

**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**  
*"T3 Examination, June 2022"*

SEMESTER	2nd	DATE OF EXAM	23-06-2022
SUBJECT NAME	PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY-I	SUBJECT CODE	CHH102B-T
BRANCH	CHEMISTRY	SESSION	MORNING
TIME	8:30-11:30am	MAX. MARKS	100
PROGRAM	B.Sc.	CREDITS	4
NAME OF FACULTY	Dr. Priti Gupta	NAME OF COURSE COORDINATOR	Dr. Priti Gupta

Note: All questions are compulsory

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NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS	CO ADDRESSED	BLOOM'S LEVEL
1(A)	The average kinetic energy of the gas molecules is 1) inversely proportional to its absolute temperature 2) directly proportional to its absolute temperature 3) equal to the square of its absolute temperature 4) directly proportional to the square root of its absolute temperature	2	CO1	BT2
1(B)	What do you mean by RMS velocity?	2	CO1	BT2
1(C)	Calculate the root mean square velocity of oxygen molecule at 27°C.	3	CO1	BT3
1(D)	Write assumptions of Kinetic molecular theory.	3	CO1	BT1
Q2(A)	Define Coefficient of viscosity and explain properly how relative viscosity is determined?	5	CO2	BT3
2(B)	A capillary tube of internal diameter 0.21 mm is dipped into a liquid whose density is 0.79 g cm <sup>-3</sup> . The liquid rises in this capillary to a height of 6.30 cm. calculate the surface tension of the liquid. ( $\text{g} = 980 \text{ cm sec}^{-2}$ )	5	CO2	BT4
Q3(A)	Determine the Miller indices for a plane when the intercepts along the axes are 3a, 2b and 3c.	3	CO3	BT2
3(B)	In a triclinic crystal, a lattice plane makes intercept at a length a, 2b and -3c/2. What are miller indices of the	4	CO3	BT2

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plane?			
Discuss Bragg's Equation. Describe briefly the experimental setup used to record rotating crystal X-Ray diffraction photograph.	6	CO3	BT2
Give the Minimum symmetry elements, Cell Dimensions and Interfacial angles of the following Crystal systems: 1. Monoclinic 2. Cubic 3. Triclinic	9	CO3	BT1
Discuss Powder method of crystal analysis?	5	CO3	BT3
Describe the following crystal defects: 1. Impurity Defect 2. Schottky Defect	5	CO3	BT1
What do you understand by Liquid crystals? Classify them according to their molecular arrangements. Discuss their practical applications also.	8	CO3	BT3
Compare the Lewis theory of acids and bases with the Bronsted-Lowry Concept. Also Brief about the concept of Bronsted -Lowry with one example.	7	CO4	BT4
Explain why a solution of a weak acid and its salt behaves as a buffer? Derive the relation between pH of the solution and relative amount of base and the salt present in it.	8	CO4	BT3
What would be the pH of an aqueous solution obtained by mixing 5 gm of acetic acid and 7.5 gm of sodium acetate and making the volume equal to 500 ml? Dissociation constant of acetic acid at $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ is $1.75 \times 10^{-5}$	5	CO4	BT3
Find out the pH of 0.002M acetic acid solution if it is 2.3% ionised at this dilution?	7	CO4	BT1
How water can act both as an acid and a base? Explain.			
Calculate the pH of a buffer solution that is 0.250M in formic acid, HCOOH and 0.100M in sodium formate, HCOONa. $K_a$ for formic acid is $1.8 \times 10^{-5}$	5	CO4	BT3
What is meant by the term 'Degree of Hydrolysis' and 'Hydrolysis Constant'? Deduce the relation between hydrolysis constant and the dissociation constant of the base in the case of hydrolysis of a salt of a strong acid and a weak base.	8	CO4	BT3

**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**
*"T3 Examination, June-2022"*

SEMESTER	II	DATE OF EXAM	27.6.2022
SUBJECT NAME	INORGANIC CHEMISTRY-I	SUBJECT CODE	CHH103B-T
BRANCH	Chemistry	SESSION	I
TIME	8:30 am-11:30am	MAX. MARKS	100
PROGRAM	B.Sc. Chemistry (Hons.)	CREDITS	4
NAME OF FACULTY	DR. EKTA RAWAT	NAME OF COURSE COORDINATOR	DR. EKTA RAWAT <i>Teach</i>

*Note: All questions are compulsory.*

	Q.NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS	CO ADDRESSED	BLOOM'S LEVEL
<b>PART-A</b>	1(A)	Name the orbitals for following combinations of quantum numbers and arrange the electrons represented by following sets of quantum numbers in the increasing order of energy: (i) n=4, l=0, m=0, s=+1/2 (ii) n=3, l=2, m=0, s=+1/2 (iii) n=3, l=1, m=0, s=-1/2 (iv) n=3, l=0, m=0, s=-1/2	5	C01	BT3
	1(B)	Does the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle have significance in daily life? Give examples.	5	C01	BT2, BT3
<b>PART-B</b>	Q2(A)	Justify the following order of first ionization energies of second period elements: Li < B < Be < C < O < N < F < Ne	6	C02	BT3
	2(B)	Define electronegativity and discuss Pauling scale of electronegativity.	4	C02	BT4
<b>PART-C</b>	Q3(A)	What is Born-Haber cycle? Explain how Born-Haber cycle is used for calculating lattice energy of NaCl.	2+8=10	C03	BT3
	3(B)	How electronic configuration of the cation affects the covalency in a given compound?	4	C03	BT2, BT3
	3(C)	Explain on the basis of Fajan's rule. The ionic radii of Rb <sup>+</sup> , Br <sup>-</sup> and I <sup>-</sup> ions are 1.47, 1.95 and 2.16 Å respectively. Predict the most probable type of coordination number of Rb in	6	C03	BT2, BT3

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## PART-D

	RbBr and RbI, on the basis of radius ratio rule.			
Q4(A)	What is cubic close packing arrangement found in ionic compounds? Draw and discuss structure of NaCl.	2+6=8	C03	BT3, BT4
4(B)	Write a short note on the following properties of ionic solids: (i) High melting and boiling points (ii) Brittleness (iii) Conduction of electricity	6	C03	BT2
4(C)	Discuss in detail the following exceptions in octet rule in the Lewis model: (i) Odd electron species (ii) Incomplete octet	3+3=6	C03	BT2
Q5(A)	What are semiconductors? Why are they so called? How n-type semiconductors are made?	3+2+5=10	C04	BT3
5(B)	Explain valence bond theory of bonding in metals? How it explained the electrical conductivity of metals.	8+2=10	C04	BT3
6(A)	What are defects in non-stoichiometric crystals? Write a short note on Frenkel defect.	3+5=8	C04	BT3, BT4
6(B)	Silver halides have low solubility in water. Explain.	5	C04	BT3
6(C)	What is a hydrogen bond? Discuss two types of hydrogen bonds.	3+4=7	C04	BT2, BT3



## DEPARTMENT OF Chemistry

"T3 Examination, June-July 2022"

SEMESTER	II	DATE OF EXAM	01.07.2022
SUBJECT NAME	Organic Chemistry-I	SUBJECT CODE	CHH 104 B-T
BRANCH	Chemistry	SESSION	I
TIME	3.0 hrs	MAX. MARKS	100
PROGRAM	BSc(H) Chemistry	CREDITS	4
NAME OF FACULTY	Dr. S.K. Shukla	NAME OF COURSE COORDINATOR	Dr. S.K. Shukla <i>Shukla</i>

*Note: All questions are compulsory.*

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS	CO ADDRESSED	BLOOM'S LEVEL	PI
PART-A	1 How to convert n-heptane into toluene	2 Marks	C03	BT3	
	2 What happens when dehalogenation of vicinal dihalides takes place	2 Marks	C03	BT4	
	3 Explain the cracking of alkene	2 marks	C03	BT1	
	4 What happens when hypohalous acid reacts with propene?	2 marks	C03	BT4	
	5 What happens when ethane undergoes combustion reaction	2 marks	C03	BT2	
	6 What is the difference between benzyl, benzal and benzo groups	2 marks	C04	BT2	
	7 What happens when benzene undergoes ozonolysis reaction	2 marks	C04	BT4	
	8 Write the structure of cyclohexatriene[3]annuline and cyclooctatetraene[8]annuline	2 marks	C04	BT1	
	9 What are the major requisites of the compounds to be aromatic.	2 marks	C04	BT1	
	10 How to convert Sodium benzoate into benzene	2 marks	C04	BT3	
	11 Explain the geometrical isomerism in dimethylcyclobutane	3 marks	C01	BT2	
	(a) Why trans form have higher melting point and lower boiling point than its cis isomer form of compound. (b) How to distinguish the cis and trans form by its dipole moment	4 + 3 marks	C01	BT4	
	12 Write a short note on: (a) carbenes and give carblyamine reaction in detail. (b) hyperconjugation	6 + 4 marks	C02	BT1	

