4. Answer **any three** of the following questions: 10×3=30

(i) Discuss the Ellingham diagram. 10

- (ii) Discuss the layer structure of boron nitride. Write one method for the preparation of boron nitride. Write two dissimilarities between the boron nitride and the graphite. 7+1+2=10
  - (iii) Discuss the synthesis, structure and applications of phosphazene polymers.
     10
  - (iv) Write the differences between lithium and the other Group 1 elements. 10
  - (v) Discuss the structures of various silicates.
- (vi) Write about 5+5=10
- (a) the allotropes of phosphorus and
  - (b) the structure of carbon nanotubes.

 (iv) Write the preparation method, structure and application of polysiloxanes.
 2+2+1=5

/ What is inert-pair effect ? Give two examples where the inert-pair effect is seen. 1+2+2=5

3 (Sem -1/CBCS) CHE HC 1/G 4 8 0 1 0H 3HD 120HD 4000

Total number of printed pages-4

3 (Sem-3/CBCS) CHE HC 1

MgCl<sub>2</sub> • 6H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>O2<sub>2</sub>O2<sub>1</sub> • 6H<sub>2</sub>O have water of (1202 in teason) Give a reason.

CHEMISTRY

(Honours) Paper : CHE-HC-3016

### (Inorganic Chemistry-II)

Full Marks : 60 odd nowanA

Time : Three hours

# The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer the following as directed: 1×7=7
 (i) F<sup>-</sup> is a hard base.

solodo nuov tol anos (State True or False)

- (ii) Predict the shape of  $XeF_2$  with the help of the VSEPR model.
- *(iii)* Why does nitrogen not form any pentahalide in contrast to phosphorus ?

OVI OIL THO 12080 Contd.

- (iv) Why is the dipole moment of NF, very low compared to that of NH,?
- (v)NaCl and KCI are anhydrous whereas  $MqCl_2 \bullet 6H_2O$  and  $CaCl_2 \bullet 6H_2O$  have water of crystallization. Give a reason.
- (vi) MaSO, is soluble in water but BaSO, is insoluble. Why ?
- (vii) FeS is much less soluble than  $Fe(OH)_{0}$ . Explain.
- 2. Answer the following questions :  $2 \times 4 = 8$ 
  - (i)Briefly discuss the structural differences of BeH, and CaH,
  - What are pseudohalogens ? Write two (ii) similar properties of CN- and Cl-.
  - (iii) Arrange the following molecules in increasing order of their acid strengths and give reasons for your choice : BBr<sub>3</sub>, BF<sub>3</sub>, BCl<sub>3</sub>
    - (iv) What happens when sodium hydrogencarbonate (NaHCO<sub>3</sub>) is heated ? Why is it used as the fire extinguisher ?

- 3. Answer any three of the following questions : 5×3=15
  - Define Lewis base. Lewis acids may be (i)classified into four categories. Discuss these four categories of Lewis acids. tion of boron mitride. Write
    - 1+4=5
  - (ii) Identify the products : 1×5=5
  - (a)  $XeF_4(s) + Pt(s) \rightarrow$ 
    - (b)  $XeF_2(s) + SbF_5(l) \rightarrow$
  - (c)  $Li_3N + H_2O \rightarrow$ 
    - (d)  $Li(s) + N_2(g) \rightarrow$
    - (e)  $B_2H_6 + 2NH_3 \rightarrow$
    - Applying Wade's rule, rationalize why (iii) the cage structure of  $C_0 B_4 H_6$  is an octahedron. How many cage isomers are possible for it ? 3+2=5
    - (iv) Write the preparation method, structure and application of polysiloxanes. 2+2+1=5
    - What is inert-pair effect ? Give two (v)examples where the inert-pair effect is 1+2+2=5seen.



(f) (i) What are ylides? How can you prepare methylenecyclohexane using Wittig reaction? Propose a mechanism for the reaction clearly stating the steps involved. 1+1+3=5

(*ii*) Identify the product in the following reaction :

0

 $H_3C-CH = CH-C-CH_3+H_3C-C-CH_2-C-OEt \xrightarrow{NaOEt}$ ? In this reaction which substrate is the Michael acceptor and which one is the Michael donor? 2 (iii) Propose a mechanism for acidcatalysed aldol condensation involving the reaction of acetone

C (i) CH32H2D (i) 3

0

Total number of printed pages-8

3 (Sem-3/CBCS) CHE HC 2

2021

(Held in 2022) CHEMISTRY

(Honours)

Paper : CHE-HC-3026

### (Organic Chemistry-II)

billing of the Full Marks : 60 The Start Time : Three hours

### The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Answer the following questions :  $1 \times 7 = 7$ 

- (a) Write the name of a thiol compound that can be used as an antidote for mercury poisoning.
  - (b) Arrange the following compounds in order of reactivity toward S<sub>N</sub>2 reaction :
- (c) Explain why, enabudomore 1 point of
- tert and 1-Bromo-2,2-Dimethylpropane
  - 1-Bromo-2-Methylbutane 10 10
  - 1-Bromo-3-Methylbutane

with HCl.

