have dipole moment?
  - $\text{BeF}_2$
  - $\text{BF}_3$
  - $\text{NF}_3$
  - $\text{H}_2\text{S}$
  - A and C
  - C and D
  - B and C
  - Only C
- Point out the non-existing molecule out of the following?
  - $\text{CBr}_4$
  - $\text{XeF}_4$
  - $\text{SF}_6$
  - $\text{NF}_5$
- The enolic form of acetone contains
  - $9\sigma, 1\pi$  and 2 lone pairs
  - $8\sigma, 2\pi$  and 2 lone pairs
  - $10\sigma, 1\pi$  and 1 lone pair
  - $9\sigma, 2\pi$  and 1 lone pair
- The lesser solubility of silver halides in comparison to alkali metal halides is due to
  - low lattice energies of silver halides as compared to alkali metals
  - lesser ionic character of silver halides because of greater polarisation of  $\text{Ag}^+$  ion
  - tendency of  $\text{Ag}^+$  ion to form complexes
  - small size of  $\text{Ag}^+$  ion
- The dipole moment of  $\text{NF}_3$  is much less than  $\text{NH}_3$  because
  - the size of N atom is much less than that of H atom
  - number of lone pairs in  $\text{NF}_3$  is more than in  $\text{NH}_3$
  - F atom is more electronegative than N

- atom where as H atom is less electronegative than N atom
- statement is wrong,  $\text{NF}_3$  has larger dipole moment than  $\text{NH}_3$

- Which of the following does not correctly represent the bonding capacity of the atoms involved?
  - $$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H} - \text{P} - \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{array}$$
  - $$\text{O} \leftarrow \text{N} = \text{O} - \text{H}$$
  - $$\text{H} - \text{C} = \text{C} - \text{O} - \text{H}$$
  - $$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{F} - \text{O} - \text{F} \end{array}$$

- The dipole moment of molecule HX is 1.92 D and bond distance is 1.2 Å. The percentage ionic character of HX is ..... (electronic charge =  $4.8 \times 10^{-10}$  esu)
  - 50%
  - 33.3%
  - 66.7%
  - 75%
- The correct order of the O – O bond length in  $\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{O}_3$  is
  - $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 > \text{O}_3 > \text{O}_2$
  - $\text{O}_2 > \text{O}_3 > \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$
  - $\text{O}_2 > \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 > \text{O}_3$
  - $\text{O}_3 > \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 > \text{O}_2$
- The bonds present in  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$  are
  - only ionic
  - only covalent
  - covalent and ionic
  - covalent and coordinate

## ANSWERS

- 1-4; 2-2; 3-2; 4-2; 5-3; 6-2; 7-1; 8-3; 9-1; 10-4; 11-4; 12-2; 13-4; 14-1; 15-2; 16-3; 17-3; 18-2; 19-1; 20-4.