CHAPTER - 15

THE p-BLOCK ELEMENTS (Group 13-18)

- 1. 4 Order of electronegativity: Al < Ga < In < TI < B
- 2. 4 Stability of +1 oxidation state increases down the group due to inert pair effect
- 3. 3 Ga has high boiling point and low melting point, thus used in high temperature thermometer
- 4. 4 Pbl, does not exist as Pb is less stable in the +4 oxidation state and Pb-I bond is less stable
- 5. 2 Order of bond energy is C-C > Si-Si > Ge-Ge > Sn-Sn
- 6. 4 Allotrope Hybridisation

Graphite sp2

Fullerene sp2

Diamond sp3

- N–N single bond is less stable than P–P single bond. Thus catenation tendency is weaker in nitrogen
- 8. 2 P₂O₃ acidic

As₂O₃, Sb₂O₃ - amphoteric

Bi₂O₃ - predominantly basic

- 9. 1 Ease of formation is in the order, NH₃ > PH₃ > AsH₃ > SbH₃ > BiH₃
- 10. 3 $H_2O < H_2S < H_2Se < H_2Te$: reducing nature

H,S < H,Se < H,Te < H,O: order of B.Pt.

 $H_2S_2O_7$

$$H_2S_2O_8$$

H₂SO:

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- 12. 3 Down the group, stability of hexafluorides decreases
- 13. 2 CCI₄, NF₃ and SF₆ are not readily hydrolysed due to non-availability of d-orbitals or steric reasons.
- 14. 2 Reaction of iodine with water is non-spontaneous
- 15. 3 Due to small size, F- has high hydration enthalpy and F-F bond has low dissociation enthalpy
- Order of boiling point is, HF > HI > HBr > HCI
- 17. 2 Bond enthalpy follows the order, $Cl_2 > Br_2 > F_2 > I_2$
- 18. 4 Xe and Rn are the rarest elements of the group

20. 3
$$2XeF_2 \xrightarrow{2H_2O} 2Xe + 4HF + O_2$$

 $XeF_6 \xrightarrow{3H_2O} XeO_3 + 6HF$

- 21. 5 Boron has the highest first ionisation enthalpy
- 22. 4 Pb4+ is oxidising in nature
- 23. 60 Bond angles in P₄ are 60°

25. 2 Complexes (3), (4) do not exist