

SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

Test Booklet Set No.

05

GUJARAT COMMON ENTRANCE TEST (GUJCET) 2019

Date: 26 April, 2019 | Duration: 2 Hours | Max. Marks: 80

Paper 1 : Physics and Chemistry

:: IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS ::

- There will be 40 guestions for Physics and 40 guestions for Chemistry. The guestions will be of Objective type (Multiple 1. Choice Questions) for both the subjects (Physics and Chemistry). Each question carries 1 mark. The maximum marks for Paper 1 is 80.
- 2. This test is of 1 hr. duration.
- Use Black Ball Point Pen only for writing particulars on OMR Answer Sheet and marking answer by darkening the circle 'e'. 3.
- 4. Rough work is to be done on the space provided for this purpose in the Test Booklet only.
- On completion of the test, the candidate must handover the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator in the Room/Hall. The 5. candidates are allowed to take away this Test Booklet with them.
- 6. The Set No. for this Booklet is 05. Make sure that the Set No. printed on the Answer Sheet is the same as that on this booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately.
- 7. The candidate should ensure that the Answer Sheet is not folded. Do not make any stray marks on the Answer Sheet.
- 8 Do not write you Seat No. anywhere else, except in the specified space in the Test Booklet/Answer Sheet.
- 9. Use of White fluid for correction is not permissible on the Answer Sheet.
- 10. Each candidate must show on demand his/her Admission Card to the Invigilator.
- 11. No candidate, without special permission of the Superintendent or Invigilator, should leave his/her sent.
- 12. Use of Manual Calculator is permissible.
- The candidate should not leave the Examination Hall without handing over their Answer Sheet to the Invigilator on duty and 13. must sign the Attendance Sheet (Patrak - 01). Cases where a candidate has not signed the Attendance Sheet (Patrak - 01) will be deemed not to have handed over the Answer Sheet and will be dealt with as an unfair means case.
- 14. The candidates are governed by all Rules and Regulations of the Board with regard to their conduct in the Examination Hall. All cases of unfair means will be dealt with as per Rules and Regulations of the Board.
- 15. No part of the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet shall be detached under any circumstances.
- The candidates will write the Correct Test Booklet Set No. As given in the Test Booklet/Answer Sheet in the Attendance 16. Sheet. (Patrak - 01)

Candidate's Name : Exam. Seat No. (in figures)......(in words)..... Name of Exam. Centre :Exam. Centre No. :

Candidate's Sign.....Block Supervisor Sign....

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	SONANCE Gujarat Common Entrance Test (GUJCET) 2019 CHE	MISTRY 26-04-2019 Code-05
	CHEMISTRY	
41. Ans. Sol.	 Element A and B do not form an alloy because (A) Both elements have similar crystal structures (B) Radius of A is 115 pm while radius of B is 187 pm (C) Both are the members of same group (D) Both have similar electronic configuration in valence shell (B) For alloy formation radius of components should be almost same. 	
42.	What is the correct order for energy of d orbitals during splitting in ion? (A) $d_{xy} \cong d_{yz} \cong d_{xz} < d_{x^2-y^2} \cong d_{z^2}$ (B) $d_{xy} \cong d_{yz} \cong d_{yz} \cong d_{z^2}$ (C) $d_{xy} \cong d_{yz} \cong d_{xz} > d_{x^2-y^2} \cong d_{z^2}$ (D) $d_{x^2-y^2} > d_{z^2}$	$_{xz} \cong d_{x^2-y^2} \cong d_{z^2}$
Ans. Sol.	(C) Ligands are coming off axis.	
43. Ans.	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	(D) [Co(H ₂ O) ₆] ³⁺
Sol.	NH ₃ is strongest ligand amongs the following Co ⁺³ complexes.	
44. Ans. Sol.	The primary valency and secondary valency of central metal ion aqueous solution for K[Co(OX) ₂ (NH ₃) ₂] complex respectively is (A) 3, 4, 2 (B) 4, 4, 2 (C) 3, 6, 2 (C) (1) + (x) + 2(-2) + 2(0) = 0 Or $x = 3$	and the no. of total ions produced in
45. Ans. Sol.	Which of the following complexes possess meridional isomer? (A) $[Co(NH_3)_3Cl_3]$ (B) $[Co(NH_3)_4Cl_2]$ (C) $[Co(NH_3)_2Cl_4]$ (A) $[Ma_3b_3]$ exhibits fac & mer isomerism.	(D) [Co(NH₃)₅Cl]
46. Ans.	Which of the following compound undergoes aldol condensation? (A) Formaldehyde (B) Trichloro ace (C) Trimethyl acetaldehyde (D) Acetaldehyde (D)	
Sol.	Only aldehyde and ketones with $B\alpha H$ as $CH_{3-C} \overset{\frown}{\underset{H}{\leftarrow}} H$ (acetaldehyde	e) undergoes Aldol condensation.
47.	Benzoyl chloride + Sodium benzoate Δ (A) Benzaldehyde(B) Benzyl alcoho(C) Benzyl benzoate(D) Benzoic anhy	
Ans. Sol.	(D) \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow	