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**PART-C****PART-D**

14	What are the limitations of the Wurtz reaction? Give detailed mechanism of the name reaction which solves its limitations.	6 marks	CO3	BT2
15	Give detailed mechanism of chlorination of the alkane. How iodination is different from it.	5 marks	CO3	BT3
16	Write a note on (a) Role of hot potassium permanganate in the reaction of propene (b) Ozonolysis of alkyne (c) Hydration of propyne	9 marks	CO3	BT1
17	What happens when propene react with chlorine at high temperature and follow the free radical mechanism. Represent the mechanism involved	6 marks	CO3	BT4
18	How to convert Acetylene into 1-butyne.	4 marks	CO3	BT3
19	Deduce the Kekule's structure of the benzene. What are the drawbacks of the Kekule's proposed structure? How resonance theory explains the structure of benzene.	10 marks	CO4	BT2
20	How to convert: (a) Benzene into benzene sulphonic acid. Give detailed mechanism. (b) Benzene into toluene with the help of aluminium chloride. Explain with detailed mechanism.	5+5 marks	CO4	BT4
21	Explain the directive behavior of toluene in detail.	4 marks	CO4	BT2
22	What will be the orientation of the electrophile when the benzene already have monosubstitution of: (a) carboxylic group (b) chloro group	6 marks	CO4	BT3

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**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY***"T3 Examination, May-2022"***SET-A**

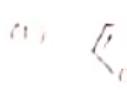
SEMESTER	<b>IV</b>	DATE OF EXAM	23/05/2022
SUBJECT NAME	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY-III	SUBJECT CODE	CHH 207 BI
BRANCH	Chemistry	SESSION	I
TIME	9:00 AM-12:00 Noon	MAX. MARKS	100
PROGRAM	B.Sc. (H) Chemistry	CREDITS	4
NAME OF FACULTY	Dr. Megha Bansal	NAME OF COURSE COORDINATOR	Dr. Megha Bansal

*Note: All questions are compulsory.*

Bloom's Level: L1-Remembering; L2-Understanding; L3-Applying; L4-Analyzing; L5-Evaluating; L6-Creating

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS	MAR KS	CO	BLO	PI
			ADDR ESED	OM'S LEVE L	
PART-I	1(A) What happens when primary amines react with CS <sub>2</sub> ? Discuss with the help of suitable chemical reaction.	5	CO1	L2	L1,L2
	1(B) Diazonium salts undergo various coupling reactions. Discuss any two coupling reactions with suitable example.	5	CO1	L3	L1,L4
	1(C) What are ylides? Discuss synthesis of epoxide and cyclopropane by using ylide as starting reagent.	5	CO2	L3	L2,L3
	1(D) Discuss the mechanism for the formation of benzene sulphonic acid by sulphonation of benzene. Justify that reaction takes place via formation of SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ion.	5	CO2	L3	L2,L2
PART-II	Q2(A) What happens when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anthraquinone reacts with alkaline sodium hydrosulphite or zinc</li> <li>Anthracene undergoes catalytic reduction using nickel at 225 °C</li> </ol>	5	CO3	L4	5,2,1
	2(B) Complete the following reaction by writing suitable reaction conditions in each step and name of all intermediates:	5	CO3	L2	4,1,2
	$  \begin{array}{c}  \text{O}=\text{O} \\    \\  \text{O}=\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{AcOH}} \text{O}=\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{O}=\text{O} \\    \quad   \quad   \\  \text{O}=\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{O}=\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{O}=\text{O}  \end{array}  $	5	CO3	L2	4,1,2
2(C)	Discuss the suitable mechanism for the nitration of naphthalene. Why electrophilic substitution in naphthalene	10	CO3	L3	4,1,2

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	occurs at C-1 position. Elaborate the conditions when the same substitution can take place at C-2 position.			
Q 3(A)	1-naphthol is a weak acid however it is stronger acid than phenol. Explain	5	CO3	L3 7.2.1
3(B)	How polynuclear hydrocarbon shows their carcinogenic effect. Discuss the mechanism of cell destruction.	5	CO3	L4 7.2.1
3 (C)	Anthracene undergoes addition and electrophilic substitution reactions at C-9 and C-10 positions. Justify it with the help of intermediate carbonium ion. Why addition and substitution is less favoured at C-1 and C-2 positions.	10	CO3	L3 5.2.1
Q 4(A)	Explain why among furan, pyrrole and thiophene, furan behaves as a conjugated diene	5	CO4	L3 4.1.2
4 (B)	. What happens when (i) Thiophene reacts with conc. $H_2SO_4$ and isocetin (ii) Thiophene reacts with Conc. $HNO_3$ at different temperatures	5	CO4	L4 7.2.1
4 (C)	Why pyridine undergoes nucleophilic and electrophilic both substitution. Explain with the help of resonating structures. Write any two nucleophilic and two electrophilic substitution reactions of pyridine.	10	CO4	L3 7.2.1
Q 5(A)	Discuss exhaustive methylation in piperidine for the formation of conjugated diene.	5	CO4	L4 5.2.1
5(B)	Justify that in 5-membered heterocyclic compounds electrophilic substitution takes place at 2 & 5 positions with the help of resonating structures by taking a suitable example.	5	CO4	L4 4.1.2
5 (C)	Write the product of the following reactions:			
	(i)  + $\xrightarrow[\text{conc. } H_2SO_4]{\text{isocetin}}$ (A) + $H_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Ni}} \text{(B)}$			
	(ii)  + $\xrightarrow{\text{Conc. } HNO_3}$ (A) + $\xrightarrow{\text{Conc. } H_2O_2}$ (B)			
	(iii)  + $\xrightarrow{\text{Conc. } H_2SO_4}$ (A) + $\xrightarrow{\text{Conc. } H_2O_2}$ (B)	10	CO4	L4 7.2.1
	(iv)  + $\xrightarrow[\text{conc. } H_2SO_4]{\text{Conc. } HNO_3}$ (A) + $\xrightarrow{\text{Conc. } H_2O_2}$ (B)			
	(v)  + $\xrightarrow[\text{conc. } H_2SO_4]{\text{Conc. } HNO_3}$ (A) + $\xrightarrow{\text{Conc. } H_2O_2}$ (B)			

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**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**
*"T3 Examination, May-2022"*

SEMESTER	IV	DATE OF EXAM	25.5.2022
SUBJECT NAME	INORGANIC CHEMISTRY-III	SUBJECT CODE	CHH206B-T
BRANCH	CHEMISTRY	SESSION	I
TIME	9:00 am-12:00pm	MAX. MARKS	100
PROGRAM	B.Sc. Chemistry (Hons.)	CREDITS	4
NAME OF FACULTY	DR. EKTA RAWAT	NAME OF COURSE COORDINATOR	DR. EKTA RAWAT

*[Signature]*

*Note: All questions are compulsory.*

PART-A	Q.NO.	QUESTIONS	MAR KS	CO ADDRESSE D	BLOOM'S LEVEL
PART-B	1(A)	Draw MO energy level diagram for NO <sup>+</sup> and evaluate its bond order and magnetic behavior.	7	C01	BT3
	1(B)	Describe the shape of SnCl <sub>2</sub> on the basis of VSEPR theory.	3	C01	BT2, BT3
	Q2(A)	The ionization energies of the elements of first transition series do not vary much with increasing atomic number. Give reason.	6		BT2, BT3
	2(B)	Among hydroxides of lanthanides, La(OH) <sub>3</sub> is most basic and Lu(OH) <sub>3</sub> is least basic. Why?	4	C02	BT4
	Q3(A)	On the basis of CFT, predict the geometry of the compound, K <sub>3</sub> [Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> ]. Also calculate magnetic moment of the complex.	8	C03	BT3
	3(B)	Differentiate between primary valency and secondary valency.	4	C03	BT2, BT3
	3(C)	Write the names of the following coordination compounds according to IUPAC system of nomenclature: (i) K <sub>4</sub> [Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> ] (ii) Na <sub>3</sub> [AgF <sub>4</sub> ] (iii) H[Au Cl <sub>4</sub> ] (iv) [Pt(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> ][PtCl <sub>4</sub> ]	2x4=8	C03	BT2, BT3

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PART-D

	On the basis of VBT, predict the number of unpaired electrons and type of hybridization in $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$ and $[\text{NiCN}_4]^{2-}$ ions.	$6+6=12$	C03	BT3
4(B)	Determine the number of unpaired electrons in octahedral complexes of $d^9$ and $d^5$ ions when $\Delta_0 > P$ and $\Delta_0 < P$ .	$4+4=8$	C03	BT3, BT4
	What is acidity and acidic strength of a Bronsted acid ? Relative order of acidic strength of $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , $\text{H}_2\text{Se}$ and $\text{H}_2\text{Te}$ . Explain?	$3+5=8$	C04	BT3
5(B)	$\text{HNO}_3$ , $\text{HCl}$ and $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ appear equally strong in water but their strength differ in $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ medium. Explain giving appropriate reasons.	8	C04	BT3
5(C)	All Arrhenius acids are also Bronsted acids, but all Arrhenius acids are not Bronsted bases. Why?	4	C04	BT3, BT4
6(A)	What are lewis acid and bases? "Tetrahalides of carbon do not behave as Lewis acids, while the tetrahalides of other elements of group IVA are Lewis acids". Explain	$4+4=8$	C04	BT3
6(B)	Explain the following on the basis of HASB principle: (i) $\text{AgI}_2^-$ ion is stable while $\text{AgF}_2^-$ do not exist. (ii) To predict the nature of bonding in complex ions given in ambidentate ligands.	$5+7=12$	C04	BT2, BT3

## DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

"T3 Examination, May/ June-2022"

SEMESTER	IV	DATE OF EXAM	01.06.2022
SUBJECT NAME	Industrial Chemistry	SUBJECT CODE	CHH 209 B
BRANCH	Chemistry	SESSION	1 <sup>st</sup>
TIME	3.0 hrs.	MAX. MARKS	100
PROGRAM	B.Sc. Chemistry (H)	CREDITS	4
NAME OF FACULTY	Dr. Pradeep K. Varshney	NAME OF COURSE COORDINATOR	Dr. Pradeep K. Varshney

Note: All parts are compulsory to attempt. Part A and Part B are of 10 marks each. Part C and Part D are of 40 marks each and you have to attempt ANY FOUR questions.

