11.

CHEMICAL BONDING

Cordinate covalent compounds are formed by

[CPMT 1990, 94]

- (a) Transfer of electrons
- (b) Sharing of electrons
- (c) Donation of electrons
- (d) None of these process
- 2. In the coordinate valency

[CPMT 1989]

- (a) Electrons are equally shared by the atoms
- (b) Electrons of one atom are shared with two atoms
- (c) Hydrogen bond is formed
- (d) None of the above
- Which of the following contains a coordinate covalent bond

[MNR 1990; IIT 1986]

- (a) N_2O_5
- (b) $BaCl_2$
- (c) HCl
- (d) H_2O
- 4. A coordinate bond is formed when an atom in a molecule has [CBSE PMT 1992]
 - (a) Electric charge on it
 - (b) All its valency electrons shared
 - (c) A single unshared electron
 - (d) One or more unshared electron pair
- 5. Which has a coordinate bond

[RPMT 1997]

- (a) SO_3^{2-}
- (b) CH₄
- (c) *CO*₂
- (d) NH_3
- **6.** The compound containing co-ordinate bond is

Example 21.1[AFMC 1999; Pb. CET 2002]

(a) O_3

- (b) SO_3
- (c) H_2SO_4
- (d) All of these
- **7.** Which forms a crystal of *NaCl*

[CPMT 1972; NCERT 1976; DPMT 1996]

- (a) NaCl molecules
- (b) Na^+ and Cl^- ions
- (c) Na and Cl atoms
- (d) None of the above
- **8.** When sodium and chlorine reacts then [NCERT 1973]
 - (b) Energy is released and a covalent bond is formed
 - (c) Energy is absorbed and ionic bond is formed

(a) Energy is released and ionic bond is formed

- (d) Energy is absorbed and covalent bond is formed
- Which one is least ionic in the following compounds
 [CPMT 1976; BHU 1998]
 - (a) AgCl
- (b) KCl
- (c) $BaCl_2$
- (d) $CaCl_2$
- 10. The electronic configuration of four elements L, P, Q and R are given in brackets

$$L(1s^2, 2s^2 2p^4), Q(1s^2, 2s^2 2p^6, 3s^2 3p^5)$$

$$P(1s^2, 2s^2 2p^6, 3s^1), R(1s^2, 2s^2 2p^6, 3s^2)$$

The formulae of ionic compounds that can be formed between these elements are [NCERT 1983]

(a) L_2P , RL, PQ and R_2Q (b) LP, RL, PQ and RQ

- (c) P_2L , RL, PQ and RQ_2 (d) LP, R_2L , P_2Q and RQ
- Electrovalent compound's

[MP PMT 1984]

- (a) Melting points are low
- (b) Boiling points are low
- (c) Conduct current in fused state
- (d) Insoluble in polar solvent
- 12. A electrovalent compound is made up of

[CPMT 1978, 81; MNR 1979]

- (a) Electrically charged molecules
- (b) Neutral molecules
- (c) Neutral atoms
- (d) Electrically charged atoms or group of atoms
- 13. Electrovalent bond formation depends on
 - (a) Ionization energy
- (b) Electron affinity
- (c) Lattice energy
- (d) All the three above
- 14. In the following which substance will have highest boiling point [NCERT 1973; MP PMT 1990]
 - (a) He

- (b) CsF
- (c) NH_3
- (d) CHCl₃
- 15. An atom of sodium loses one electron and chlorine atom accepts one electron. This result the formation of sodium chloride molecule. This type of molecule will be

[MP PMT 1987]

- (a) Coordinate
- (b) Covalent
- (c) Electrovalent
- (d) Matallic bond
- **16.** Formula of a metallic oxide is *MO*. The formula of its phosphate will be [CPMT 1986, 93]
 - (a) $M_2(PO_4)_2$
- (b) $M(PO_4)$
- (c) M_2PO_4
- (d) $M_3(PO_4)_2$
- 17. From the following which group of elements easily forms cation
 - (a) F, Cl, Br
- (b) Li, Na, K
- (c) O, S, Se
- (d) N, P, As
- 18. Which type of compounds show high melting and boiling points [CPMT 1996]
 - (a) Electrovalent compounds
 - (b) Covalent compounds
 - (c) Coordinate compounds
 - (d) All the three types of compounds have equal melting and boiling points
- 19. Lattice energy of an ionic compound depends upon

[AIEEE 2005]

- (a) Charge on the ion only
- (b) Size of the ion only
- (c) Packing of ions only
- (d) Charge on the ion and size of the ion
- 20. The values of electronegativity of atoms A and B are 1.20 and 4.0 respectively. The percentage of ionic character of A B bond is [MP PET 2003]
 - (a) 50 %
- (b) 43 %
- (c) 55.3 %
- (d) 72.24%

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