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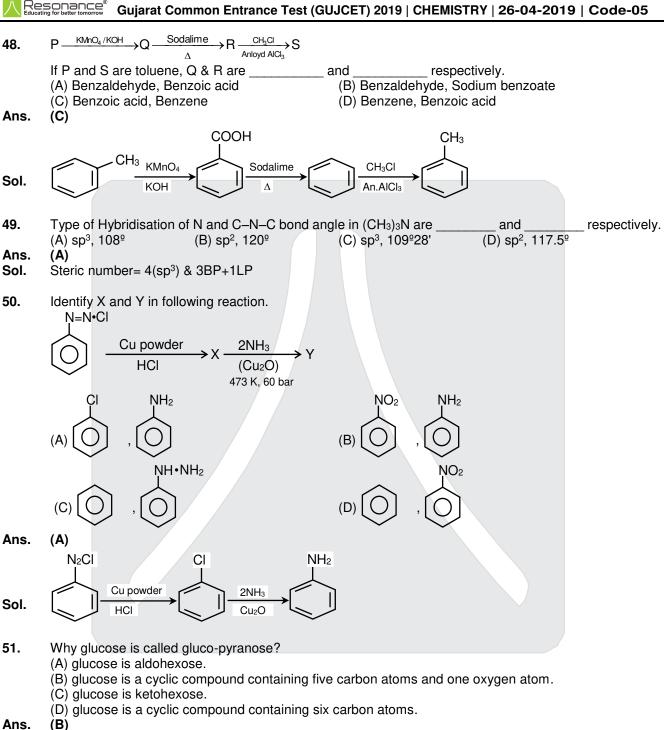
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Ans.

Sol.