	Q.NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS	CO ADDRESSED	BLOOM'S LEVEL	PI
PART-A	Q.1(A)	Write any two products of silicate industries. What is the composition of Pyrex glass?	2	CO4	BT1, BT4	5.4.1
	1(B)	What is the importance of industrial forms of glasses? Where bullet resistant glasses are used?	2	CO4	BT3	5.4.1
	1(C)	Essential oils play an important role in cosmetic industries. Explain.	2	CO2	BT3	5.4.1, 6.2.1
	1(D)	Give two examples of substances used as colourants for glass.	2	CO1	BT2	5.4.1
	1(E)	The strength of cement decreases with storage time. Suggest the ways to maintain its strength.	2	CO1	BT5	6.2.1
PART-B	Q.2(A)	What are the ingredients used in the preparation of talcum powder.	2	CO2	BT4	5.4.1
	2(B)	What is the role of essential oils in cosmetic industries? Explain.	2	CO2	BT3	5.4.1, 6.2.1
	2(C)	Write any two differences between Deodorants and Antiperspirants.	2	CO2	BT2	5.4.1
	2(D)	Which hair dye is better permanent or demi-permanent and why?	2	CO2	BT2	5.4.1
	2(E)	Which chemicals are used in the preparation of lipsticks?	2	CO2	BT1	5.4.1
PART-C	Q.3(A)	Write preparation and properties of RDX. Why is RDX the most dangerous explosive in the nature? Explain.	10	CO3	BT2, BT3	5.4.1

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**PART-D**

	What are rocket propellants? How many types of propellants are used? Explain the functioning of solid and liquid propellants.	10	CO4	BT1, BT3	5.4.1
3(B)	What are rocket propellants? How many types of propellants are used? Explain how solid propellants are different from liquid ones in their functioning.	10	CO4	BT1, BT3	5.4.1
3(C)	Explain the mechanism of enzyme catalysis and how cane sugar can be converted into ethyl alcohol. Discuss merits and demerits of enzymes as catalysts for industrial purposes.	10	CO2	BT2, BT3	5.4.1
3(D)	Silver and tungsten aren't very good catalysts, but platinum and nickel can be excellent catalysts. Explain why this is in terms of the strength of the adsorption of gases to their surfaces.	10	CO3	BT3	5.4.1
Q. 4(A)	Explain the advantages and disadvantages of using enzymes as catalysts for industrial purposes.	10	CO3	BT3	5.4.1
4(B)	Modern Ceramic Industry has grown these days. If you are given a chance to start a business in this area, which product you will plan to develop for creating a profitable business.	10	CO2	BT4, BT5	5.4.1
4(C)	Rather than finding alternatives to catalytic metals, chemist is researching ways to minimize platinum waste. What structures are chemist and his team developing and why are they effective catalytically?	10	CO3	BT4, BT5	5.4.1
4(D)	You are working in a steel industry and involved in manufacture of steel. As a chemist how will you explain the following terms with the help of chemical reactions decarbonization, demagnetization, desulphurization dephosphorisation, nitriding, and carburizing?	10	CO4	BT1, BT2	5.4.1
4(E)	Which types of batteries are used in solar panels as energy storage? While working with a battery industry, your team leader asked to propose a strategy to double the business. What steps you will propose.	10	CO2	BT1, BT3	5.4.1

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**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**

"T3 Examination, May 2022"

SEMESTER	4TH	DATE OF EXAM	3-06-2022
SUBJECT NAME	PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY-III	SUBJECT CODE	CHH205B-T
BRANCH	B.Sc Chemistry	SESSION	Morning
TIME	9:00-12:00	MAX. MARKS	100
PROGRAM	B.Sc.	CREDITS	4
NAME OF FACULTY	Dr. Priti Gupta	NAME OF COURSE COORDINATOR	Dr. Priti Gupta <i>Degre</i>

Note: All questions are compulsory

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS	CO ADDRESSED	BLOOM'S LEVEL
PART-A	1(A) Following is wrong about a phase diagram. (a) It gives information on transformation rates. (b) Relative amount of different phases can be found under given equilibrium conditions. (c) It indicates the temperature at which different phases start to melt. (d) Solid solubility limits are depicted by it.	2	CO1	BT2
	1(B) Explain why in a phase diagram of water, solid - liquid line is almost vertical and slightly tilted towards left?	2	CO1	BT3
	1(C) Write the reduced phase rule equation for condensed systems.	2	CO1	BT1
	1(D) Define the various curves and points involved in two component system with incongruent melting point with the help of neat diagram.	4	CO1	BT4
PART-B	Q2(A) State the law of Chemical Equilibrium. How can it be derived on thermodynamic considerations?	5	CO2	BT2
	2(B) A mixture of water and bromobenzene distil at 95°C and the distillate contains 1.6 times as much bromobenzene as water by mass. At 95°C the vapour pressures of water and bromobenzene are 640 mm respectively. Calculate the molecular weight of Bromobenzene.	5	CO2	BT3
PART-C	Q3(A) "On Progressive dilution, specific conductance of an electrolyte decreases but molar conductance increases ". Discuss.	5	CO3	BT2

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3(B)	What current strength in amperes will be required to liberate 10 g of iodine from potassium iodide solution in one hour?	3	CO3	BT3
3(C)	A certain current liberated 1.008 g of hydrogen in 2 hours. How many grams of copper can be deposited by the same current flowing for the same time in CuSO <sub>4</sub> solution. (at mass of Cu = 63.5) (a) 31.75 g (b) 63.5 g (c) 127 g (d) 15.875 g	5	CO3	BT4
3(D)	Describe Hittorf's method for determining the transport no. of Ag <sup>+</sup> and NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> in solution of silver nitrate.	6	CO3	BT2
3(E)	State the principle of Conductometric titrations. Draw the titration curves for: 1)Weak acid with a strong base 2)Strong acid with a strong base	8	CO3	BT3
3(F)	Give an account of the ways by which physisorption and chemisorption are distinguished from each other.	6	CO3	BT2
3(G)	Discuss Freundlich adsorption isotherm of a gas on a solid surface. How will you prove that Langmuir adsorption isotherm is superior to Freundlich adsorption isotherm?	7	CO3	BT2
PART-D	4(A) Describe how Glass electrode is used for the measurement of pH of aqueous solutions?	7	CO4	BT3
	4(B) Discuss the principle underlying potentiometric titrations. How would you carry out potentiometric titration of a solution of sodium chloride against silver nitrate solution.	8	CO4	BT2
	1) Write down the electrode and overall cell reaction for the cell : $\text{Pt} \mid \text{H}_2(1 \text{ atm}), \text{H}^+(\text{a} = 1) \parallel \text{KCl}(\text{a} = 1), \text{AgCl(s)} \mid \text{Ag}$ 2) How are the emf of a cell and entropy of the reaction related?	8	CO4	BT3
	4(C) What are concentration cells ? Describe and discuss concentration cell without transference.	7	CO4	BT2
	4(D) What is reversible cells? Derive expression for the thermodynamic parameters from the EMF of such a cell.	5	CO4	BT1
	4(E) Describe the application of EMF measurement in the determination of equilibrium constant of a cell reaction	5	CO4	BT3

**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**

*"T3 Examination, May - 2022"*

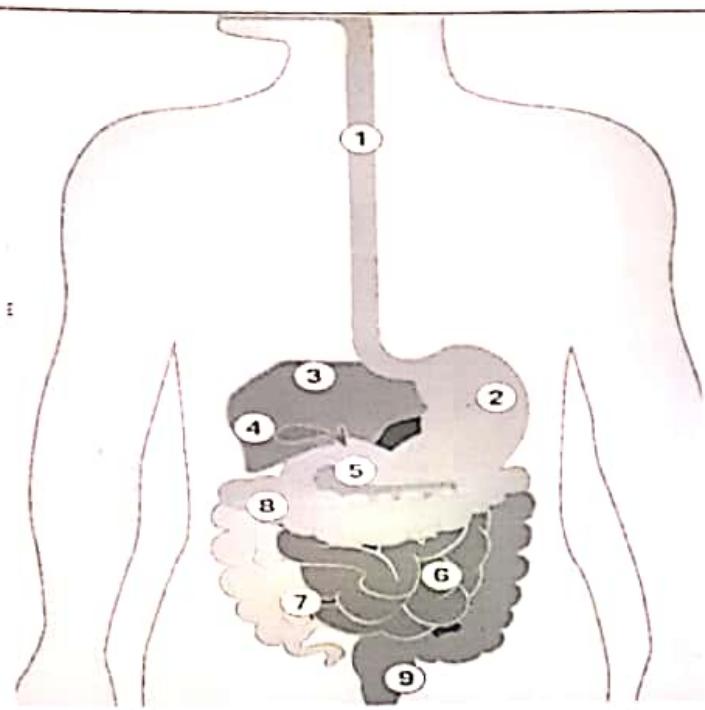
SEMESTER	VI	DATE OF EXAM	26.05.2022
SUBJECT NAME	FOOD SCIENCE	SUBJECT CODE	CHH308B
BRANCH	B.S.C. (HONS.) CHEMISTRY	SESSION	MOR
TIME	9:00 – 12:00 NOON	MAX. MARKS	100
PROGRAM	B.S.C. (HONS.)	CREDITS	4
NAME OF FACULTY	DR. MEENA KAPAHII	NAME OF COURSE COORDINATOR	DR. MEENA KAPAHII

