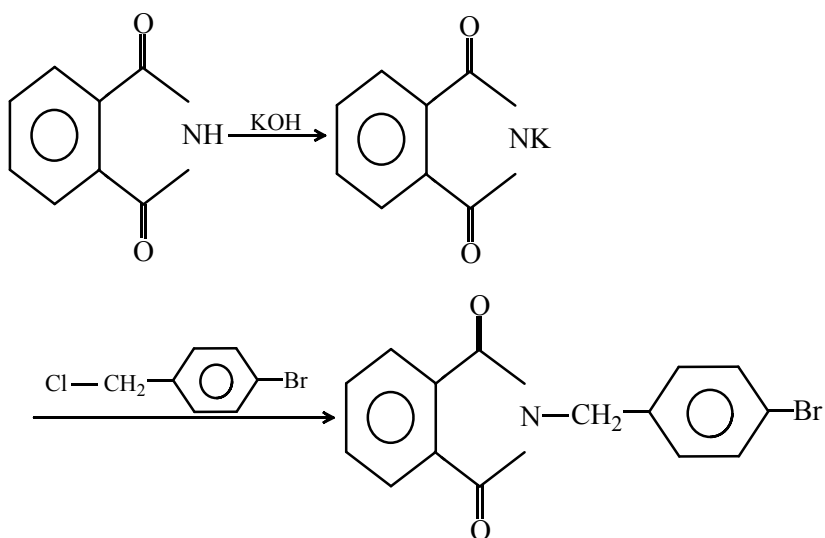


### Topic :- Coordination Compounds

- 1 (a)  
According to Werner's theory, only those ions are precipitated which are attached to the metal atoms with ionic bonds and are present outside the coordination sphere.  
$$[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_4 \rightleftharpoons \text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{4+} + 4\text{Cl}^-$$
- 2 (d)  
It is a fact.
- 3 (d)  
In acidic solution, proton coordinate with ammonia to form  $\text{NH}_4^+$ .  $\text{NH}_4^+$  does not act as ligand because nitrogen atom has no lone pair of electrons which it can donate to metal atom.
- 4 (d)  
Disubstituted cyclic compounds and disubstituted alkenes show geometrical isomerism.
- 5 (d)  
 $\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+$  has  $sp$ -hybridization and linear complex.
- 7 (a)  
**The replacement of Cl is due to the formation of stable benzyl carbocation. Alternatively Cl is present in side chain and thus replaced whereas Br is attached in benzene nucleus.**

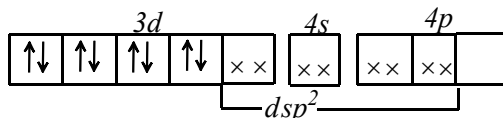


8

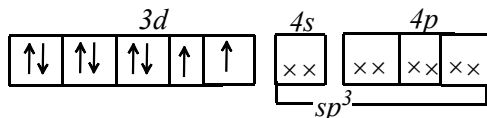
**(d)**

The electronic configuration of Ni in  $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$ ,  $[\text{Ni}(\text{Cl})_4]^{2-}$  and  $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$  are:

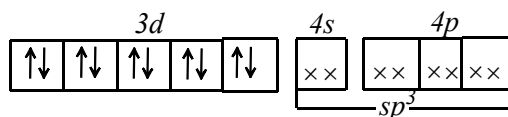
$\text{Ni}^{2+}$  in  $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$ :



$\text{Ni}^{2+}$  in  $[\text{Ni}(\text{Cl}_4)]^{2-}$ :



Ni in  $[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]$ :



9

**(b)**

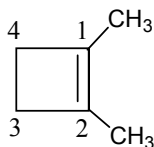
Replacement of  $\text{N}_2\text{Cl}$  by halogen atom of  $\text{CuX} - \text{HX}$  from benzene diazonium chloride is called Sandmeyer's reaction.

