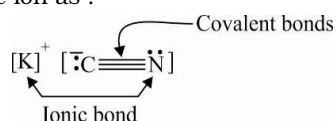


1. Melting point, Boiling point, Solubility, conductivity in aq. solution

- (i) **Melting points** Ionic compounds have higher melting points than covalent compounds.
- (ii) **Boiling points** Ionic compounds have higher boiling points than covalent compounds.
- (iii) **Solubility** Ionic compounds have greater solubility in water than a covalent compound.
- (iv) **Conductivity in aqueous solution** Ionic compounds have greater electrical conductivity in aqueous solution while covalent compounds are usually non-conducting.

2.(ABC) The bonding between cation and anion is ionic while carbon and nitrogen are covalently bonded in cyanide ion as :

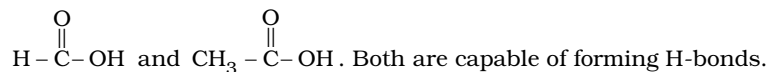


3.(A) Strongly electropositive, univalent X will form an 1 : 1 ionic compound with strongly electronegative, univalent Y. $X + Y \longrightarrow X^+Y^-$

4.(AB) SiO_2 and S_8 are covalent molecules with a sigma covalent bond between Si and O and S and S atoms.

5.(C) For non-polar MX_3 , it must have triangular planar arrangement, i.e. there should be sp^2 – hybridisation around M.

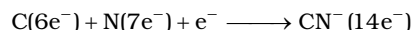
6.(HCOOH and CH_3COOH)



7. CO_2 , it is 180° .

8.(sp^3) sp^3 -hybrid orbital holding the lone pair is involved in formation of ammonium ion.

9.(A) CO has a total of 14 electrons and CN^- also has 14 electrons.

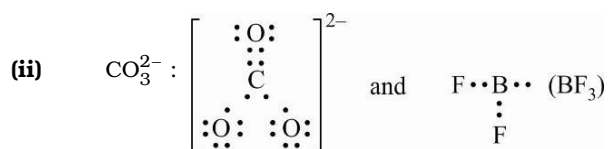
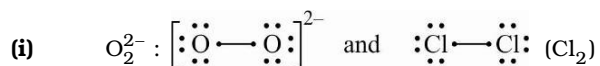


10.(A) CO_2 is a linear molecule because of sp -hybridisation around carbon atom.

11.(2) These are 2π – bonds in a nitrogen molecule

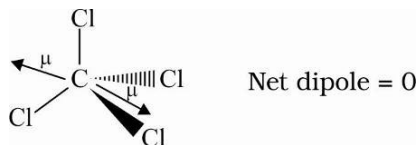
12.(D) HCl does not form hydrogen bond. For formation of hydrogen bond, atleast one hydrogen atom must be bonded to one of the three most electronegative atom O, N and F.

13. (Based on octet completion)





14.(B) CCl_4 has a regular tetrahedral shape.



15.(T) Linear overlapping of p-orbitals form sigma bond while sidewise overlapping of two p-orbitals forms a pi bond.