2 0/2 DHE HC 2/0 2

- (c) With increasing temperature, elimination is favoured over substitution. Why?
- (d) What is meant by cine-substitution?
- (e) Name a reagent used to convert cyclohexylmethanol to cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde.
- (f) Give two ways in which you can convert the poor leaving group in ROH to a good leaving group.
- (g) What happens when diethylsulfide reacts with hydrogen peroxide and acetic acid?
- 2. Answer the following questions : 2×4=8
  - (a) How can you prepare lactic acid from propanoic acid?
- (b) Why is Ethylacetoacetate (EAA) called an active methylene compound?
  - (c) Explain why the boiling point of ethylene glycol is much lower than that of glycerol.



(e)

(iii) N-Methylpropanamide does not undergo Hofmann rearrangement when treated with aqueous sodium hypobromite. Explain. 2

> (i) Write the products obtained and state whether they are related to each other as diastereomers or enantiomers. 2



(ii) How can you convert cyclohexanone to nylon? Write the reaction. 2
 (iii) Predict the products formed : 1×6=6
 (i) C<sub>s</sub>H<sub>s</sub>CHO 1) 60% KOH ?

(ii) Explain why the acid-catalyzed condensation is a poor method for the synthesis of an unsymmetrical ether such as ethyl methyl ether.
 2

- (iii) Provide a mechanistic explanation for the observation that treatment of either 3-methyl-2-butanol or 2,2-dimethyl propanol with hot aqueous HCl gives principally 2-chloro-2-methylbutane. 3
  - (c) (i) Discuss the relative reactivities of different carboxylic acid derivatives toward nucleophilic additionelimination reaction.
    - (ii) How would you prepare phenylacetic acid from benzyl bromide?

2

3

- (iii) Explain why a Claisen condensation product is not obtained from ester such as ethyl 2-methylbutanoate.
- $c_{i}(d)$  (i) Compare S<sub>N</sub>1 and S<sub>N</sub>2 reactions lo-1-regard to blow
- pized upbru(1) d stereochemistry;
  - (2) kinetic order;
  - (3) occurrence of rearrangements. 2+2+1=5

3 (Sem - 3/CBCS) CHE HC 2/G 6 7 0\S 0H 3HO (2080) (2-ms2) 1

(d) Between thiol and alcohol, which one is more acidic and why?

- 3. Answer **any three** of the following questions: 5×3=15
  - (a) Predict the major product in each of the given reactions : 1×5=5

(i) (i)

- (b) What product(s) is/are obtained when m-chlorotoluene is treated with sodium amide in liquid NH<sub>3</sub>? Propose a mechanism to justify the product(s) formed.
  - (c) What is Bouveault-Blanc reaction? Explain the mechanism of the reaction by considering a suitable example. 1+4=5

3 (Sem-3/CBCS) CHE HC 2/G 3 A OLS OH AHO (208 Contd.2) E

(d) Suppose we have some optically pure
 (R)-2-butyl acetate that has been
 'labeled' with the heavy <sup>18</sup>O isotope at one oxygen atom as shown.



Draw a mechanism for the hydrolysis of this compound under basic conditions. Predict which of the products will contain the <sup>18</sup>O label. Also predict whether the butan-2-ol product will be pure (R), pure (S) or racemized. 3+1+1=5

(e) (i) Between  $C_6H_5CHO$  and  $CH_3CHO$ , which one is less reactive towards nucleophiles and why? 2

What is Bouveault, Blanc reaction?

(ii) Predict the product and propose
 a mechanism of the following
 reaction: 3

4. Answer any three of the following :

10×3=30

5

 (a) Predict the product and propose mechanisms of the following reactions: 3+3+2+2=10



 (i) 2,3-Epoxypropane when reacts with methanol under acidic conditions yield 2-Methoxy-propan-1-ol as major product, but under basic conditions yield

1-Methoxy-propan-2-ol. Explain.