10

**(c)**

Optical isomerism is shown by the type  $[\text{M}(\text{AA})\text{X}_2\text{Y}_2]$ ,  $[\text{M}(\text{AA})_3]$ ,  $[\text{M}(\text{AA})_2\text{X}_2]$

11

**(d)**

1,2-dimethyl cyclobut-1-ene

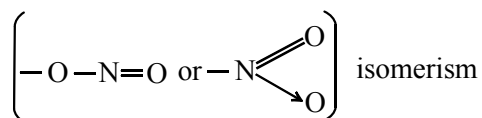
12

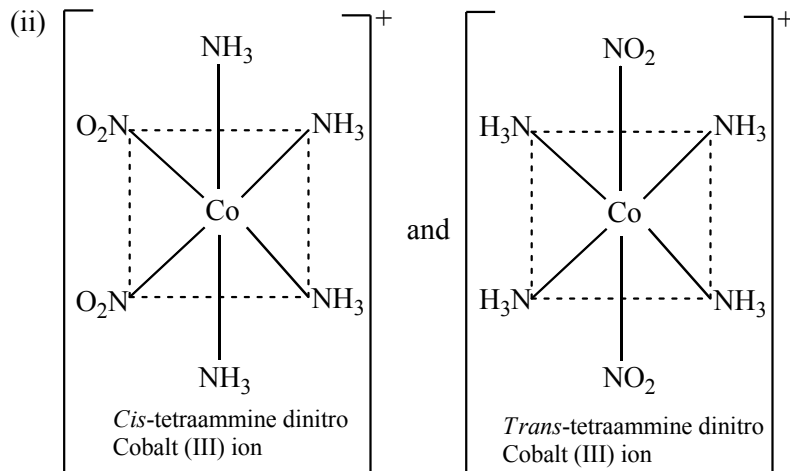
**(b)**

14

**(d)**

(i)  $-\text{NO}_2$  can show linkage





(iii) Also  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{NO}_2)_2]\text{Cl}$  has its ionisation isomer as  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{NO}_2\text{Cl}]\text{NO}_2$ .

15

(d)

Complex	Hybridization
$[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]$	$sp^3$
$[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]^{2-}$	$dsp^2$
$[\text{CoF}_6]^{3-}$	$sp^3d^2$
$[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$	$d^2sp^3$

16

(d)

2, 4, 6-trinitrophenol is known as picric acid, an explosive.

17

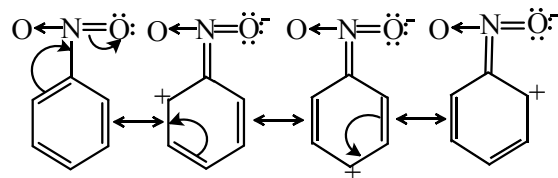
(c)

It is a fact.

19

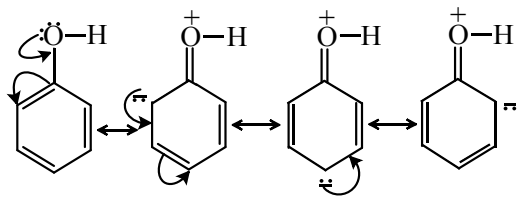
(b)

OH gp., an *o*- and *p*-directing group activates ring for reactions. The presence of *m*-directing groups in benzene nucleus simply decreases electron density at *o*- and *p*-, whereas no change in electron density at *m*-position is noticed.



On the contrary *o*- and *p*-directing groups in nucleus increases the electron density at *o*- and *p*-position.

Thus, presence of *o*- and *p*-directing groups provide seats for  $S_E$  reactions or activates the ring, whereas presence of *m*-directing groups does not activate the ring and thus, deactivate the ring for  $S_E$  reactions



20

(a)

If magnetic moment is zero the species should not have unpaired electrons.

PE

<b>ANSWER-KEY</b>										
<b>Q.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Q.</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>

**PE**