*Note: Parts A & B: All the questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.*

**PART A**

A(i)	Billy is consuming roughly 3,500 calories per day. His basal metabolic rate is 2,500 and he burns about 600 calories from football practice every day. If he continues this behavior, what affects will he see in his weight in one year?	2	CO1	BT3	
A(ii)	In what ways the fats are useful to our body? Explain with appropriate examples.	2	CO1	BT1	
A(iii)	Your roommate ate some spoiled food, and consequently developed severe diarrhea. Explain this condition and how it can be cured?	5	CO2	BT2	
A(iv)	Discuss any two techniques to preserve milk that are normally practiced at homes? How do they help in preservation?	3,2	CO3	BT3	
<b>PART B</b>					
B(i)	Socio economic conditions can have a large influence on one health. Justify.	8	CO1	BT2	

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B(ii)

8

CO1

BT3

One egg, whether raw, hard-boiled, or fried, supplies about six grams of protein. In the image above, follow the numbers and discuss the digestion process (mechanical and chemical both) of proteins in our egg at site nos. 2 and 6.

B(iii)

How is Vitamin D associated with healthy bones? What are its sources? What happens due to its deficiency?

2,8

CO1 BT4

Define the following types of food additives:

- Preservatives
- Flavour enhancers
- Emulsifier
- Antioxidants
- Antimicrobial agents

10

CO3 BT1

B(iv)

What are the food sources, functions of vitamin A? What happens due to its inadequate intake?

15

CO1 BT1

B(vi)

What are reasons behind spoilage of food?

5

CO2 BT1

B(vii)

Discuss the principles of food preservation. Which of the two methods - freezing or boiling would you recommend for preservation to inhibit microbial action/kill microbes? Why?

5,5

CO3 BT5

B(viii)

Write a note on cyclamate and aspartame describing their advantages and disadvantages.

5,5

CO2 BT1

B(ix)

Write a note on water intoxication and dehydration condition?

5,5

CO1 BT1

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## DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

*"T3 Examination, May-2022"*

SET-A

SEMESTER	VI	DATE OF EXAM	30/05/2022
SUBJECT NAME	CLINICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY	SUBJECT CODE	CHH 311B
BRANCH	Chemistry	SESSION	I
TIME	9:00 AM-12:00 Noon	MAX. MARKS	100
PROGRAM	B.Sc. (H) Chemistry	CREDITS	4
NAME OF FACULTY	Dr. Megha Bansal	NAME OF COURSE COORDINATOR	Dr. Megha Bansal

*Megha*

**Note:** All questions are compulsory.  
 Bloom's Level: L1-Remembering; L2-Understanding; L3-Applying; L4-Analyzing; L5-Evaluating; L6-Creating.

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS	MAR KS	CO ADDR ESS ED	BLO OM'S LEVE L		PI
				L2	L1.2	
PART-A	1(A) In Biuret protein assay one standard 6g/dl was assayed. The absorbance of the standard was 0.400 and absorbance of unknown was 0.350. Calculate concentration of unknown in g/dl.	5	CO1	L2	L1.2	
	1(B) Calculate the dilution factor needed to make 100meq/L solution from a 3000meq/L.	5	CO1	L3	L1.1	
	1(C) Why plasma proteins appear in urine sample. Explain any one method for their detection.	5	CO2	L3	L2.1	
	1(D) Discuss Chemiluminescence method for the detection of nitrogen in blood sample.	5	CO2	L3	L2.2	
PART-B	Q2(A) Discuss the importance of isoenzymes, their properties and function.	5	CO3	L4	5.2.1	
	2(B) Identify main class of enzymes with following EC code No. (i) 1.4.1.3 (ii) 4.1.2.13 (iii) 6.3.2.3 (iv) 2.6.1.1 (v) 5.3.1.1	5	CO3	L2	4.1.2	
	2(C) Which biochemical reaction is catalyzed by LDH enzyme. How this enzyme can be assayed. It exists in five isomeric forms, which isoforms are overexpressed in the case of Myocardial infarction, anemia, pulmonary edema, hepatic injury, and skeletal muscle injury	10	CO3	L3	4.1.2	
	Q3(A) Explain the enzymatic reaction of AST. Why it is also termed S-GOT. How the enzyme will be assayed. What is the diagnostic significance of AST.	5	CO3	L3	7.2.1	
PART-B	3(B) (c) Which enzyme catalyzes the hydrolysis of phosphomonoesters at acidic pH. Explain biochemical reaction for enzymatic reaction and assay procedure.	5	CO3	L4	7.2.1	

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<b>3 (C)</b>	Explain with the help of the Lineweaver-Burk plot, why (i) in competitive inhibition Vmax remains unaltered (ii) in non-competitive inhibition Vmax decreased (iii) in uncompetitive inhibition Km decreased.	10	CO3	L3	5.2.1
<b>Q 4(A)</b>	How sugars are classified as reducing and non-reducing. Give Haworth projection each of reducing and non-reducing sugar	5	CO4	L3	4.1.2
<b>4 (B)</b>	Complete the following pathway, write enzymes and cofactors involved: (5)  (i) Fructose 1, 6 diphosphate .....  (ii) 3-phosphoglycerate .....	5	CO4	L4	7.2.1
<b>4 (C)</b>	Explain the following: Glycolysis, Glycogenolysis, Gluconeogenesis, Glycogenesis, Lipogenesis.	10	CO4	L3	7.2.1
<b>Q 5(A)</b>	How glucose can be estimated in biological samples. Compare available methods and comment on which is the best method.	5	CO4	L4	5.2.1
<b>5(B)</b>	Why OGTT is not recommended for routine tests under ADA guidelines. How this test is performed.	5	CO4	L4	4.1.2
<b>5 (C)</b>	Which ketone bodies are produced by the liver through lipid metabolism. What happens when urinary albumin level increases. Discuss the pathophysiological condition.	10	CO4	L4	7.2.1

\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*



**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**  
*"T3 Examination, MAY-2022"*

<b>SEMESTER</b>	VI <sup>th</sup>	<b>DATE OF EXAM</b>	30-05-2022
<b>SUBJECT NAME</b>	CHEMICALS & ENVIRONMENT	<b>SUBJECT CODE</b>	CHH310B
<b>BRANCH</b>	B.Sc. (Hons.) Chemistry	<b>SESSION</b>	I
<b>TIME</b>	09:00 AM to 12:00 PM	<b>MAX. MARKS</b>	100
<b>PROGRAM</b>	Bachelor of Science	<b>CREDITS</b>	4
<b>NAME OF FACULTY</b>	Dr. V. V. Pathak	<b>NAME OF COURSE COORDINATOR</b>	Dr. V.V. Pathak

*Note: Part A & B: All questions are compulsory. Questions will be of short answer type, each question carries two marks.*

*Part C: Attempt any four question. Questions will be of long answer type, each question carries 10 marks.*

*Part D: Attempt any four question. Questions will be of long answer type, each question carries 10 marks.*

	<b>Q.NO.</b>	<b>QUESTIONS</b>	<b>MARKS</b>	<b>CO ADDRESSE D</b>	<b>BLOOM'S LEVEL</b>	<b>PI</b>
<b>PART-A</b>	Q1(A)	Explain cryogenic air separation process for production of oxygen gas.	2	C01	L2	
	Q1(B)	Why hydrogen gas used as an efficient alternative energy resource?	2	C01	L2	
	Q1(C)	Explain the occurrence and application of Argon gas.	2	C01	L1	
	Q1(D)	Describe the process for preparation of caustic soda.	2	C01	L2	
	Q1(E)	Describe the process for preparation of bleaching powder.	2	C01	L2	
<b>PART-B</b>	Q2(A)	Differentiate between ferrous and non-ferrous metals.	2	C02	L1	
	Q2(B)	Explain the properties of semiconductor and its industrial application.	2	C02	L2	
	Q2(C)	What do you understand by remediation of heavy metal?	2	C02	L2	
	Q2(D)	Define the term bioaccumulation and biomagnification.	2	C02	L1	

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**PART-C**

2(E)	What do you understand by chemical speciation of metals?	2	CO2	L2
Q3	Differentiate between natural and artificial ecosystem with examples. Explain the structure and functions of ecosystem.	10	CO3	L2, L3
Q3	Explain the composition of atmosphere with its stratification.	10	CO3	L3, L4
Q4	What do you understand by photochemical reactions? Explain with examples.	10	CO3	L3
Q5	What do you understand by air pollutants? Explain the harmful effects and control measures of major air pollutants.	10	CO3	L3
Q7	Explain following in brief: (i) Nitrogen Cycle (ii) Standards and Air quality Index (iii) Cloud formation (iv) Ozone depletion	(2.5 × 4)= 10	CO3	L3, L4
Q8	Why water is considered as critical resource? Explain the chemistry of water in terms of its physical and Chemical properties.	10	CO4	L3
Q9	What do you understand by eutrophication? Explain the harmful effects of eutrophication.	10	CO4	L3
Q10	Explain the significance of water quality parameters? Explain DO sag curve, Biochemical oxygen demand and Chemical Oxygen demand.	10	CO4	L4
Q11	Explain the various treatment and purification process of water.	10	CO4	L3
Q12	Giving details of various sources of water pollution explain its ill effects on human health.	10	CO4	L3

\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*

**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**
*"T3 Examination, June-2022"*

SEMESTER	II	DATE OF EXAM	23/06/2022
SUBJECT NAME	Physical Chemistry-II	SUBJECT CODE	CHH506B
BRANCH	Chemistry	SESSION	I
TIME	08:30-11:30	MAX. MARKS	100
PROGRAM	M.Sc. Chemistry	CREDITS	4
NAME OF FACULTY	Dr. Arpit Sand	NAME OF COURSE COORDINATOR	Dr. Arpit Sand <i>[Signature]</i>

Note: Part A : All questions are compulsory. Questions will be of short answer type

Part B: All questions are compulsory. Questions will be of descriptive type or numerical.

