	INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR		
Class: XI	DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE 2021-22 SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY		Date of completion: IV week of September, 2021
Worksheet No: 04 with answers	TOPIC: CHEMICAL BONDING AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE		Note: A4 FILE FORMAT
NAME OF THE ST	TUDENT	CLASS & SEC:	ROLL NO.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.	What is the formal charge of carbon in carbon monoxide?			
	i) 0	ii) +1	iii) -1	iv) +2
2.	There are electrons around sulphur in SF ₆ .			
	i) 8	ii) 10	iii) 6	iv) 12
3.	The energy required to completely separate one mole of a solid ionic compound into gaseous constituent ions is called			
	i) Lattice en	thalpy	ii) Ionisation enthalpy	
	iii) Electron	gain enthalpy	iv) Bond dissociation enthalpy	
4.	Isoelectronic molecules and ions have identical bond orders. What is the bond order of F_2 and O_2 ^{2–} ?			
	i) 1	ii) 1.5		
	iii) 2	iv) 3		
5.	Identify the non-polar molecule from the following.			
	i) NH ₃		ii) BF ₃	
	iii) NF ₃		iv) H ₂ O	

6.	Among alkali metal chlorides, the most covalent compound is	
	i) LiCl	ii) NaCl
	iii) KCl	iv) RbCl
7.	Which of the following cations has most polarizing power?	
	i) Na ⁺	ii) Mg ²⁺
	iii) K ⁺	iv) Ca ²⁺
8.	Identify the molecule which	is not linear.
	i) CO ₂	ii) BeCl ₂
	iii) H ₂ S	iv) HgCl ₂
9.	Hybridisation in NH ₃ is	
	i) sp	ii) sp ²
	iii) sp ³	iv) sp ³ d
10.	Which of the following diatomic molecules is paramagnetic in nature?	
	i) H ₂	ii) N ₂

iii) He₂

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

iv) O₂

Lewis concept is unable to explain the shapes of molecules. This theory provides a simple procedure to predict the shapes of covalent molecules. Sidgwick and Powell in 1940, proposed a simple theory based on the repulsive interactions of the electron pairs in the valence shell of the atoms. It was further developed and redefined by Nyholm and Gillespie. The shape of a molecule depends upon the number of valence shell electron pairs (bonded or nonbonded) around the central atom.

11. Arrange the following molecules in the increasing order of bond angle.

BeCl₂, BCl₃, CH₄

- 12. Write the decreasing order of repulsive interaction of electron pairs.
- **13.** ClF_3 has bent T shape. Explain.
- 14. Predict the bond angle and shape of CCl₄.

<u>Assertion – Reasoning Questions</u>

15. Assertion: PCl₅ has trigonal bipyramidal shape.

Reason: There are 4 bond pairs and 1 lone pair around phosphorus in PCl₅.

- a) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c) Assertion is correct, but reason is wrong statement.
- d) d) Assertion is wrong, but reason is correct statement.
- **16.** Assertion: He₂ molecule is unstable and does not exist.

Reason: Bond order of He₂ is zero.

- a) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c) Assertion is correct, but reason is wrong statement.
- d) Assertion is wrong, but reason is correct statement.
- **17. Assertion**: O₂ molecule is paramagnetic in nature.

Reason: Bond order of O_2 is two.

a) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

- b) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c) Assertion is correct, but reason is wrong statement.
- d) Assertion is wrong, but reason is correct statement.

18. Assertion: KBr is more covalent than KI. **Reason**: Due to the larger size of I⁻, more polarization takes place in KI.

- a) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c) Assertion is correct, but reason is wrong statement.
- d) Assertion is wrong, but reason is correct statement.

Question – Answer Type:

19.	Define bond order. What is the bond order of N_2 ?	1
20.	Which is stronger; Sigma bond (σ) or Pi bond (π)? Give reason.	1
21.	Define Hybridisation. What is the hybridisation in BeCl ₂ ?	2
22.	Which is more polar, NF ₃ or NH ₃ ? Explain.	2
23.	Draw the resonance structures of CO_3^{2-}	2
24.	Write the three conditions for the combination of atomic orbitals in Molecular orbital theory.	3
25.	Draw the Lewis structures of:	3
	i) CN^{-} ii) NO_{2}^{-} iii) O_{3}	

ANSWERS

1.	iii) -1
2.	iv) 12
3.	i) Lattice enthalpy
4.	i) 1
5.	ii) BF ₃
6.	i) LiCl
7.	ii) Mg ²⁺
8.	iii) H ₂ S
9.	iii) sp ³
10.	iv) O ₂
11.	$CH_4 < BCl_3 < BeCl_2$
12.	Lone pair – Lone pair > Lone pair – Bond pair > Bond pair – Bond pair
13.	Two lone pairs are at equatorial positions. Due to lp-lp and lp-bp repulsions, the most stable shape is bent T.
14.	109.5 ^{<i>o</i>} , Tetrahedral.
15.	c) Assertion is correct, but reason is wrong statement.
16.	a) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
17.	b) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
18.	d) Assertion is wrong, but reason is correct statement.
19.	Bond order is the number of bonds between the two atoms in a molecule.
	Bond order of N ₂ is 3
20.	Sigma bond is stronger than pi bond as extend of atomic orbital overlapping is more in sigma bond.
21.	Hybridisation is the process of intermixing of the orbitals of slightly different energies so as to redistribute their energies, resulting in the formation of new set of orbitals of equivalent energies and shape. Hybridisation in BeCl ₂ is sp.

22.	In the case of NH ₃ , the orbital dipole due to lone pair is in the same direction as the resultant dipole moment of the N – H bonds, whereas in NF ₃ , the orbital dipole is in the direction opposite to the resultant dipole moment of the three N–F bonds.
23.	
24.	i) The combining atomic orbitals must have the same or nearly the same energy.ii) The combining atomic orbitals must have the same symmetry about the molecular axis.
	iii) The combining atomic orbitals must overlap to the maximum extent.
25.	i) Θ ii) $\cdot:C \equiv N:$ ii) $-:O \cdot N = O$ iii) $\cdot:O \cdot O \cdot O$ iii) $\cdot O \cdot O \cdot O$

Prepared by Mr. Anoop Stephen	Checked by: HOD - SCIENCE
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