$\qquad$ DATE:- ..../...../.
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## * INSTRUCTION:- ATTEMT ALL QUESTION.

Q1. Which of the following pairs of compounds is isoelectronic and isostructural?
(a) $\mathrm{Tel}_{2}, \mathrm{XeF}_{2}$
(b) $\mathrm{IBr}_{2}^{-}, \mathrm{XeF}_{2}$
(c) $\mathrm{IF}_{3}, \mathrm{XeF}_{2}$
(d) $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}, \mathrm{XeF}_{2}$

Q2. The species, having bond angles of $120^{\circ}$ is:
(a) $\mathrm{ClF}_{3}$
(b) $\mathrm{NCl}_{3}$
(c) $\mathrm{BCl}_{3}$
(d) $\mathrm{PH}_{3}$

Q3. In the structure of $\mathrm{ClF}_{3}$, the number of lone pairs of electrons on central atom ' $\mathrm{Cl}^{\prime}$ ' is .
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(a) one
(b) two
(c) four
(d) three

Q4. Which one is the electron deficient compound?
(a) ICI
(b) $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
(c) $\mathrm{BCl}_{3}$
(d) $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}$

Q5. $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ exist, but $\mathrm{NCL}_{5}$ does not exist because
(a) Nitrogen has no vacant 2-d orbital
(b) $\mathrm{NCL}_{5}$ is unstable
(C) N -atom is much smaller than p
(d) Nitrogen is highly inert

Q6. Among the following species identify the isostructural pairs.
$\mathrm{NF}_{3}, \mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}, \mathrm{BF}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}, \mathrm{HN}_{3}$
(a) $\left[\mathrm{NF}_{3}, \mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}\right]$and $\left[\mathrm{BF}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}\right]$
(b) $\left[\mathrm{NF}_{3}, \mathrm{HN}_{3}\right]$ and $\left[\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-} \mathrm{BF}_{3}\right]$
(C) $\left[\mathrm{NF}_{3}, \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}\right]$and $\left[\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}, \mathrm{BF}_{3}\right]$
(d) $\left[\mathrm{NF}_{3}, \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}\right]$and $\left[\mathrm{HN}_{3}, \mathrm{BF}_{3}\right]$

Q7. Number of bonds in $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
(a) Two $\sigma$ and two $\pi$
(b) Two $\sigma$ and one $\pi$
(C) Two $\sigma$, two $\pi$ and one lone pair
(d) None of these

Q8. In an octahedral structure, the pair of $d$ orbitals involved in $d^{2} \boldsymbol{s} \boldsymbol{p}^{3}$ hybridization is.
(a) $d_{x^{2}}, d_{x z}$
(b) $d_{x y}, d_{y z}$
(c) $d_{x^{2}-y^{2}} d_{z^{2}}$
(d) $d_{x z}, d_{x^{2}-y^{2}}$

Q9. Among the compounds, $\mathrm{BF}_{3}, \mathrm{NCL}_{3}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$, and $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}$, identify the ones in which the central atom has the same type of hybridisation
(a) $\mathrm{BF}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{NCL}_{3}$
(b) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ and $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}$
(C) $\mathrm{NCl}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
(d) $\mathrm{NCl}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}$

Q10. The molecule of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ has $180^{\circ}$ bond angle. It can be explained on the basis of.
(a) $s p^{3}$ hybridisation
(b) $s p^{2}$ hybridisation
(C) $s p$ hybridisation
(d) $d^{2} s p 3$ hybridization

