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Class: 12 Subject: chemistry Topic: d\_f No. of Questions: 20 Duration: 60 Min Maximum Marks: 60

1. Assertion (A) Oxidising power of the oxides is in order:

 $VO_2^+ < Cr_2O_7^{2-} < MnO_4^-$ 

Reason (R) Stability of the reduced species is in order

 $V^{3+} < \! C r^{3+} < \! M \! n^{\,2+}$ 

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. A

- 2. Which one of the following is ferromagnetic?
  - a. Copper
  - b. Nickel
  - c. Chromium
  - d. Manganese

Ans. B

Solution:

Iron, cobalt and nickel are ferromagnetic materials

- 3. Of the following outer electronic configurations of atoms, the highest oxidation state is achieved by which one of them?
  - a.  $(n 1)d^3 ns^2$
  - b.  $(n 1)d^5 ns^1$
  - c.  $(n 1)d^8 ns^2$
  - d.  $(n l)d^5ns^2$

Ans. D



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- 4. Assertion (A) The purple colour of KMnO4 is due to the charge transfer transition. Reason (R) The intense colour, in most of the transition metal complexes is due to d-d transition.
  - a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - c. (A) is true but (R) is false.
  - d. (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. B

- 5. In acidic medium, one mole of *MnO* accepts how many accepts how many moles of electrons in a redox process?
  - a. 1 b. 3
  - c. 5
  - **d**. 6
  - Ans. C

Solution:

 $\begin{array}{rcl} \mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Mn}^{+2} & \mathrm{a} \\ + & 7 & + & 2 \end{array}$ 

Oxidation number decrease by 5 units

- 6. Number of electrons transferr ed in each case when KMnO4 acts as an oxidising agent to give agent to give MnO ,Mn ,Mn<sup>2+</sup>(OH) and MnO<sup>-4</sup><sub>2</sub> respective ly are
  - a. 3,5,4 and 1
  - b. 4,3,1and 5
  - c. 1,3,4 and
  - d. 5,4,3 and 1

Ans. A

Sol<mark>utio</mark>n:

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+7		+4	
KMnO <sub>4</sub>	$\rightarrow$	$MnO_2$	: change = 3e-
+7		+2	
KMnO <sub>4</sub>	$\rightarrow$	Mn	: change = 5e-
+7		+3	
KMnO <sub>4</sub>	$\rightarrow$	Mn(OH) <sub>3</sub>	: change = 4e-
+7		+6	
KMnO <sub>4</sub>	$\rightarrow$	MnO <sub>4</sub> 2-	: change = 1e-

This order is found in option 1

- 7. The highest magnetic moment is shown by the transition metal ion with the configuration
  - a. 3d<sup>5</sup>
  - b.  $3d^2$
  - c. 3d<sup>9</sup>
  - d. 3d<sup>7</sup>

Ans. A

Solution;

d<sup>5</sup> configuration has the highest number of unpaired electrons

- 8. The general outer electronic configuration of transition elements is
  - a.  $(n 1)d^{1-10}ns^1$
  - b.  $(n 1)d^{10}ns^2$
  - c.  $(n 1)d^{1-10}ns^{1-2}$
  - d.  $(n 1)d^5 ns^1$

Ans. C

Solution:

The outer electronic configuration is either  $ns^1$  or  $ns^2$ . The configuration of (n - 1) d orbitals can vary between 1 to 10

- 9. Which one of the following forms a colourless solution in aqueous medium? (Atomic numbers: Sc = 21, Ti = 22, V = 23, Cr = 24)
  - a.  $Cr3^+$
  - b. Ti3<sup>+</sup>
  - c.  $Sc3^+$
  - d.  $V3^+$

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Ans. C

Solution:

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Ion	Electronic configuration	Number of unpaired electrons
Cr <sup>3+</sup>	[Ar] 3d <sup>3</sup>	3
Ti <sup>3+</sup>	[Ar] 3d <sup>1</sup>	1
Sc <sup>3+</sup>	[Ar] 3d°	0
V <sup>3+</sup>	[Ar] 3d <sup>2</sup>	2

So  $Sc^3$ + with no unpaired electrons form colourless solution

- 10. In which of the following compound maganese is amphoteric?
  - a. MnO
  - b. Mn2O3
  - c. Mn2O7
  - d. None

Ans. B

Solution:

Ions in +3 and +4 states are amphoteric. In states higher than this the ions are acidic and lower than this they are basic. So MnO is basic. MnO2O3 is amphoteric and Mn2O7 is acidic

## 11. Assertion (A) Ionic radii of Ta and Nb are same.

**Reason** (**R**) The lanthanide contraction cancels almost exactly the normal size increase on descending a group of transition elements.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. A

12. Which of the following compounds is not coloured?

- a. Na2[CuCl4]
- b. Na2[CdCl4]
- c. K4[Fe(CN)6]
- d. K3[Fe(CN)6]

Ans. C

Solution:

K4 [Fe(CN6)] contains no unpaired electrons. Hence is colourless



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- 13. Which of the following is likely to form white salts?
  - a.  $Cu^{2+}$
  - b.  $Sc^{3+}$
  - c. Ti<sup>3+</sup>
  - d. Fe<sup>3+</sup>
  - Ans. B
  - Solution;
  - Sc<sup>3+</sup> has no unpaired electrons. Hence it is expected to form white salts

14. Which of the following has the maximum number of unpaired d-electron?

- a.  $Zn^{2+}$
- b.  $Fe^{2+}$
- c. Ni<sup>3+</sup>
- d.  $Cu^+$
- Ans. B

Solution:

Species	Atomic	No.of electrons	No.of Electrons	Electronic	Number of
	Number	Lost	Present	configuration	unpaired electrons
Zn2+	30	2	28	[Ar] 3d10 4s1	0
Fe2+	26	2	24	[Ar] 3d6 4s°	4
Ni3+	28	3	25	[Ar] 3d7 4s°	3
Cu+	29	1	28	[Ar] 3d10 4s°	0

15. d-block elements form coloured ions because

- a. They absorb some energy for d-s transition
- b. They absorb some energy for p-d transition
- c. They absorb some energy for d-d transition
- d. They do not absorb any energy

Ans. C

16. Assertion (A) Cu+ in aqueous solution undergoes disproportionation.

 $2Cu^{+}(aq) \rightarrow Cu^{2+}(aq) + Cu(s)$ 

**Reason (R)**  $\Delta G^{\circ} = -nFE^{\circ}$ 

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true but (R) is false
- d. (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. B



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- 17. Which one of the following does not show different oxidation states?
  - a. Iron
  - b. Copper
  - c. Zinc
  - d. Manganese

Ans. C Solution: Zn shows only one oxidation state of +2

- 18. Which of the following ions having following electronic structure would have maximum magnetic moment
  - a.  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^3$
  - b.  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^5$
  - c.  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^7$
  - d.  $1s^2 2s_2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^9$
  - Ans. B
  - Solution:

In option 2 maximum number of 5 unpaired electrons are present. Hence it shows maximum magnetic moment

19. Assertion (A) CrO<sub>3</sub> is an acidic oxide.

**Reason** (**R**) CrO<sub>3</sub> liberates CO<sub>2</sub> with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. B

20. Which of the following oxides of chromium is amphoteric in nature?

- a. CrO
- b.  $Cr^2O^3$
- c. CrO<sup>3</sup>
- d. Noneofthese

Ans. C

Solution

CrO - basic Cr<sup>2</sup>O<sup>3</sup> - amphoteric CrO<sup>3</sup> - Acidic. With the increasing oxidation number acid chracter and oxidising power increases