	Q.NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS	CO ADDRESSED	BLOOM'S LEVEL	PI
PART-A	1	Find the number of complexion for arranging four different molecules a,b,c,d, such that two should be energy level $E_1$ and two in energy level $E_2$	4	CO1	BT3	1.3.1
	2	Write the mathematical concept of stirling's approximation. Calculate the value of $5!$ and $10!$	6	CO1	BT3 BT4	1.3.1
	3	Derive and expression for the equilibrium constant of an ideal gaseous mixture in term of partition function of reactants and products	5	CO2	BT3	1.3.2
	4	Using the concept of molecular partition function show that for an ideal monoatomic gas, $PV=nRT/V$ . This ideal gas equation.	5	CO2	BT4	1.3.3
	5	Explain Miller Indices and deduce expression for $100,001$ and $010$	5	CO3	BT3	1.3.2
	6	Iron (II) Oxide $FeO$ crystal has a cubic structure each edge of the unit cell is $5.0\text{ \AA}$ . Taking density of the oxide is $4.0 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . Calculate the number of $Fe^{2+}$ and $O^{2-}$ ions present in each unit cell.	5	CO4	BT4	1.3.3
	7	What are basic steps in formation of Reciprocal lattice with suitable example and explain MS by Guoy method.	5+5	CO4 CO3	BT4	1.3.1

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Discuss Phase determination method with special reference to Patterson Method. Draw the electron density map of $KO_3$ crystal on the (xy) plane	5	C04	BT3 BT4	1.3.1
Draw the displacement ellipsoid plot (50%) of the molecular structure of $Ni(CO)_4$	5	C04	BT2 BT3	1.3.2
Discuss the condition for general reflection with the help of table	5	C04	BT2 BT3	1.3.2
With reference to conditions for special reflections groups, Glide planes, screw axes	5	C05	BT4	1.3.3
Discuss the collision theory of bimolecular reactions in details	6	C05	BT3 BT4	1.3.1
In the temperature range of 250 to 450K, the pre exponential factor A, for the reaction $Cl(g) + H_2(g) \rightarrow HCl(g) + H(g)$ is found to be equal to $1.20 \times 10^{10} \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ S}^{-1}$ . If $M(Cl) = 35.453 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ $M(H_2) = 35.453 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ $d(Cl) = 200 \text{ pm}$ $d(H_2) = 150 \text{ pm}$ , determine the value of steric factor	4	C04 C05	BT3	1.3.1
What are the shortcomings of Lindemann Theory? How are they overcome by Hinshelwood Theory?	5	C05	BT4	1.3.2
Consider the following Lindemann mechanism for the unimolecular decomposition of a molecule A in the presence of species M (which may be any molecule such as inert gas like helium or even A itself) $A + M \xrightarrow{k_1} A^* + M$ (activation) $A^* + M \xrightarrow{k_2} A + M$ (deactivation) $A^* \xrightarrow{k_2} P$ (decomposition reaction) Using Steady state approximation (s.s.a) derive the rate law for the formation of product.	5	C05	BT5	1.3.3
For the first order isomerization of an organic compound at $130^\circ\text{C}$ . The activation energy is $108.4 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ and the rate constant is $9.12 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S}^{-1}$ . Calculate the standard entropy of activation	10	C05	BT3 BT4	1.3.2
What are the shortcomings of Hinshelwood Theory? How are they overcome by RRK theory of unimolecular reaction?	10	C05	BT5	1.3.3

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**END**

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# LOGARITHMS

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Mean Difference								
											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	0000	0043	0086	0128	0170	0212	0253	0294	0334	0374	4	8	12	17	21	25	29	33	37
11	0414	0453	0492	0531	0569	0607	0645	0682	0719	0755	4	8	11	15	19	23	26	30	34
12	0792	0828	0864	0899	0934	0969	1004	1038	1072	1106	3	7	10	14	17	21	24	28	31
13	1139	1173	1206	1239	1271	1303	1335	1367	1399	1430	3	6	10	13	16	19	22	26	29
14	1461	1492	1523	1553	1584	1614	1644	1673	1703	1732	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
15	1761	1790	1818	1847	1875	1903	1931	1959	1987	2014	3	6	8	11	14	17	20	22	25
16	2041	2068	2095	2122	2148	2175	2201	2227	2253	2279	3	5	8	11	13	16	18	21	24
17	2304	2330	2355	2380	2405	2430	2455	2480	2504	2529	2	5	7	10	12	15	17	20	22
18	2553	2577	2601	2625	2648	2672	2695	2718	2742	2765	2	5	7	9	12	14	16	19	21
19	2788	2810	2833	2856	2878	2900	2923	2945	2967	2989	2	4	7	9	11	13	16	18	20
20	3010	3032	3054	3075	3096	3118	3139	3160	3181	3201	2	4	6	8	11	13	15	17	19
21	3222	3243	3263	3284	3304	3324	3345	3365	3385	3404	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
22	3424	3444	3464	3483	3502	3522	3541	3560	3579	3598	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	15	17
23	3617	3636	3655	3674	3692	3711	3729	3747	3766	3784	2	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17
24	3802	3820	3838	3856	3874	3892	3909	3927	3945	3962	2	4	5	7	9	11	12	14	16
25	3979	3997	4014	4031	4048	4065	4082	4099	4116	4133	2	3	5	7	9	10	12	14	15
26	4150	4166	4183	4200	4216	4232	4249	4265	4281	4298	2	3	5	7	8	10	11	13	15
27	4314	4330	4346	4362	4378	4393	4409	4425	4440	4456	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	13	14
28	4472	4487	4502	4518	4533	4548	4564	4579	4594	4609	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	12	14
29	4624	4639	4654	4669	4683	4698	4713	4728	4742	4757	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	13
30	4771	4786	4800	4814	4829	4843	4857	4871	4886	4900	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	11	13
31	4914	4928	4942	4955	4969	4983	4997	5011	5024	5038	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	12
32	5051	5065	5079	5092	5105	5119	5132	5145	5159	5172	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	11	12
33	5185	5198	5211	5224	5237	5250	5263	5276	5289	5302	1	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	12
34	5315	5328	5340	5353	5366	5378	5391	5403	5416	5428	1	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11
35	5441	5453	5465	5478	5490	5502	5514	5527	5539	5551	1	2	4	5	6	7	9	10	11
36	5563	5575	5587	5596	5611	5623	5635	5647	5658	5670	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
37	5682	5694	5705	5717	5729	5740	5752	5763	5775	5786	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
38	5798	5809	5821	5832	5843	5855	5866	5877	5888	5899	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
39	5911	5922	5933	5944	5955	5966	5977	5988	5999	6010	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10
40	6021	6031	6042	6053	6064	6075	6085	6096	6107	6117	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10
41	6128	6138	6149	6160	6170	6180	6191	6201	6212	6222	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42	6232	6243	6253	6263	6274	6284	6294	6304	6314	6325	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
43	6335	6345	6355	6365	6375	6385	6395	6405	6415	6425	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
44	6435	6445	6454	6464	6474	6484	6493	6503	6513	6522	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
45	6532	6542	6551	6561	6571	6580	6590	6599	6609	6616	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46	6628	6637	6646	6656	6665	6675	6684	6693	6702	6712	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8
47	6721	6730	6739	6749	6758	6767	6776	6785	6794	6803	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8
48	6812	6821	6830	6839	6848	6857	6866	6875	6884	6893	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
49	6902	6911	6920	6928	6937	6946	6955	6964	6972	6981	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
50	6990	7008	7007	7016	7024	7033	7042	7050	7059	7067	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
51	7076	7084	7093	7101	7110	7118	7126	7135	7143	7152	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
52	7160	7168	7177	7185	7193	7202	7210	7218	7226	7235	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
53	7243	7251	7259	7267	7275	7284	7292	7300	7308	7316	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7
54	7324	7332	7340	7348	7356	7364	7372	7380	7388	7396	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7

## DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

*"T3 Examination, June-2022"*

SEMESTER	II	DATE OF EXAM	27.06.2022
SUBJECT NAME	Inorganic Chemistry-II	SUBJECT CODE	CHH507B
BRANCH	M.Sc Chemistry	SESSION	2021-2022 (I)
TIME	3 hours	MAX. MARKS	100
PROGRAM	M.Sc Chemistry	CREDITS	4
NAME OF FACULTY	Dr. Roopa Rani	NAME OF COURSE COORDINATOR	Dr. Roopa Rani

**Note:** Attempt all questions

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS	CO ADDRESSED	BLOOM'S LEVEL	PI
1	Write the mechanism of the acid hydrolysis when the inert ligand is a pi donor.	5	CO1	L4	
2	Explain the concept of lability and inertness as per VBT.	5	CO1	L3	
3	State the applications of trans effect for the synthesis of: a) Cis and trans $[PtCl_2(PR_3)_2]$ b) Synthesis of cis $[Pt(NH_3)_2Br_2]$	6	CO2	L6	
4	Explain any two methods of $CO_2$ reduction in details.	4	CO2	L4	
5	How Marcus – Hush theory explained the concept of electron transfer reactions? State the utility of Frank Condon principle in it.	10	CO3	L4,L5	
6	Explain the following factors for electron transfer reaction (with suitable example): a) Nature of bridging ligands b) Formation of precursor complex	10	CO3	L6	
7	What do you mean by mixed valence complexes and internal electron transfer reaction? Explain taking one suitable example.	10	CO3	L5	

8	Explain the complete mechanism of outer electron transfer reaction with suitable example. Depict graphical representation too.	10	CO3	L4	
9	Explain the mechanism of excited state electron transfer reaction using the example of $[\text{Fe}(\text{bpy})_3]^{3+}$ complex.	10	CO4	L5	
10	What do you mean by excited state and its life time? How it is useful to explain the electron transfer reaction?	10	CO4	L5	
11	Explain the correlation between optical and thermal electron transfer reaction.	10	CO4	L3	
12	Justify the statement that the role of spin-spin coupling and spin-orbit coupling decides the fate of electron transfer reaction.	10	CO4	L6	
***** END *****					

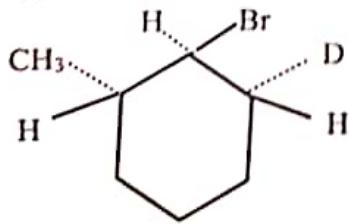


**MANAV RACHNA UNIVERSITY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**  
*"End Semester Examination, June 21-22"*

Semester: II  
 Subject: Organic Chemistry-II  
 Branch: Chemistry  
 Course Type: Hard Core  
 Time: 3 hrs  
 Max.Marks: 100

Date of Exam: 29/06/2022  
 Subject Code: CHH508 B  
 Session: 8:30 to 11:30 AM  
 Course Nature: Hard  
 Program: MSc  
 Signature: HOD/Associate HOD

Note: All Questions are compulsory

	CO	BT	Marks
1. (a) What will be the major product of reaction of 2-methyl-2-butene with each of the following reagents: (i) HBr in the absence of peroxide (ii) BH <sub>3</sub> /THF, followed by H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> / Hydroxide ion (iii) Hg(OAc) <sub>2</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> O Followed by NaBH <sub>4</sub>	CO1	BT3	6 marks
(b) Both Hydroboration and Oxymercuration-demercuration reactions of alkene results in the formation of alcohol. How two reactions differ from each other, explain with the support of proper example.	CO1	BT3	4 marks
2. (a) A hydrocarbon which has a molecular formula C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> , was subjected to ozonolysis giving equivalent amounts of ethyl methyl ketone (CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub> ) and acetaldehyde (CH <sub>3</sub> CHO). Assign structure to alkene and show the reaction mechanism.  (b) Explain the mechanism of Michael Addition reaction and discuss its synthetic importance.	CO1	BT3	5 marks
3 (a) When the deuterium labeled compound given below is subjected to dehydrohalogenation using Sod. Ethoxide in ethanol, the only product is 3-methylcyclohexene. This product does not contain deuterium. Provide an explanation for this result.	CO1	BT4	5 marks
	CO1	BT4	5 marks
3 (b) When 1-iodo-1-methylcyclohexane is treated with NaOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> as the base, the more highly substituted alkene product predominates. When KOC(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> is used as the base, the less highly substituted alkene predominates. Give the structures of the two products and offer an explanation.	*****	5 marks	

explanation.

Q 4. a. Account for the high dipole moment of following compounds:

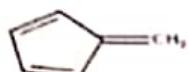
(i)



(ii)



(iii)



CO2 BT3

4 marks

Q 4. b. With the help of Frost circle diagram explain which of the molecules are aromatic, antiaromatic or non aromatic: (i) Cyclobutadiene (ii) Benzene (iii) Cyclopentadiene anion

CO2 BT2

6 marks

Q 5. A. Draw frost circle diagram and show the electron distribution in MO's of the following to explain its aromaticity:

(i) Cyclopentadienyl anion

CO2 BT2

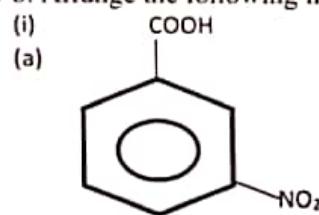
6 marks

(ii) Cycloheptatriene cation & anion

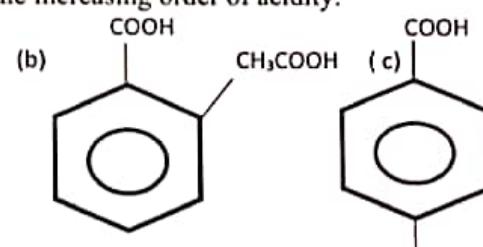
(iii) Cyclopropenyl cation

Q5 b. Arrange the following in the increasing order of acidity:

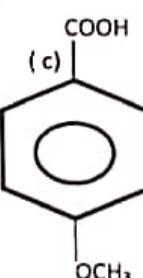
(i)



(b)

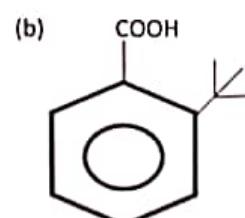
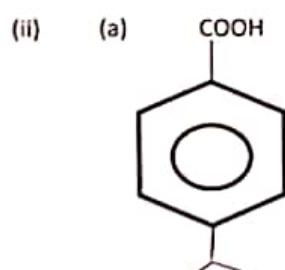


(c)



CO2 BT3

4 marks



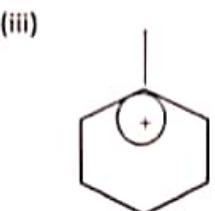
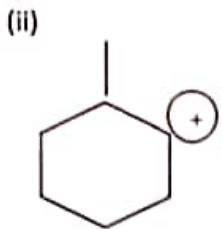
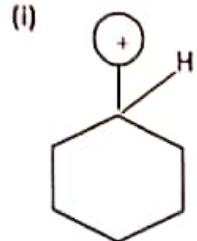
Q5 C. Although Pyrrole, Furan & Thiopene do not contain any benzene ring still they are considered to be aromatic. Explain with the help of their structures.

CO2 BT3

5 marks

Q 6 a. Arrange the following in the order of stability based on hyperconjugative structure molecules have. Give Suitable reason for your answer.

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CO3      BT3

5 marks

**Q 6 b.** Answer each of the following with reference to the corresponding substituent constants considering both inductive and resonance electronic contributions ( $\sigma_I$  and  $\sigma_R$ ). Illustrate your answer showing resonance structures for substituted benzoic acids, where appropriate.

CO3      BT4

6 marks

i) The  $\sigma_{meta}$  and  $\sigma_{para}$  values for the  $-CO_2CH_3$  group are both positive with  $\sigma_{para} > \sigma_{meta}$ .

ii) The values of  $\sigma_{meta}$  for the methoxy substituent ( $-OCH_3$ ) is positive, whereas the values for  $\sigma_{para}$  is negative.

iii) The picryl (2,4,6-trinitrophenyl) substituent,  $-C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$  is relatively large with the ortho nitro groups sterically interfering with atoms in the ortho positions on an adjacent aromatic ring. Predict the sign and relative magnitude of  $\sigma_{meta}$  and  $\sigma_{para}$  for the picryl substituent.

CO3      BT3

4 marks

**Q 6 C** What is meant by steric inhibition of resonance? Explain why a substituent such as nitro bonded to ortho or para position has a much greater effect on the acidity of a phenol than a benzoic acid.

CO4      BT3

5 marks

**Q 7 a** Give reason for your answer on the basis of structure:

- (i) Imidazole is more basic than Pyrazole
- (ii) Pyridazine is more basic than Pyridine

**Q 7. b.** Oxazole shows order of reactivity for its positions as C4 > C5 > C2. Give proper explanation for the same and discuss why oxazole is aromatic in nature.

CO4      BT3

5 marks

**Q 7. c.** With the help of one green method, explain the synthesis of Benzoxazole. Also discuss why the nitration occurs here at 6<sup>th</sup> position and amination at 2<sup>nd</sup> position.

CO4      BT3

5 marks

**Q 8. a.** An aromatic heterocyclic compound is used for the treatment of fungal infections. Identify the compound and discuss its important physical properties. Also explain why 2<sup>nd</sup> position in this molecule is different in terms of reactivity from 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> Position.

