

**16.(A)** Due to non-availability of d-orbitals, boron is unable to expand its octet. Therefore, the maximum covalency of boron cannot exceed 4.

**17.(C)** Silicon exists as covalent crystal.

**18.(A)**

Silica gel	-	Drying agent
Silicon	-	Transistor
Silicone	-	Sealant
Silicate	-	Ion-exchanger

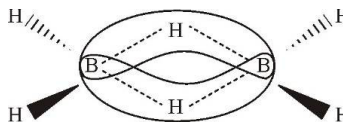
**19.(B)** In graphite, only three valence electrons are involved in bonding and one electron remains free, giving electrical conductivity. In diamond, all the four valence electrons are covalently bonded, hence, insulator.

Diamond is a better thermal conductor than graphite. Electrical conductivity is due to the availability of free electrons, thermal conduction is due to the transfer of thermal vibration energy from one atom to another atom. A compact and precisely aligned crystal like diamond thus facilitates better movement of heat.

**20.(B)** Structure of  $B_2H_6$

$2 \rightarrow 3$  centred  $2e^-$  bonds (banana bonds)

$4 \rightarrow 2$  centred  $2e^-$  bonds (with terminal H)



**21.(C)** Al usually exists in +3 state whereas thallium exists in +1 and +3 states due to inert pair effect.

**22.(B)**  $CCl_4$  can not get hydrolysed due to the absence of vacant d orbitals.

**23.(B)** The tendency of catenation decreases from top to bottom in the carbon family.

**24.(B)** Strength of  $p\pi - p\pi$  bond decreases from top to bottom in the carbon family.

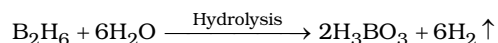
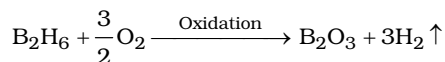
**25.(D)** Due to inert pair effect

**26.(B)** Silicones are polymers with hydrophobic character, are biocompatible, are resistant to oxidation and used as grease.

**27.(D)** Fact

**28.(C)**  $C_{60}$  contains 12 Pentagons and 20 hexagons

**29.(B)** Consider the following reactions:



**30.(D)** C - C bond length will be maximum in diamond due to  $sp^3$  Hybrid state of the carbon atoms.

**31.(A)** 12 five membered rings in  $C_{60}$  and 4 number trigons (triangles) in  $P_4$  (white) phosphorous.

**32.(A)** Boron trioxide ( $B_2O_3$ ) is acidic

$Al_2O_3$  and  $Ga_2O_3$  amphoteric

$In_2O_3$  and  $Tl_2O_3$  are basic

**33.(B)** Kieselghur is an amorphous form of silica.

**34.(A)**  $B_3N_3H_3Cl_3 + LiBH_4 \longrightarrow B_3N_3H_6 + LiCl + BCl_3$   
(A)

$B_3N_3H_3Cl_3 + 3MeMgBr \longrightarrow B_3N_3H_3(CH_3)_3 + 3MgBrCl$   
(A) (C)