

Daily Tutorial Sheet-1

Level – 1

- 1.(B) $\text{Zn} \rightarrow [\text{Ar}] 3d^{10} 4s^2$; $\text{Zn}^{2+} \rightarrow [\text{Ar}] 3d^{10} 4s^0$ Which is not noble gas configuration.
- 2.(A) Low charge hence low degree of polarisation.
- 3.(B) Apply Fazan's rule – Large cation and small anion
- 4.(D) BeCl_2 : 4 valence electron IF_7 : 14 valence electron SF_6 : 12 valence electron
 $\therefore$ BeCl_2 , IF_7 and SF_6 do not follow octet rule.
- 5.(D) (A) ns^2 or $ns^2 np^6$ configuration – Eg. AlCl_3 , NaCl
 (B) Pseudo-noble gas configuration – Eg. ZnCl_2 , CuCl
 (C) Inert-pair configuration – Eg. MgCl_2 , CaCl_2
- 6.(B) Visualize the formation of : F_2 , Cl_2 , N_2 , O_2 , etc.
- 7.(A) $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} - \ddot{\text{O}} : \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{array} \rightarrow \text{H}^+$ Formal charge on O = $6 - 2 - \frac{6}{2} = +1$
- 8.(D) Strength of ionic bond $\propto$ charge $\propto \frac{1}{(\text{size of cation} + \text{anion})}$
- 9.(A) IE. of Mg is low (Alkaline earth metals show tendency to loose electrons easily)
- 10.(D) (A) Lattice energy $\propto \frac{1}{\text{Ionic size}}$; Hydration energy $\propto \frac{1}{\text{Ionic size}}$
 (B) Refer to Theory (C) Lattice energy $\propto \frac{Z^+ Z^-}{(r^+ + r^-)}$
 Charge on cation and anion remains same
 $\Rightarrow$ If $r^+ \gg r^-$ Lattice energy $\propto \frac{Z^+ Z^-}{r^+}$ (Charge remaining constant for a group)
- 11.(B) $\text{Ba}(\text{CN})_2$: $\text{Ba} \longrightarrow \text{Ba}^{2+}$ and $^- \text{C} \equiv \text{N} \rightarrow$ covalent bonds
- 12.(C) $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{(i)} \\ :\ddot{\text{O}} = \text{N} = \ddot{\text{O}}: \end{array} \right]^+ \quad \text{For} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{(ii)} \\ \text{O} \end{array} \longrightarrow 6 - 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 0$; $\begin{array}{c} \text{(ii)} \\ \text{O} \end{array} \longrightarrow 6 - 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 0$
- 13.(AC) Hydration energy $\propto$ charge on the ion ; Hydration energy $\propto \frac{1}{(\text{size of the ion})}$
- 14.(B) Polar character: It depends on the electronegativity difference between the two atoms
 $\text{S} < \text{N} < \text{O} < \text{F}$ (Increasing electronegativity)
- 15.(C) $\text{ClO}^\ominus$: Total number of electrons = $7 + 1 + 6 = 14$
 Total number of electrons in two atoms for complete octet = 16
 $\therefore$ Number of bonds formed = $\frac{16 - 14}{2} = 1$
 $\text{NCO}^- \longrightarrow \left[:\text{N} \equiv \text{C} - \ddot{\text{O}}: \right]^-$
 $\text{C}_2^{2-} \longrightarrow \left[:\text{C} \equiv \text{C}: \right]^{2-}$
 NO