

## Hybridisation






- (a)  $NH_3, (BF_4)^{-1}$   
 (b)  $(NH_4)^+, BF_3$   
 (c)  $NH_3, BF_4$   
 (d)  $(NH_2)^{-1}, BF_3$
111. A square planar complex is formed by hybridisation of which atomic orbitals  
 (a)  $s, p_x, p_y, d_{yz}$   
 (b)  $s, p_x, p_y, d_{x^2-y^2}$   
 (c)  $s, p_x, p_y, d_{z^2}$   
 (d)  $s, p_y, p_z, d_{xy}$
112. In benzene, all the six C–C bonds have the same length because of  
 (a) Tautomerism  
 (b)  $sp^2$  hybridisation  
 (c) Isomerism  
 (d) Inductive effect
113. The bond energies of H–H and Cl–Cl are  $430 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  and  $242 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  respectively,  $\Delta H_t$  for HCl is  $91 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ . The bond energy of HCl will be  
 (a)  $427 \text{ kJ}$   
 (b)  $766 \text{ kJ}$   
 (c)  $285 \text{ kJ}$   
 (d)  $245 \text{ kJ}$
114. Which of the following has  $dsp^2$  hybridization  
 (a)  $NiCl_4^{2-}$   
 (b)  $SCl_4$
115. Which one of the following is a planar molecule  
 (a)  $NH_4^+$   
 (b)  $H_3O^+$   
 (c)  $BCl_3$   
 (d)  $PCl_3$
116. Which one of the following is a correct set with respect to molecule, hybridisation and shape  
 (a)  $BeCl_2, sp^2$ , linear  
 (b)  $BeCl_2, sp^2$ , triangular planar  
 (c)  $BCl_3, sp^2$ , triangular planar  
 (d)  $BCl_3, sp^3$ , tetrahedral
117. Which of the following compounds doesn't have linear structure  
 (a)  $CO_2$   
 (b)  $SO_2$   
 (c)  $BeCl_2$   
 (d)  $C_2H_2$
118. Which of the following bonds require the largest amount of bond energy to dissociate the atom concerned  
 (a) H–H bond in  $H_2$   
 (b) C–C bond in  $CH_4$   
 (c) N≡N bond in  $N_2$   
 (d) O=O bond in  $O_2$   
 (e) C–C bond in ethane



120. The percentage s-character of the hybrid orbitals in methane, ethene and ethyne are respectively
- (a) 25, 33, 50      (b) 25, 50, 75  
(c) 50, 75, 100      (d) 10, 20, 40

