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# **Coordinate Covalent Bond**

#### 1. The bond formed between a lewis acid and a lewis base is 1. Ionic Bond 2. Covalent bond **3.Dative Bond** 4.Hydrogen bond 2. According to octet rule SO<sub>3</sub> contains -----number of dative bonds 1)12)23) 3 4)43. Co ordinate covalent compounds dissolve more in 1) Polar solvents 2) Non Polar Solvents 4) Water Only 3) Both 1 and 2 4. Co-ordinate covalent bond is formed by 2. Sharing of electrons 1. Transfer of electrons 4. None of these processes 3. Donation of electrons 5. NH<sub>4</sub> CN contains 2. Covalent bond 1. ionic bond 3. Dative bond 4. All 6. Dative bond is not present in 1. BF3 2. N<sub>2</sub>O 3. BCl<sub>3</sub> 4. B<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub> 7. BF3 forms an adduct with NH3 because 1. Nitrogen has high electro negativity.

- 2. Boron has high electro negativity.
- 3. Boron has an empty p-Orbital and Nitrogen has lone pair of electrons.
- 4. Boron has electro positive nature.

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## 8. In the coordinate covalency 1. Electrons are equally shared by the atoms 2. Electrons of one atom are shared between the two atoms 3. Hydrogen bond is formed 4. None of the above 9. Molecule having maximum number of dative bonds is 3. Al<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub> 2. NH<sub>4</sub>+ 1. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 4. $B_3N_3H_6$ 10. In potassium ferrocyanide, the nature of bond between iron and cyanide ions is 3. Dative Bond 4. Polar Bond 1. Ionic Bond 2. Covalent Bond 11. When a cation gets hydrated, normally the bond formed between cation and water molecule is 3. Covalent bond 4. Hydrogen bond 1. Dative bond 2. Ionic bond 12. The type of bonds present in CuSO<sub>4</sub>.5H<sub>2</sub>O are 1) Coordination only 2) Covalent and Co-ordinate only 3) Covalent, Co-ordinate and ionic only 4) Covalent, Co-ordinate, ionic and hydrogen bond 13. The type of bonds present in NH<sub>4</sub>Cl are

2) Covalent 3) Coordinate Covalent 4) All the above

1) Ionic



- B) Coordinate covalent compounds dissolve more in non polar solvents.
- C) Coordinate covalent compounds are not electrical conductors.

#### The wrong statement (s)

	1) A only	2) B only	3) C only	4) None									
15.	Which of the following has no dative bond?												
	1) <sup>NO<sub>3</sub></sup>	2) <sup>NO</sup> <sub>2</sub>	3) <sup>NH</sup> <sup>+</sup> <sub>4</sub>	4) <i>H</i> <sup>+</sup> <sub>3</sub> <i>O</i>									
16.	5. The type of bond present in $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$												
	1) Ionic	2) Covalent	3) Coordinate	4) All the above									
17.	$NH_3 + BF_3 \rightarrow NH_3BF_3$ , based on equation which of the following statement is true												
	i) In BF <sub>3</sub> , hybridization changes from $sp^2$ to $sp^3$												
	ii) In NH3, hybridization has no change												
	iii) In NH3, bond angle increases												
	iv) In BF3, bond angle has no change												
	1) i and ii are correc	x x	2) i, ii and iii are corr	, ii and iii are correct									
	3) i, ii and iv are co	rrect	4) All are correct	are correct									
18. The species in which there is no dative bond is													
	1) KNC	2) <sup><i>H</i><sup>+</sup><sub>3</sub>O</sup>	3) CO	4) NH3									

**19.** The change in hybridization of central atom during the formation of hydronium ion from water molecule

1) sp<sup>2</sup> to sp<sup>3</sup> 2) sp to sp<sup>2</sup> 3) sp<sup>3</sup> to sp<sup>2</sup> 4) No change

20. Which of the following can accept an electron pair in the formation of dative bond?

<ul><li>a) NH<sub>3</sub></li><li>1) a and b</li></ul>		<ul><li>b) AlCl<sub>3</sub></li><li>2) b and c</li></ul>				<ul><li>c) CH<sub>4</sub></li><li>3) c and d</li></ul>			d) BF3		
									4) b and d		
				KEY	Y		•	2	con		
1) 3	2) 2	3) 2	4) 2	5) 4	6) 3	7) 3	8) 2	9) 4	10) 3		
11) 1	12) 4	13) 4	14)	4 15)	2 16)	4 17) 2	18) 4	19)4	20)4		
1											