CH₂OH HC OН

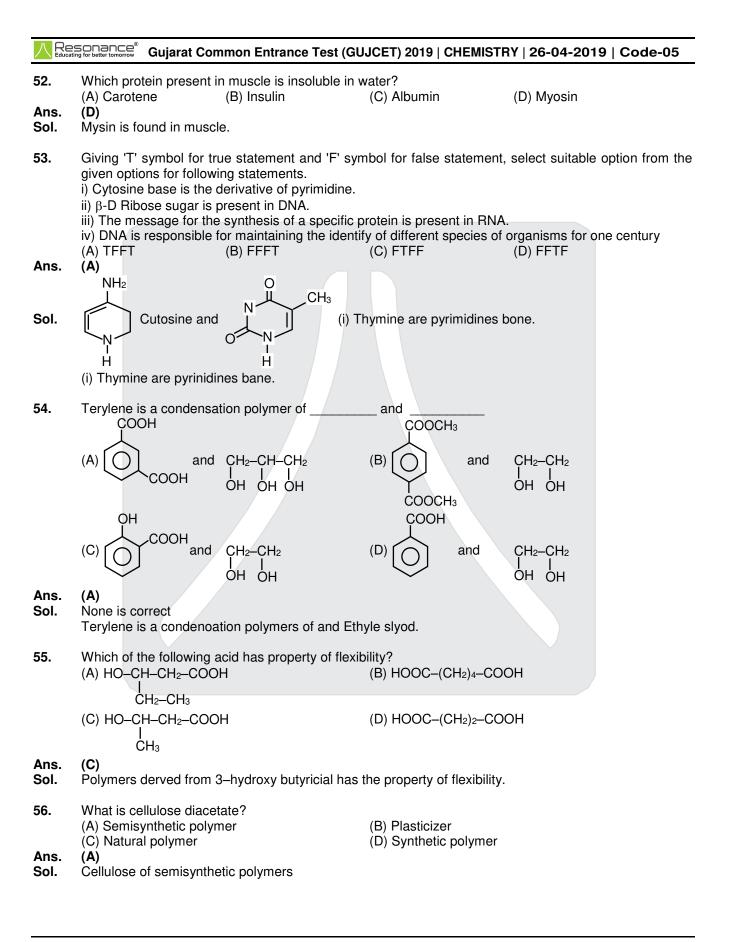
 α -D-gluco-pyranose

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	Gujarat Common Entrance Test (GUJCET) 2019 CHEMISTRY 26-04-2019 Code-05		
57. Ans. Sol.	What is the packing efficiency of arrangement in a body centred unit cell. (A) 53.26% (B) 74.00% (C) 68.00% (D) 64.00% (C) Packing praction =0.68		
58. Ans. Sol.	Which one of the following compounds show both Schottky and Frenkel defects? (A) AgCl (B) AgBr (C) Agl (D) KCl (B) Theory based.		
59. Ans. Sol.	Calculate Van't Hoff factor (i) for an aqueous solution of $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$ having a degree of dissociation (α) equal to 0.778. (A) 4.334 (B) 3.334 (C) 0.222 (D) 2.334 (B) idiss = 1 + (n - 1) α = 3.334		
60. Ans. Sol.	If molality of a solution is 0.05 and elevation in boiling point is 0.16 K then, what is the molal elevation constant of the solvent? (A) 3.2 (B) 1.6 (C) 2.2 (D) 2.3 (A) $\Delta T_b = K_b m$ or 0.16 = $K_b \times 0.05$		
61. Ans. Sol.	The value of which of the following unit of concentration will not change with the change in temperature? (A) Molarity (B) Molality (C) Normality (D) Formality (B) It is mass- mass unit		
62. Ans. Sol.	$\begin{array}{l} Zn_{(s)} / Zn_{(aq)}^{2+}(1M) / Ni_{(aq)}^{2+}(1M) / Ni_{(s)} \\ \mbox{Which is incorrect for the above given cell?} \\ (A) Electrochemical cell (B) Voltaic cell (C) Galvanic cell (D) Daniel cell (D) \\ \mbox{Cell reaction in Daniel cell is :} \\ Zn(s) + Cu^{+2}(aq) \longrightarrow Zn^{+2}(aq) + Cu(s) \end{array}$		
63. Ans. Sol.	If one mole electrons is passed through the solutions of AlCl ₃ , AgNO ₃ and MgSO ₄ , in what ratio Al, Ag and Mg will be deposited at the electrodes? (A) $3:6:2$ (B) $2:6:3$ (C) $1:2:3$ (D) $3:2:1$ (B) $eq_{A1} = eq_{Ag} = eq_{Mg}$ $eq = moles \times n\text{-factor}$ $Al^{+3} + 3e^- \longrightarrow Al$ $Ag^+ + e^- \longrightarrow Ag$ $Mg^{+2} + 2e^- \longrightarrow Mg$ $\frac{1}{3} \mod Al: 1 \mod Ag: \frac{1}{2} \mod Mg$ or $2:6:3$		
64. Ans. Sol.	At which temperature, ceramic materials behave as super conductors? (A) 0 K (B) 15 K (C) 200 K (D) 150 K (D) Theory based		
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 65. Which of the following mineral of Iron is in the form of carbonate? (A) Haematite (B) Siderite (C) Magnetite (D) Iron Pyrites Ans. (B) 66. Which of the following hydride is the most stable? (A) PH3 (B) SbH3 (C) NH5 (D) AsH5 67. In which of the following pair of oxyacid of phosphorous, oxidation states of P are not the same? (A) H=PQ2 and H=P2O7 (B) H=PQ3 and H=P3O10 (C) H=P2O7 and H=P3O10 (D) H=P2O7 and H=P3O10 (C) H=CIO2 > HCIO2 > HCIO3 (D) H=CIO3 > HCIO3 > HC		SONANCE [®] Gujarat Common Entrance Test (GU	JCET) 2019 CHEMISTR	Y 26-04-2019 Code-05
 (A) PH₃ (B) SbH₃ (C) NH₃ (D) AsH₃ (A) FH₃ (B) SbH₃ (C) NH₃ (D) AsH₃ (A) H₃PO₄ and H₄P₂O₇ (B) H₃PO₄ and H₃PO₃ (A) H₃PO₄ and H₄P₂O₇ (B) H₄PO₄ and H₃PO₃ (A) H₄P₂O₇ and H₃PO₃ (D) H₄P₂O₇ and H₃PO₃ (B) H₄P₂O₇ and H₃PO₃ (C) H₄P₂O₇ and H₃PO₃ (A) H₄P₂O₇ and H₃PO₃ (B) H₄ClO₄ > HClO₂ > HClO₃ > HClO₄ (B) HClO₄ > HClO₂ > HClO₃ > HClO (C) HClO₂ > HClO₃ > HClO₄ (B) HClO₄ > HClO₃ > HClO₄ (C) HClO₂ > HClO₃ > HClO (C) HClO₂ > HClO₃ > HClO₄ (D) HClO₄ > HClO₃ > HClO₄ (E) HClO₄ > HClO₃ > HClO (C) Alkylidene halide (D) Allylic halide (A) Geminal halide (B) Vicinal halide (C) Alkylidene halide (D) Allylic halide (A) Geminal halide (B) Vicinal halide (C) Alkylidene halide (D) Allylic halide (A) Carimeter is used to determine of compounds. (A) D and L configuration (B) d and I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (B) DDT, CHCl₃, CDL, CH₃, DDT, CCl₄ (B) DDT, CHCl₃, COL₄, CHl₅, DDT (C) CCl₄, CHl₅, DDT, CCl₄ (B) DDT, CHCl₃, DDT (C) CCl₄, CHl₅, DDT, CCl₄ (B) DDT, CHCl₃, DDT (C) CCl₄, CHl₅, DDT, CHCl₃ (D) CCl₄, CHl₅, CCl₄, CHl₅, DDT (A) CGCl₅ the used as firer extinguisher, CHl₅, as antiseptic, DDT used as insection and CHCl3 (Chlorofor also as anethetic. (C) Creakr the molecules mass, higher the boiling point? (A) Ethan-1-o1 (B) Propan-2-o1 (C) Propan-1-o1 (D) 2-Methyl-propan-2-ol (C) Propan-2-o1 (C) Propan-1-o1 (D) 2-Methyl-propan-2-ol (C) Propan-2-o1 (C) Propan-1-ol (D) 2-Methyl-propan-2-ol (C) Propan-2-o1 (C) Propan-1-ol 	Ans.	(A) Haematite (B) Siderite (B)		(D) Iron Pyrites
 (A) H=PQ and H=P2O⁻ (B) H=P2A and H=P2O⁻ (C) H=P2O⁻ and H=P3O⁻ (D) H=P2O⁻ and H=PO⁻ (D) H=P2O⁻ and H=PO⁻ (D) H=P2O⁻ and H=PO⁻ (D) H=P2O⁻ and H=PO⁻ (A) H=O⁻ = H=O⁻ = C (A) H=O⁻ = C (A) H=O⁻ = C (A) H=O⁻ = C (A) Geminal halide (B) Vicinal halide (C) Alkylidene halide (D) Allylic halide (B) H=O⁻ = C (A) Geminal halide (B) Vicinal halide (C) Alkylidene halide (D) Allylic halide (A) Geminal halide (B) Vicinal halide (C) Alkylidene halide (D) Allylic halide (A) Geminal halide (B) Vicinal halide (C) Alkylidene halide (D) Allylic halide (A) Geminal halide (B) Vicinal halide (C) Alkylidene halide (D) Allylic halide (B) Dihalides with halogen atoms on adjaxement as 1, 2-dichlose ethane is alsocalled vicinal halides. (A) C and L configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) CCI₄, CHI₅, DDT, CCI₄ (B) DDT, CHCI₅, CCI₄, CHI₅, DDT (C) CCI₄, CHI₅, DDT, CCI₄ (B) DDT, CHCI₅, CCI₄, CHI₅, DDT (C) CCI₄, CHI₅, DDT, CCI₄ (B) DDT, CHCI₅, CCI₄, CHI₅, DDT (C) CCI₄, CHI₅, DDT, CCI₄ (B) DT, CHCI₅, CCI₄, CHI₅, DDT (C) CCI₄, CHI₅, DDT, CCI₄ (D) CCI₄, CHI₅, as antiseptic, DDT used as insection and CHCI3 (Chlorofor also as aneethetic. (B) Sutan-1-01 (D) Hutan-1-01 (C) Propan-2-01 (D) Butan-1-01 (D) Butan-1-01 (D) Creakr the molecules mass, higher the boiling point; (A) Ethan-1-01 (B) Propan-2-01 (C) Propan-1-01 (D) 2-Methyl-propan-2-01 (C) Col-H=MBBr C2H5-CH2-OH 	Ans.	(A) PH ₃ (B) SbH ₃ (C)		(D) AsH ₃
 (A) HCIO ≥ HCIO₂ > HCIO₃ > HCIO₄ (B) HCIO₄ > HCIO₂ > HCIO₃ > HCIO (C) HCIO₂ > HCIO > HCIO₄ > HCIO₃ (D) HCIO₄ > HCIO₃ > HCIO₂ > HCIO ans. (D) sol. HCIO₄ > HCIO₃ > HCIO₂ > HCIO f) HCIO₄ > HCIO₃ > HCIO₂ > HCIO₃ > HCIO₂ = HCIO₃ > HCIO₃ f) HCIO₄ > HCIO₃ > HCIO₃ > HCIO₂ > HCIO₃ > HCIO₃ <lif hcio<sub="">4 > HCIO₄ > HCIO₃</lif>	Ans.	(A) H_3PO_4 and $H_4P_2O_7$ (C) $H_4P_2O_7$ and $H_5P_3O_{10}$ (D)	(B) H ₃ PO ₄ and H ₅ P ₃ O ₁₀	of P are not the same?
 (A) Geminal halide (B) Vicinal halide (C) Alkylidene halide (D) Alkylic halide Ans. (B) Sol. Dihalides with halogen atoms on adjaxement as 1, 2-dichlose ethane is alsocalled vicinal haldies. 70. Polarimeter is used to determine of compounds. (A) D and L configuration (B) d and I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (C) R colls, CHI₃, DDT, CCI₄ (B) DDT, CHCI₃, CCI₄, CHI₃, DDT, CCI₄ (B) DDT, CHCI₃, CCI₄, CHI₃, DDT, CCI₄ (B) DDT, CHCI₃, CHCI₃, DDT (C) CI₄, CHI₃, DDT (C) (C) Propan-2-ol (D) CCI₄, CHI₃, DDT (C) (B) 2-Methylpropan-2-ol (D) Butan-1-ol (D) Butan-1-ol (D) Butan-1-ol (D) 2-Methyl-propan-2-ol (C) Propan-2-ol (C) Propan-1-ol (D) 2-Methyl-propan-2-ol (C) Propan-1-ol (D) 2-Methyl-propan-2-ol (C) Propan-1-ol (D) 2-Methyl-propan-2-ol (C) Propan-1-ol (D) 2-Methyl-propan-2-ol (C) Sol. (C) Regression bromide? (A) Ethan-1-ol (B) Propan-2-ol (C) Propan-1-ol (D) 2-Methyl-propan-2-ol (D) 2-Methyl-propan-2-ol (C) Propan-1-ol (D) 2-Methyl-pr	Ans.	(A) $HCIO > HCIO_2 > HCIO_3 > HCIO_4$ (C) $HCIO_2 > HCIO > HCIO_4 > HCIO_3$ (D)	(B) $HCIO_4 > HCIO_2 > HCIO_2$	
