

# **Daily Practice Problems**

### NEET CHEMISTRY

### Topic :- coordination compounds

- Q.1 The number of water molecule in Mohr's salt -(1)7 (2)5 (3)6 (4)8
- Q.2 Which metal is present in brass, bronze and german silver -(1) Mg (2) Al (3) Cu (4) Zn
- Q.3 Which of the following metal react readily with water (1) Copper (2) Nickel
  (3) Sodium (4) Silver
- Q.4 Amongest  $\text{TiF}_{6}^{2-}$ ,  $\text{CoF}_{6}^{-3}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_{2}\text{Cl}_{2}$  and  $\text{NiCl}_{4}^{-2}$ colourless compound is -(1)  $\text{Cu}_{2}\text{Cl}_{2}$  &  $\text{NiCl}_{4}^{-2}$  (2)  $\text{TiF}_{6}^{-3}$  and  $\text{CoF}_{6}^{-3}$ (3)  $\text{CoF}_{6}^{-3}$  and  $\text{NiCl}_{4}^{-2}$  (4)  $\text{TiF}_{6}^{-2}$  and  $\text{Cu}_{2}\text{Cl}_{2}$
- Q.5 General formula of metal carbonyl is  $M(CO)_x$ (M = metal, x = 4). Metal is bonded with -

(1) Oxygen(2) Carbon(3) both(4) Triple bond of CO

- **Q.6** Geometrical isomer of  $[Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_2]$  are -(1)2 (2) 1 (3)4 (4) 3
- Q.7 Mercury alone is liquid metal at 0°C due to (1) Weak metallic attraction
  (2) High IP
  (3) High vapour pressure
  (4) 1 & 2 both
- Q.9 Which of the following molecule or ions is a bidentate ligand? (1)  $C_2O_4^{2-}$  (2)  $Br_2^+$ (3)  $CH_3NH_2$  (4)  $CH_3-C \equiv N$

Q.11	General electronic configur	raton of transition element					
	$(1) ns^2 (n-1) d^{1-10}$	$(2) ns^{2}((n-1)d^{10})$					
	$(1) \ln s (\ln - 1) u$ (3) ns <sup>1</sup>	$(4) \text{ ns}^2 \text{ np}^5$					
	(5)113	(4) 113 11p					
Q.12	Electronic configuration e +3 oxidation state is [Ar]						
	be -						
	(1)25	(2) 26					
	(3)22	(4) 19					
Q.13	Which of the following known as white vitriol?	following compounds is					
	(1)ZnSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	(2) CaSO <sub>4</sub> .2H,O					
	$(3) \text{Na}_{2}\text{SO}_{4}.7\text{H}_{2}^{2}\text{O}$	$(4) \operatorname{MgSO}_{4}^{4}.7 \operatorname{H}_{2}^{2} O$					
Q.14	$K_2 Cr_2 O_7$ on heating with a	aqueous NaOH -					
	$(1) CrO_4^{-2}$	$(2) \operatorname{Cr}(OH)_{3}$					
	$(3) \operatorname{Cr}_{2} \operatorname{O}_{7}^{4}$	(4) Cr(OH),					
	$(0) Or_2 O_7$	$(1) \operatorname{cr}(\operatorname{orr})_2$					
Q.15	A complex compound of	of cobalt has molecular					
	formula containing five N						
		5					
	group and two chlorine atom for one cobalt atom. One mole of this compound produces three moles						
	_	-					
	of ion in aqueous solution. On reaction with excess of AgNO <sub>3</sub> solution two moles of AgCl get						
	precipitated. The ionic for						
	(1) [Co(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> Cl] NH <sub>3</sub> C						
	(2) [Co(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> Cl] ClNO <sub>2</sub>						
	(3) [Co(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> ]Cl <sub>2</sub>						
	$(4) [Co(NH_3)_5(NO_2)Cl]Cl$						
0.1(	T (1 ) 1T '4 '						
<b>O.16</b>	In the compound Lithium	tetra-hvdridoaluminate.					

Q.16 In the compound Lithium tetra-hydridoaluminate, the ligand is -(1) H (2) H<sup>+</sup>

(3) H⁻	(4) F-

Q.17 Which of the following compound, on reaction with NaOH and Na<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, gives yellow colour?

(1) Zn(OH) <sub>2</sub>	$(2)Al(OH)_{3}$
$(3) \operatorname{Cr}(OH)_{3}$	(4) CaCO <sub>3</sub>

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Q.19 Which of the following is react with AgCl?

(1)KCN	$(2) NH_4OH$
$(3) \operatorname{Na}_2 \operatorname{S}_2 \operatorname{O}_3$	(4)All

- Q.20 The concentration of ZnCl<sub>2</sub> solution will change when it placed in a container which is made of -(1)Al (2)Cu (3)Ag (4)None
- Q.21 Number of isomers of  $[Pt(NH_3)_4][CuCl_4]$  complex are -(1)2 (2)3 (3)4 (4)5
- Q.22 Which of the following gives colour with water -

$(1) Cu^{+}$	$(2) \operatorname{Cr}^{3+}$
(3) Na <sup>+</sup>	(4) None

- Q.23 Maximum oxidation state will be of-(1) La (2) Gd (3) Eu (4) Am
- **Q.24** The IUPAC name of  $[Co(NH_3)_3ClBrNO_2]$  will be -
  - (1) Triamminebromochloronitrocobaltate (III)
  - (2) Triamminebromochloronitrocobalt (III)
  - (3) Triamminebromonitrochlorocabalt (III)
  - (4) Triamminenitrochlorocobalt (III)
- Q.25 Which one of the following shows maximum paramagnetic character? (1) [Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup> (2) [Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>4-</sup> (3) [Cr(HO)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3+</sup> (4) [Cu(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>2+</sup>
- Q.26 Cr in  $[Cr(NH_3)_6]Br_3$  has number of unpaired electron -(1)4 (2)3 (3)1 (4)2
- **Q.27** Which of the following compound is coloured and has unpaired electron -(1)  $\text{CuF}_2$  (2)  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ (3)  $\text{KMnO}_4$  (4)  $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$
- Q.28 FeCr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> reacts with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> gives the product -

(1)Na <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub>	(2)Na <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>
$(3) \operatorname{Fe}_{3}O_{4}$	(4) FeO

**Q.29** Oxidation state of osmium (Os)  $OsO_4$  is -

(1)+4	(2)+6
(3)+7	(4)+8

- **Q.30** In quantitative analysis of second group in lab.,  $H_2S$  gas is passed in acidic medium for ppt. When  $Cu^{+2}$  and  $Cd^{+2}$  react with KCN, than in which of the following condition, ppt will not be formed due to relative stability -
  - (1)  $K_2[Cu(CN)_4]$  More stable  $K_2[Cd(CN)_4]$  - Less stable (2)  $K_2[Cu(CN)_4]$  - Less stable  $K_2[Cd(CN)_4]$  - More stable (3)  $K_3[Cu(CN)_4]$  - More stable  $K_2[Cd(CN)_4]$  - Less stable (4)  $K_3[Cu(CN)_4]$  - Less stable  $K_3[Cd(CN)_4]$  - More stable

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## ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	3	3	3	4	2	1	4	4	1	1
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	4	1
Que.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	3	2	4	2	3	2	1	1	4	3

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