CO4      BT4

5 marks

**Q 8.b.** The heterocyclic compound found in Vitamin B1, otherwise highly stable undergoes substitution reaction under specific conditions. Identify the heterocyclic compound and give one example of the substitution

CO4      BT4

5 marks

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reaction.

Q. 8 c Identify the heterocyclic compound having applications as antifungal & anti inflammatory agent. Explain the basis on which it is aromatic and give its two important methods of synthesis. This compound undergoes electrophilic addition reaction at Nitrogen atom. Give reason for the same with the help of suitable example.	CO4	BT4	5 marks
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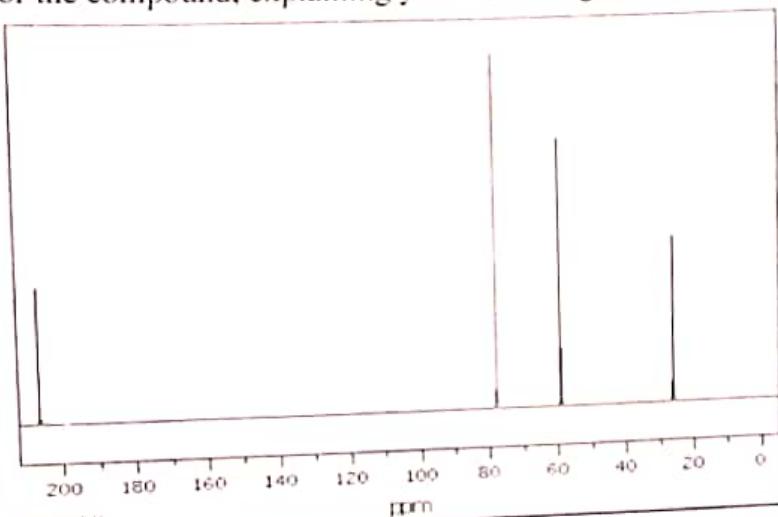
**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**
*"T3 Examination, July-2022"*

SEMESTER	II	DATE OF EXAM	01.07.2021
SUBJECT NAME	Molecular Spectroscopy	SUBJECT CODE	CHH 509B
BRANCH	Chemistry	SESSION	2021-2022 (I)
TIME	09:30 - 11:30	MAX. MARKS	100
PROGRAM	M.Sc Chemistry	CREDITS	4
NAME OF FACULTY	Dr. Jaya Tuteja	NAME OF COURSE	Dr. Jaya Tuteja
		COORDINATOR	<i>megh</i>

*Note: All Questions are compulsory*

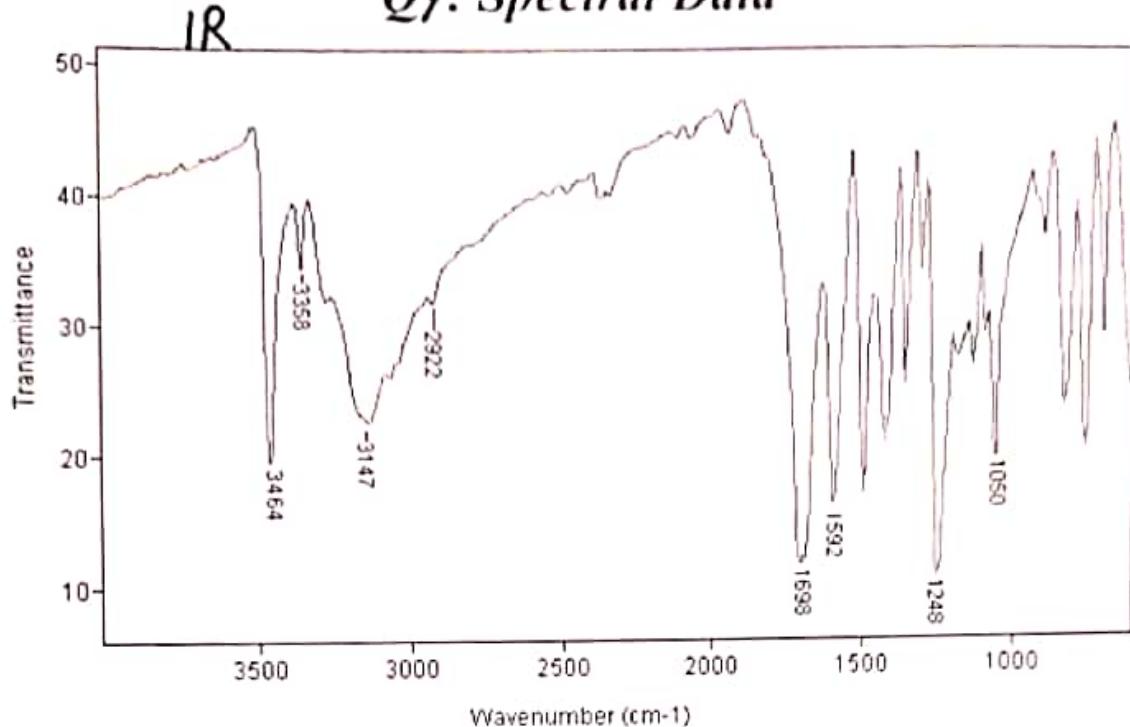
	Q.NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS	CO ADDRESSED	BLOOM'S LEVEL
PART-A	Q1(a)	What are the conditions for the substance to be raman active?	2	CO1	BT2
	Q1(b)	How hydrogen bonding change the position of absorption in the Infra-red spectroscopy?	3	CO1	BT3
	Q1(c)	What do you understand by the term "Chromophore"?	2	CO1	BT3
	Q1(d)	Briefly explain Raman Scattering?	3	CO1	BT2
PART-B	Q2(a)	A $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of compound X contains a singlet, a triplet and a quartet. Which of the following compounds might X be?  -CH <sub>3</sub> CHClCHClCH <sub>3</sub> - CH <sub>3</sub> CCl <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CHCl <sub>2</sub> - CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CHClCHCl <sub>2</sub>	3	CO2	BT3
	Q2(b)	What is the effect of hydrogen bonding and rapid exchange in $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectroscopy?	3	CO2	BT2
	Q2(c)	Aromatic protons are more deshielded than ethylenic protons, despite being both are $\text{sp}^2$ hybridized C atom, Explain?	4	CO2	BT5
PART-C	Q3(a)	Why is coupling between bonded $^{13}\text{C}$ 's not a factor in CMR spectroscopy?	3	CO3	BT3
	Q3(b)	How off-resonance decoupling helps in interpreting carbon NMR spectrum?	4	CO3	BT4
	Q3(c)	How many sets of non-equivalent carbons are there in: a) ethylmethyl ketone b) ethylacetooacetate c) benzoyl chloride	3	CO3	BT5

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<b>Q4(a)</b>	What do you understand by the simplification of $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR Spectroscopy?	5	C03	BT4
<b>Q4(b)</b>	What does Dept stand for in organic chemistry?	5	C03	BT5
<b>Q5(a)</b>	An isomer of methyl propanoate has the following C-13 NMR spectrum. Work out the probable structural formula for the compound, explaining your reasoning.	5	C03	BT6
				
<b>Q5(b)</b>	Give a brief note on 2D-NMR?	5	C03	BT4
<b>Q6(a)</b>	What are the four stages of a mass spectrometry? Explain the types of mass analyzers in detail.	5	C04	BT3
<b>Q6(b)</b>	How do we choose the ionization technique for hypernated mass spectrometry?	5	C04	BT5
<b>Q7</b>	An Organic compound with molecular mass 150 gave the following spectral data:  UV: $235 \lambda_{\text{max}}$ & 336 IR: 3020, 2960, 2820, 2740, 1600, 1567, 1528, 1695, 820 $\text{cm}^{-1}$ PMR (ppm): $\delta$ 2.98 (6H, s), 6.65 (2H, d), 7.7 (2H,d), 9.72 (1H, s)	10	C01, C02, C03, C04	BT6
<b>Q8</b>	An Organic compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$ gave the following spectral data:  UV: $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ 250nm IR: significant absorption bands at 3000-2900, 1705 and 1180 $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . PMR: $\delta$ 2.2 (6H, s) and 2.7 (4H, s) CMR (proton decoupled): 3 singlets at $\delta$ 28, 36 and 208 CMR (or-r-resonance decoupled)MS: one quartet at $\delta$ 28; one triplet at $\delta$ 36 and one singlet at $\delta$ 208 MS: Prominent peaks at m/e 217 ( $\text{M}^+$ ), 99 and 43. Deduce the structure of the organic compound?	15	C01, C02, C03, C04	BT6
<b>Q9</b>	Provide a structure of the compounds consistent with the following spectra. Show your work and assign all relevant peaks in $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectra, $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra. Interpret functionality from IR and show the fragmentation of Mass wherever possible?	15	C01, C02, C03, C04	BT6

