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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 ,Mn²⁺(OH) and MnO⁻⁴₂ 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 ₄	\rightarrow	MnO_2	: change = 3e-
+7		+2	
KMnO ₄	\rightarrow	Mn	: change = 5e-
+7		+3	
KMnO ₄	\rightarrow	Mn(OH) ₃	: change = 4e-
+7		+6	
KMnO ₄	\rightarrow	MnO ₄ 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. 3d⁵
 - b. $3d^2$
 - c. 3d⁹
 - d. 3d⁷

Ans. A

Solution;

d⁵ 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⁺
 - c. $Sc3^+$
 - d. $V3^+$

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Ans. C

Solution:

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Ion	Electronic configuration	Number of unpaired electrons
Cr ³⁺	[Ar] 3d ³	3
Ti ³⁺	[Ar] 3d ¹	1
Sc ³⁺	[Ar] 3d°	0
V ³⁺	[Ar] 3d ²	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. Ti³⁺
 - d. Fe³⁺
 - Ans. B
 - Solution;
 - Sc³⁺ 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. Ni³⁺
- 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) CrO₃ is an acidic oxide.

Reason (**R**) CrO₃ liberates CO₂ with Na₂CO₃.

- 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. CrO³
- d. Noneofthese

Ans. C

Solution

CrO - basic Cr²O³ - amphoteric CrO³ - Acidic. With the increasing oxidation number acid chracter and oxidising power increases