

Subject : CHEMISTRY DPP No. : 10 Class: XIIth

Date:

Topic :- Coordination Compounds

1.	The IUPAC name of $Na_3[Co(0N0)_6]$ is: a) Sodium cobaltinitrite b) Sodium hexanitritocobaltate(III) c) Sodium hexanitrocobalt(III) d) Sodium hexanitritocobaltate(II)						
2.	CuSO ₄ decolourises on addition of KCN, the product is:						
		ı(CN) ₄] ^{3–}	c) Cu(CN) ₂	d) CuCN			
 4. 	Exchange of coordination groa) Ionization isomerism b) Ligand isomerism c) Hydration isomerism d) Geometrical isomerism The type of isomerism found is a) Chain	oup by a water mol	lecule in complex mol	,			
	b) Position c) Tautomerism d) None of these						
5.	The IUPAC name of the composition a) Butane-2-aldehyde b) 2-n		is c) 2-ethyl propanal	d) None of the above			
6.	Anisol is a product obtained for a) Coupling b) Eth	rom phenol by the nerification	e reaction known as: c) Oxidation	d) Esterification			
7.	7. Which of the following is diamagnetic in nature? a) $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$ b) $[NiCl_4]^{2-}$ c) $[Ni(CO)_4]$			d) $[MnCl_4]^{2-}$			
8.	Which is the strongest field lig a) CN b) NO	_	c) NH ₃	d) en			

9.	Nitrobenzene on reduction with Zn and aq . NH ₄ Cl gives: a) Aniline b) Nitrosobenzene c) N -phenyl hydroxylamine d) Hydrazobenzene					
10.	The IUPAC name of $[Co(NH_3)_5 ONO]^{2+}$ ion is a) Pentaammine nitrito cobalt (IV) ion c) Pentaammine nitrito cobalt (III) ion		b) Pentaammine nitro cobalt (III) ion d) Pentaammine nitro cobalt (IV) ion			
11.	The compound which does not show paramagn a) NO_2 b) NO		netism is c) [Ag(NH ₃) ₂]Cl	d)[Cu(NH ₃) ₄ Cl ₂]		
12.	Which of the following is expected to undergo nitration more easily and readily to furnish the corresponding nitro derivatives employing the usual nitrating mixture? a) C_6H_6 b) $C_6H_5NO_2$ c) $C_6H_5CH_3$ d) $C_6H_5 \cdot CCl_3$					
13.	The number of unpaired a) 4 and 4	d electrons calculated in b) 0 and 2	n [Co(NH ₃) ₆] ³⁺ and [Co(c) 2 and 4	$[F_6]^{3-}$ are d) 0 and 4		
14.	The IUPAC name of	H is				
	a) 4-hydroxy amino ben	zen <mark>e car</mark> boxylic acid	b) 4-(N-hydroxy) imin	o benzene carboxylic		
	c) 4-hydroxy imino cyclohexanoic acid		acid d) 4-(N-hydroxy) imino cyclohexane-1 -carboxylic acid			
15.			d K ₂ [Zn(OH) ₄] is b) Dipotassium tetrahydroxo(II) d) Potassium tetrahydroxozincate (III)			
16.	Arrange in order of decreasing trend towards S_E reactions, Chlorobenzene, Benzene, Anilium chloride, Toluene: I. (II) (IV)					
	a) II $> I > III > IV$	b) III $> I > II > IV$	c) IV $> II < I > III$	d)I > II > III > IV		
4 -	m 1	.1 1.1 1	1 1 1.1 1.1 1.1	1 11		

- 17. Toluene is nitrated and the resulting product is reduced with tin and hydrochloric acid. The product so obtained is diazotised and then heated with cuprous bromide. The reaction mixture so formed contains:
 - a) Mixture of *o* and *m*-bromotoluenes

- b) Mixture of o- and p-bromotoluenes
- c) Mixture of *o* and *p*-dibromobenzenes
- d) Mixture of *o* and *p*-bromoanilines
- 18. A positive carbylamine test is given by:
 - a) *N*,*N*-dimethylaniline
 - b) 2,4-dimethylaniline
 - c) *N*-methyl-*o*-methylaniline
 - d) p-methyl benzylamine
- 19. CN⁻ is strong field ligand. This is due to the fact that
 - a) It carries negative charge
 - b) It is a pseudohalide
 - c) It can accept electrons from metal species
 - d) It forms high spin complexes with metal species.
- 20. Which of the following is not true for ligand metal complex?
 - a) Highly charged ligand forms strong bond
 - b) Greater the ionization potential of central metal, the stronger is the bond
 - c) Larger the permanent dipole moment of ligand, the more stable is the bond
 - d) Larger the ligand, the more stable is the metal-ligand bond