(b)

3 (Sem-3/CBCS) CHE HC 2/G 4 D D

the reachon

Total number of printed pages-7 gmoo A

3 (Sem-3 /CBCS) CHE HC 3

(Fill in the 1202 with suitable word)

Held in 2022) im edit (iii) edit estimate characterized seldents CHEMISTRY (Honours)

Paper : CHE-HC-3036

(Physical Chemistry III) Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

## The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

around to elements and evid (iii) 1. Answer the following as directed :  $1 \times 7 = 7$ 

- (i) What are adsorption is otherms ? (i)
  - (a) trivariant
  - Answer the following questions (d) 2×
- (a) State and explain the phase rule for a non-reactive system. (c)
- (d) invariant (Choose the correct option)

 b) What is adsorption isotherm ? Write the Freundlich adsorption isotherm indicating different terms involved in it. How can the Freundlich isoterm be tested ? 1+2+2=5

- (ii) A compound with a congruent melting point melts into a liquid of \_\_\_\_\_\_
  composition as the solid.
  (Fill in the blanks with suitable word)
  - (iii) The minimum number of independent variables required to characterize the composition of each phase in a system is called degrees of freedom.

accessed (State True or False)

- (iv) Write the differential rate law for a zeroth order reaction.
- (v) Give one example of a consecutive reaction.
- (vi) Give one example of homogeneous catalysis.
- (vii) What are adsorption isotherms?
- 2. Answer the following questions : 2×4=8
  - (a) State and explain the phase rule for a non-reactive system.
  - (b) Distinguish between order and molecularity of a reaction.

 (b) What is adsorption isotherm? Write the Freundlich adsorption isotherm indicating different terms involved in it. How can the Freundlich isoterm be tested? (d) (i) Find the integrated rate law for the statio reaction management

 $K_1 \xrightarrow{k_1} K$  and 372.6 K the vapour

pressures > Aater are 1.018 atm

A82 atm respectively.

*(ii)* Explain the Lindemann mechanism of unimolecular gaseous decomposition reaction and find an expression for the rate of the selement of the reaction. 5

5. of (a) [Give the criteria of a catalyst. (i) (o) 4 not the 2nd order reaction

(b) Give one example of heterogeneous catalysis. Describe the mechanism of the heterogeneous catalysis.

1+5=6

5

6. (a) Distinguish between physisorption and chemisorption. Give one example of each of body of the physisorption and the a to chemisorption. 3+2=5 3+2=5

3 (Sem -3/CBCS) CHE H€ 3/G 6 7 0\E OH 3HO (2080) E-mo2) €

(c) For the reaction  $A+B \rightarrow C$ , when the to not concentration of A is doubled, the rate of the reaction is doubled. But doubling the concentration of B does not change the rate of the reaction. Calculate the order of the reaction. (d) In a reaction catalysed by metal, fine division of the metal increases the catalytic action. Explain. classify catalysts and give suitable Answer any three questions from the 3. following: 5×3=15 5×3=15 (a) Discuss the application of phase rule 5 to the water system. (a) (i) Discuss the application of phase (b) (i) Explain what is meant by azeotropic mixture. 2 (ii) Explain the term 'component'. How (ii) Explain the principle of steam 3 distillation. wollot add Derive an expression for rate (i)(c)constant of a zero-order reaction. 3 Give the characteristics of zero-(D (ii)) 2 order reaction.

3 (Sem-3/CBCS) CHE HC 3/G 3 D OLCOH 3HO (2080 Contd.)

- (d) (i) Show that in a first order reaction the time required for completion of 99.9% of the reaction is ten times its half-life period. 3
- (ii) Explain activation energy of a reaction. 2
  - (e) (i) What is catalysis ?
- (ii) Depending on the role and nature of the catalyst used in a reaction, classify catalysts and give suitable examples for each of them.
- 4. Answer **any three** questions from the following : 10×3=30
  - (a) (i) Discuss the application of phase rule to the sulphur system. 5
    - (ii) Explain the term 'component'. How many components are present in the following systems ? 2+3=5
    - 1. Water  $\Rightarrow$  water vapour
      - 2.  $CaCO_3(s) \Rightarrow CaO(s) + CO_2(g)$
      - 3.  $NH_4Cl(s) \Rightarrow NH_3(g) + HCl(g)$

- (b) (i) Define the terms congruent and incongruent melting points. 2
- (ii) At 373.6 K and 372.6 K the vapour pressures of water are 1.018 atm and 0.982 atm respectively. Calculate the enthalpy of vapouration of water.
- (iii) Define critical solution temperature (CST). Sketch and explain the curves showing upper CST and lower CST. Give suitable examples.
  - 5

(c) (i) Derive the integrated rate law for the 2nd order reaction  $A+B \rightarrow$  products. Consider the initial concentrations of A and B be a and b molL<sup>-1</sup> respectively. 4

- doso lo olqui sig odd bras Exj 2=2+8 det rea
  - Define activation energy. Give the significance of activation energy. Explain an experimental method to determine activation energy of a reaction. 1+2+3=6

3 (Sem-3/CBCS) CHE HC 3/G 5 Contd.

