

REMEDIAL TEST CLASS XII
CHEMISTRY TOPIC P AND D BLOCK ELEMENTS

M.M. 50 QUES. NO. 1-10 -1 MARK QUES. NO. 11-20 -2 MARK QUES. NO. 21-25 -3 MARK QUES. NO. 26 -5 MARK

1. Which type of cation are capable of replacing aluminum in alums
2. SiF_6^{-2} is known but SiCl_6^{-2} is not?
3. Are all the five bonds in PCl_5 are same?
4. Why does Sulphur in Vapour state exhibit paramagnetic behavior?
5. Deduce the molecular shape of BrF_3 on the basis of VSEPR theory?
6. Why Scandium is transition element but Zinc not?
7. Why do transition elements exhibits higher enthalpies of atomization?
8. Evaluate the magnetic moment of a divalent ion in aqueous solution if its atomic number is 25
9. What is meant by disproportionation reaction of an oxidation state?
10. Why are Mn^{+2} compounds are more stable than Fe^{2+} towards oxidation to +3 oxidation state
11. Name the chief ore of iron. How is the pig iron converted to steel? Describe any one method of steel making in brief
12. What is lanthanide contraction and its consequences?
13. Describe the chemistry of three stages of photography?
14. Describe the preparation of KMnO_4 How does the acidified permanganate solution reacts with i. Iron(III) ions ii. Sulphur dioxide
15. Compare the chemistry of actinide with that of the lanthanides with special reference to :a. Electronic configuration b. Oxidation state
16. What are silicones. How are they manufactured
17. How is Lithium Aluminum Hydride prepared? What is its important use.
18. State the difference in properties and structure of red and white phosphorous
19. Calculate the volume of 0.1 M NaOH solution required to neutralize the solution produced by dissolving 1.1 gram of P_4O_6 in water.
20. How are XeO_3 and XeOF_4 prepared. Describe their molecular shapes.
21. Describe the method for the isolation of elemental phosphorous from $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$.
22. Describe the contact process for the manufacture of sulfuric acid
23. Write the balanced equation for the following :
 - a. $\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow$
 - b. $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow$
 - c. $\text{P}_4 + \text{KOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow$
24. Arrange the following in the order of property indicated:
 - a. $\text{F}_2, \text{Cl}_2, \text{Br}_2, \text{I}_2$ - increasing bond energy
 - b. $\text{HF}, \text{HCl}, \text{HBr}, \text{HI}$ - Increasing acid strength
 - c. $\text{M-F}, \text{M-Cl}, \text{M-Br}, \text{M-I}$ - decreasing ionic character
25. How would you prepare
 - a. Cl_2 gas in the laboratory
 - b. HF from CaF_2 c. Br_2 from sea water
26. Explain
 - a. Transition metals are used as alloys e. Transition metal ions are coloured
 - b. Transition metal are used as catalyst
 - c. Trimethyl ammine is pyramidal but trisilyl ammine is planar
 - d. H_2O is liquid but H_2S is gas