

Topic :- Classification of Elements & Periodicity in Properties

- 1 (b)
Only p -orbitals give rise to σ -bond (head on overlapping) and π -bond (lateral overlapping).
- 2 (b)
Each has 22 electrons.
- 3 (b)
 $\text{BF}_3 : sp^2$ $\text{NO}_2^- : sp^2$ $\text{NH}_3 : sp^3$ $\text{NH}_2^- : sp^3$ $\text{H}_2\text{O} : sp^3$
- 4 (a)
Atomic and ionic radii increase from top to bottom in a group due to the inclusion of another shell at every step. Hence, Cs^+ ion will be the largest among given IA group ions (Na^+ , Li^+ and K^+).
- 5 (a)
Due to non-availability of d -orbitals, boron cannot expand its octet. Therefore, the maximum covalence of boron cannot exceed 4.
- 6 (b)
Larger anion is easily deformed (Follow Fajans' rule).
- 7 (b)
 ClO_3^- has sp^3 -hybridization with one lone pair of electron.
- 10 (c)
Silicon has the tendency to show covalent bonding because of higher IP values.
- 1 (b)
 $\text{BeCl}_2 - sp$; $\text{BF}_3 - sp^2$; $\text{NH}_3 - sp^3$; $\text{XeF}_2 - sp^3d$
- 12 (d)
He has $1s^2$ configuration.
- 13 (c)
 CO_2 is linear molecule.
- 14 (b)
Ionisation energies increase in a period on moving left to right while it decreases in a group on moving downward. The IE of Be is greater than B due to completely filled s -orbital. Hence, the order of IE is as
$$\text{Be} > \text{B} > \text{Li} > \text{Na}.$$
- 15 (d)

In inner transition elements, the differentiating electrons enter into $(6n - 2)f$ orbital. Therefore, these elements are also known as f -block elements.

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(c)

Ionic compounds conduct current in molten state.

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(a)

Difference of electronegativity > 1.7 produces ionic compound.

18

(c)

Ionic radii $\propto \frac{1}{Z_{\text{eff}}}$

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(d)

In sulphur, the excitation of np -electrons to nd -subshell gives rise to increase in number of unpaired electrons.

20

(b)

As the number of shells increases, ionic radii increases

PE

ANSWER-KEY

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	B	B	B	A	A	B	B	A	A	C
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	B	D	C	B	D	C	A	C	D	B

PE