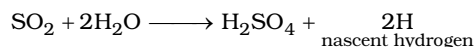


Daily Tutorial Sheet 6

Level - 2

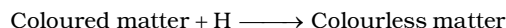
76.(A) Among Group 16 hydride, H_2O show extensive hydrogen bonding thus increasing in its boiling point.

77.(D) Aqueous solution of SO_2 acts as a reducing agent



Thus, SO_2 in presence of moisture is used as bleaching agent. This is due to reducing nature of SO_2 .

For delicate articles



78.(A) $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{I}_2 \longrightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_6 + 2\text{NaI}$

79.(C) XeO_6^{4-} is octahedral and non polar.

80.(D) In SF_6 , S sterically hindered by six fluorine atoms hence, attack of H_2O molecule will not occur. NF_3 is not hydrolysed due to absence of vacant orbital either on N or F atom.

TeF_6 is hydrolysed due to large size of Te.

81.(B) SiO_2 is acidic oxide.

82.(B) $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$, $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$, $\text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{g})$, $\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$ Colourless

$\text{F}_2(\text{g})$ light yellow

$\text{ClO}_2(\text{g})$ yellow (liquid form is red)

$\text{NO}_2(\text{g})$ brown

$\text{O}_3(\text{g})$ sky blue

83.(A) Conversion of SO_2 to SO_3 is catalyzed by V_2O_5 .

84.(A) $\text{Ca} + \text{C} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{CaC}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{N}_2} \text{CaCN}_2 + \text{C}$

85.(D) ICl_3 does not exist. The dimer is a bright yellow solid.