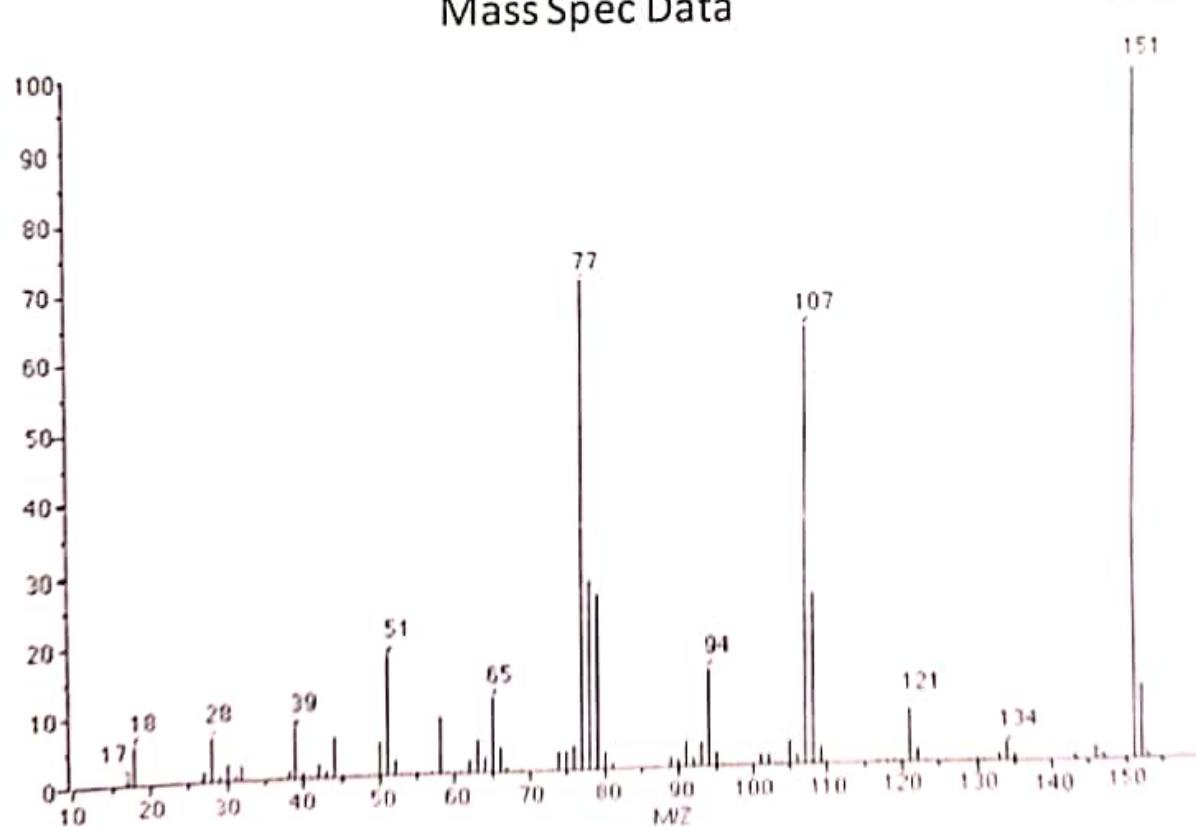
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## Q9: Spectral Data



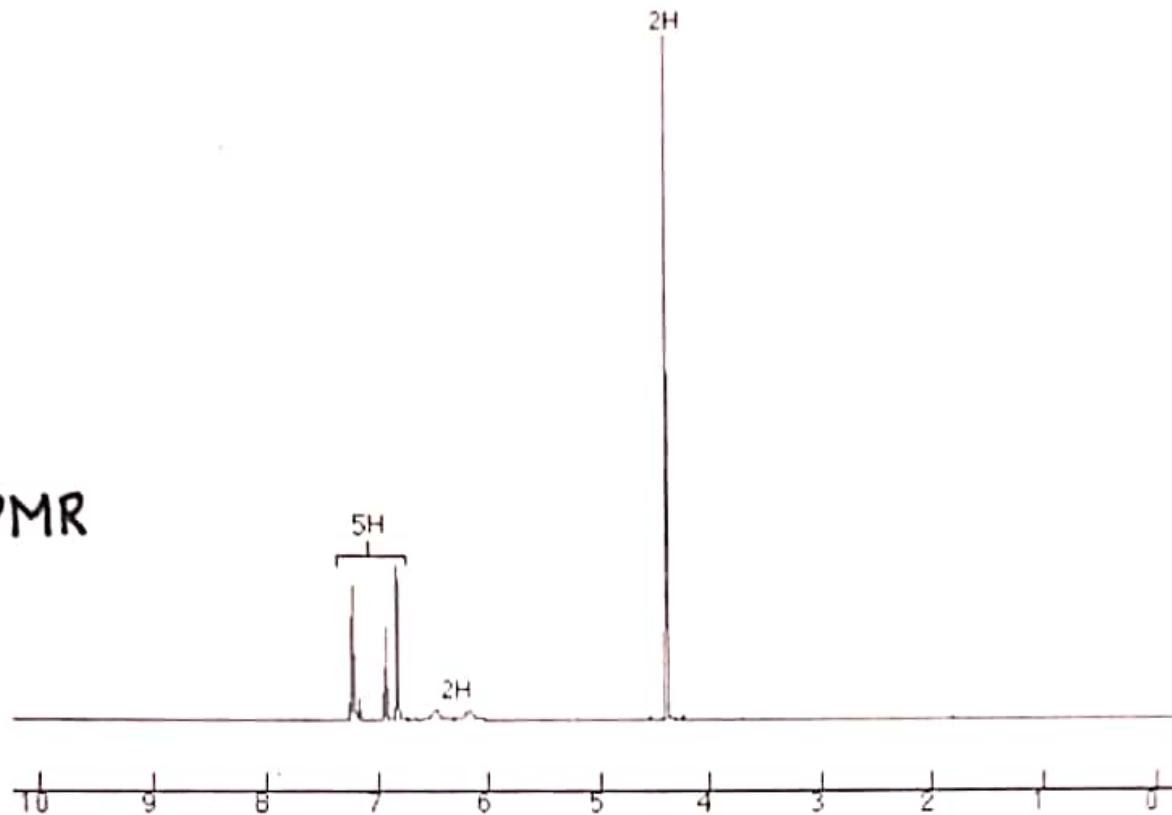
Mass Spec Data

$M^+$

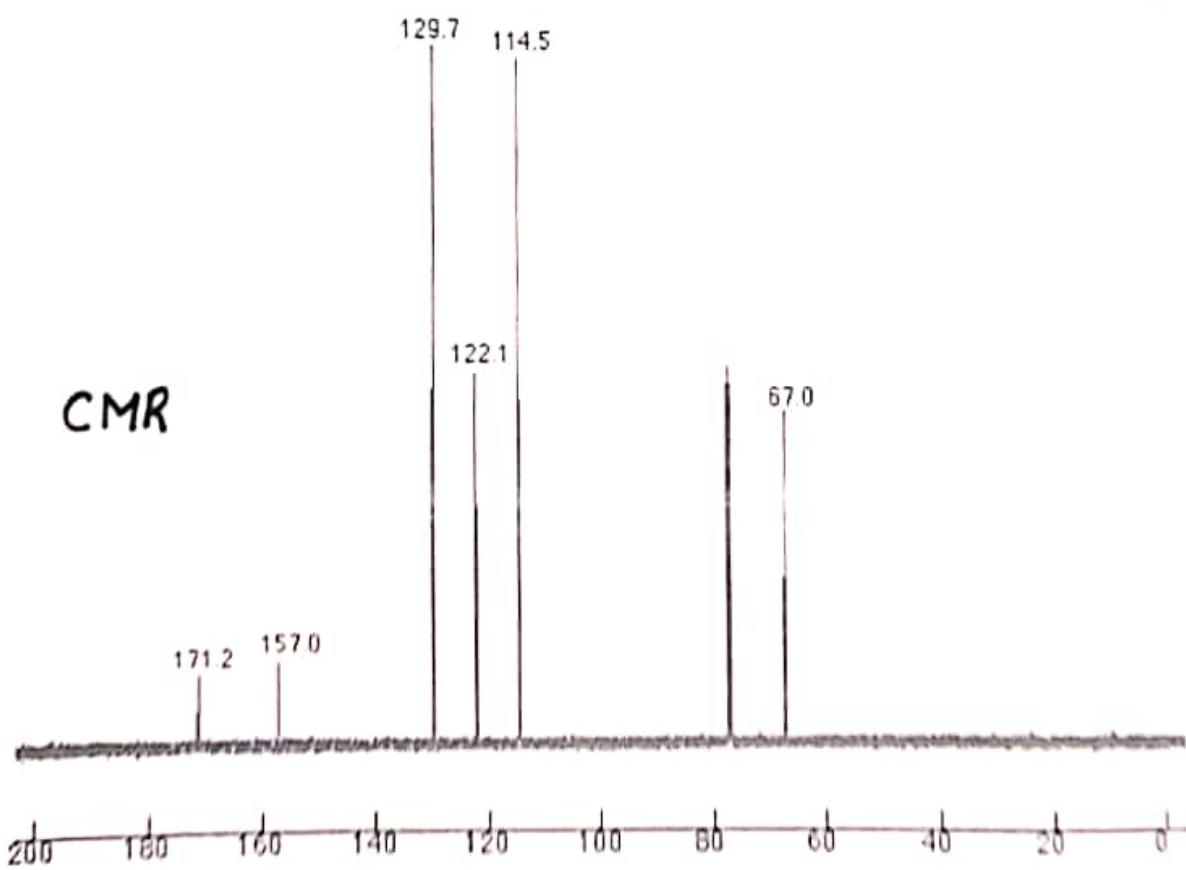


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PMR



CMR



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