INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

GENERAL CHEMISTRY

1. With reference to *aqua regia*, choose the correct option(s).

[JEE(Advanced) 2019]

(A) Reaction of gold with aqua regia produces NO2 in the absence of air

(B) Aqua regia is prepared by mixing conc. HCl and conc. HNO₃ in 3 : 1 (v/v) ratio

(C) Reaction of gold with aqua regia produces an anion having Au in +3 oxidation state

(D) The yellow colour of aqua regia is due to the presence of NOCl and Cl_2

Not considering the electronic spin the degeneracy of the second excited state (n = 3) of H-atom is 9, where the degeneracy of the second excited state of H⁻ is [JEE(Advanced) 2015]

3. In an atom, the total number of electrons having quantum numbers n = 4, $|m_{\ell}| = 1$ and $m_s = -\frac{1}{2}$ is

[JEE(Advanced) 2014]

JEE Advanced Chemistry 10 Years Topicwise Questions with Solutions

SOLUTIONS

1. Ans. (B, C, D)

- **Sol.** (1) $Au + HNO_3 + 4HCl \rightarrow AuCl_4^{\Theta} + H_3O^+ + NO + H_2O$
 - (2) Aqua regia = $3HCl(conc.) + HNO_3(conc.)$
 - (3) $\operatorname{AuCl}_4^{\Theta}$ is produced
 - (4) Yellow colour of aqua regia is due to it's decomposition into NOCl (orange yellow) and Cl₂ (greenish yellow).
- 2. Ans. (3)
- Sol. For H-atom the energy order of different subshells : 1s < 2s = 2p < 3s = 3p = 3dHence in it's 2^{nd} excited state electron reaches to the shell number = 3

While for H⁻ ion (multielectronic system) the energy order of different subshell is 1s < 2s < 2p

Hence in it's 2nd excited state electron reaches to 2p subshell

Hence degeneracy of 2^{nd} excited state = 3

- 3. Ans. (6)
- **Sol.** For n = 4, orbitals are

0 -1 0 +1 -2 -1 0 +1 +2 -3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2 +3

Total number of orbitals having $\{|m_{\ell}| = 1\} = 6$

Total number of electrons having $\{|m_{\ell}| = 1 \text{ and } m_s = -\frac{1}{2}\} = 6$