 (A) D and L configuration (B) d and I configuration (C) R and S configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration (D) Both D and L as well as d & I configuration 71. Which of the following group of compounds are extinguisher, antiseptic, insecticide and anestherespectively? (A) CHCl₃, CHl₃, DDT, CCl₄ (B) DDT, CHCl₃, CCl₄, CHl₃, (C) CCl₄, CHl₃, DDT, CHCl₃ (D) CCl₄, CHl₃, DDT Ans. (C) Sol. CCl ₄ is used as firer extinguisher, CHl ₃ , as antiseptic, DDT used as insection and CHCl3 (Chlorofor also as aneethetic. 72. Which of the following alcohol has the highest boiling point? (A) Butan-2-ol (B) 2-Methylpropan-2-ol (C) Propan-2-ol (D) Butan-1-ol 73. Which is the major product obtained by hydrolysis of compound formed by reaction betwer formaldehyde and ethyl magnesium bromide? (A) Ethan-1-ol (B) Propan-2-ol (C) Propan-1-ol (D) Propan-2-ol (C) Propan-2-ol (C) Propan-2-ol (C) Propan-2-ol (C) Propan-2-ol (D) Butan-1-ol 	Ans.	(A) Geminal halide (B) Vicinal halide (B)		
 respectively? (A) CHCl₃, CHl₃, DDT, CCl₄ (B) DDT, CHCl₃, CCl₄, CHl₃, (C) CCl₄, CHl₃, DDT, CHCl₃ (D) CCl₄, CHl₃, DDT Ans. (C) Sol. CCl₄ is used as firer extinguisher, CHl₃, as antiseptic, DDT used as insection and CHCl₃ (Chlorofor also as aneethetic. 72. Which of the following alcohol has the highest boiling point? (A) Butan-2-ol (B) 2-Methylpropan-2-ol (C) Propan-2-ol (D) Butan-1-ol Ans. (B) Sol. Creakr the molecules mass, higher the boiling point, further greather the branching, lesser the boiling Point. 73. Which is the major product obtained by hydrolysis of compound formed by reaction betwee formaldehyde and ethyl magnesium bromide? (A) Ethan-1-ol (B) Propan-2-ol (C) Propan-1-ol (D) 2-Methyl-propan-2-ol Ans. (C) Sol. C₁ (C) C₂H₅MsBr C₂H₅-CH₂-OH 	_	(A) D and L configuration(C) R and S configuration	(B) d and I configuration	
 (A) Butan-2-ol (B) 2-Methylpropan-2-ol (D) Butan-1-ol Ans. (B) Sol. Creakr the molecules mass, higher the boiling point, further greather the branching, lesser the boilin Point. 73. Which is the major product obtained by hydrolysis of compound formed by reaction betwee formaldehyde and ethyl magnesium bromide? (A) Ethan-1-ol (B) Propan-2-ol (C) Propan-1-ol (D) 2-Methyl-propan-2-ol Ans. (C) Sol. O O IC₂H₅MsBr → C₂H₅-CH₂-OH 	Ans.	respectively? (A) CHCl ₃ , CHl ₃ , DDT, CCl ₄ (C) CCl ₄ , CHl ₃ , DDT, CHCl ₃ (C) CCl ₄ is used as firer extinguisher, CHl ₃ , as antis	(B) DDT, CHCl ₃ , CCl ₄ , C (D) CCl ₄ , CHl ₃ , CHCl ₃ , D	CHI₃, DDT
formaldehyde and ethyl magnesium bromide? (A) Ethan-1-ol (B) Propan-2-ol (C) Propan-1-ol (D) 2-Methyl-propan-2-ol Ans. (C) Sol. $IC_2H_5MsBr \rightarrow C_2H_5-CH_2-OH$	Ans.	 (A) Butan-2-ol (C) Propan-2-ol (B) Creakr the molecules mass, higher the boiling p 	(B) 2-Methylpropan-2-ol(D) Butan-1-ol	e branching, lesser the boiling.
нн	Ans.	formaldehyde and ethyl magnesium bromide? (A) Ethan-1-ol (B) Propan-2-ol (C)		-

