### Problem 1:

The chemical reactivity of lanthanides resemble to which other elements of the periodic table?

### Solution:

The chemical reactivity of the starting lanthanides resemble calcium due to similar first and second ionization energy. But latter lanthanides resemble Al due to ability of showing +3 oxidation state and similarity in I.E.

### Problem 2:

Enthalpies of atomization of transition elements are higher than those of alkali and alkaline earth metals. Explain.

### Solution:

The number of unpaired electrons in transition elements are more when compared to these in alkali and alkaline earth metals. As a result, the metallic bonds in transition metals are stronger and enthalpies of atomization are higher than those of alkali and alkaline earth metals.

# Problem 3:

Explain the following:

- (a) Chromium is a typical metal while mercury is a liquid metal.
- (b) Zinc readily liberates  $H_2$  from cold dil.  $H_2SO_4$  but not form cold conc.  $H_2SO_4$ .

## Solution:

 $H_2O$ 

- (a) Chromium has five unpaired electrons in its d-orbitals which make its metallic bond very strong, whereas in mercury there is no unpaired d-electrons so its metallic bond is very weak, hence it is a liquid.
- (b) Since, conc.  $H_2SO_4$  act as an oxidizing agent hence does not evolve  $H_2$  when it reacts with zinc.

$$Zn + 2H_2SO_4 ----- \rightarrow ZnSO_4 + SO_2 +$$

#### Problem 5:

 $Cu^{+}$  ion has  $3d^{10}4s^{0}$  configuration and colourless but  $Cu_{2}O$  is red and  $Cu_{2}S$  is blac Explain.

### Solution:

 $Cu^{+}$  ion has  $3d^{10}4s^{0}$  configuration, i.e. it han no unpaired electron hence there is no d-d transition possible and it is colourless. But  $Cu_{2}O$  and  $Cu_{2}S$  are coloured due to charge transfer of electrons from  $O^{2}$  or  $O^{2}$  to the vacant orbital of  $O^{2}$ 

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#### Problem 6:

While Cu, Ag and Au are considered as transition elements but Zn, Cd and Hg are not considered as transition elements although all the mentioned elements have complete d-orbitals. Explain.

### Solution:

Although Cu, Ag and Au have their d – orbitals complete in the elemental state. They do have incomplete d orbitals in their compound state. So they are included in transition elements.

$$Cu^{+2} = 3d^9$$

$$Au^{+3} = 5d^{8}$$

Ta

Zn, Cd and Ag have their d-orbitals