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74. Ans.	Give the IUPAC name for methyl salicylate. (A) Methoxy benzoic acid (C) Methyl-2'-hydroxy benzoate (C) OH →O
Sol.	
	Merthyl-2'-Hydrocarbon benzoate.
75.	Instantaneous rate of reaction for the reaction $3A + 2B \longrightarrow 5C$ is (A) $+\frac{1}{3}\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{d[B]}{dt} = +\frac{1}{5}\frac{d[C]}{dt}$ (B) $-\frac{1}{3}\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{d[B]}{dt} = +\frac{1}{5}\frac{d[C]}{dt}$ (C) $-\frac{1}{3}\frac{d[A]}{dt} = +\frac{1}{2}\frac{d[B]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{5}\frac{d[C]}{dt}$ (D) $+\frac{1}{3}\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{d[B]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{5}\frac{d[C]}{dt}$
Ans.	(B)
Sol.	$r = \pm \frac{1}{sc} \frac{dc}{dt}$
76.	In a reactdion A \longrightarrow B, if the concentration of reactant is increased by 9 times then rate of reaction increases 3 times. What is the order of reaction?
	(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{3}$
Ans. Sol.	(C) $r = K[A]^n$ or $r' = 3r = k[9A]^{1/2}$
77. Ans. Sol.	 Which statement is incorrect for collision theory? (A) The collision between the reacting molecules is essential (B) The collision of the reactant molecules should be from any direction (C) There must be certain minimum energy for the reactant experiencing collision (D) The reactant experiencing fruitful collisions are converted to products (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (C) <l< th=""></l<>
78.	The formation of association of colloidal particles by addition of electrolyte to form an insoluble precipitate
Ans. Sol.	is called (A) Flocculation (B) Emulsification (C) Coagulation (D) Micelle (C) Theory based
79.	Which of the following reaction is used to prepare colloidal sol by double decomposition?(A) $As_2O_3 + 3H_2S \rightarrow As_2S_3 + 3H_2O$ (B) $2AuCl_3.3HCHO + 3H_2O \rightarrow 2Au + 3HCOOH + 6HCl$ (C) $SO_2 + 2H_2S \rightarrow 3S + 2H_2O$ (D) $FeCl_3 + 3H_2O \rightarrow Fe(OH)_3 + 3HCl$
Ans. Sol.	(A) Theory based.
80.	Which of the following pair has similar magnetic moment?
Ans. Sol.	 (A) Cr³⁺, Mn³⁺ (B) Fe³⁺, Mn²⁺ (C) Fe²⁺, Mn²⁺ (D) Ni²⁺, Co²⁺ (B) 5 unpaired electrons in both.

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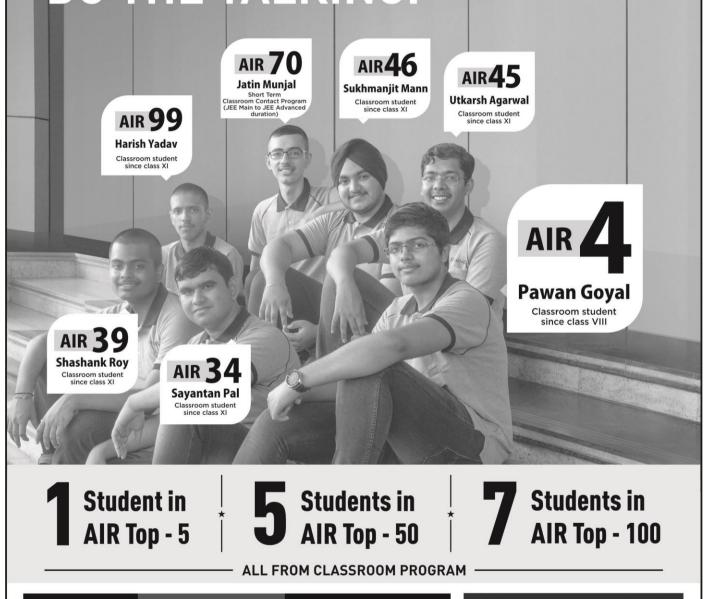
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