3 (Sem-3/CBCS) CHE HC 3/G 4 C OLON TRO LODGO COMPANY



(f) (i) What are ylides? How can you prepare methylenecyclohexane using Wittig reaction? Propose a mechanism for the reaction clearly stating the steps involved.
 1+1+3=5
 (ii) Identify the product in the following reaction :

0

 $H_3C-CH = CH-C-CH_3+H_3C-C-CH_2-C-OEt \xrightarrow{NaOEt} ?$ In this reaction which substrate is the Michael acceptor and which one is the Michael donor? 2 (iii) Propose a mechanism for acidcatalysed aldol condensation involving the reaction of acetone with HCl. 3 Total number of printed pages-8 minute (a)

3 (Sem-3/CBCS) CHE HC 2

What is meant by cine-substitution?
 1202

(Held in 2022) (Held

#### (Honours)

Paper : CHE-HC-3026

#### (Organic Chemistry-II)

billusivities Full Marks : 60 terms (g)

## The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Answer the following questions :  $1 \times 7 = 7$ 

(a) Write the name of a thiol compound that can be used as an antidote for mercury poisoning.

(b) Arrange the following compounds in order of reactivity toward  $S_N 2$  reaction :

- (c) Explain why and Bromobutane, dw nisland (c)
- tadt nard 1-Bromo-2,2-Dimethylpropane

1-Bromo-2-Methylbutane

1-Bromo-3-Methylbutane

- (c) With increasing temperature, elimination is favoured over substitution. Why?
  - (d) What is meant by cine-substitution?
  - (e) Name a reagent used to convert cyclohexylmethanol to cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde.
  - (f) Give two ways in which you can convert the poor leaving group in ROH to a good leaving group.
  - (g) What happens when diethylsulfide reacts with hydrogen peroxide and acetic acid?
- 2. Answer the following questions : 2×4=8
  - (a) How can you prepare lactic acid from propanoic acid?
- (b) Why is Ethylacetoacetate (EAA) called an active methylene compound?
  - (c) Explain why the boiling point of ethylene glycol is much lower than that of glycerol.
- 3 (Sem-3/CBCS) CHE HC 2/G 2



(iii) N-Methylpropanamide does not undergo Hofmann rearrangement when treated with aqueous sodium hypobromite. Explain. 2

(i) Write the products obtained and state whether they are related to each other as diastereomers or enantiomers. 2

(e)



(ii) How can you convert cyclohexanone to nylon? Write the reaction.
 (iii) Predict the products formed : 1×6=6
 (i) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CHO 1) 60% KOH ?

3 (Sem-3/CBCS) CHE HC.2/G 78 DIG OH and ROBO Contd.

- (ii) Explain why the acid-catalyzed condensation is a poor method for the synthesis of an unsymmetrical ether such as ethyl methyl ether.
- (iii) Provide a mechanistic explanation for the observation that treatment of either 3-methyl-2-butanol or 2,2-dimethyl propanol with hot aqueous *HCl* gives principally 2-chloro-2-methylbutane. 3
  - (c) (i) Discuss the relative reactivities of different carboxylic acid derivatives toward nucleophilic additionelimination reaction.
    - (ii) How would you prepare phenylacetic acid from benzyl bromide?

2

3

- (iii) Explain why a Claisen condensation product is not obtained from ester such as ethyl 2-methylbutanoate.
- (d) (i) Compare S<sub>N</sub>1 and S<sub>N</sub>2 reactions to with regard to
- bised rebru(1) d stereochemistry;
  - (2) kinetic order;
  - (3) occurrence of rearrangements. 2+2+1=5

- (d) Between thiol and alcohol, which one is more acidic and why?
- 3. Answer **any three** of the following questions: 5×3=15
  - (a) Predict the major product in each of the given reactions : 1×5=5



- (b) What product(s) is/are obtained when m-chlorotoluene is treated with sodium amide in liquid  $NH_3$ ? Propose a mechanism to justify the product(s) formed. 1+4=5
  - (c) What is Bouveault-Blanc reaction? Explain the mechanism of the reaction by considering a suitable example. 1+4=5

1+4-5

(d) Suppose we have some optically pure (R)-2-butyl acetate that has been 'labeled' with the heavy <sup>18</sup>O isotope at one oxygen atom as shown.

0 H<sub>3</sub>C-C-<sup>18</sup>O-C<sup>...,</sup>H CH<sub>3</sub>

Draw a mechanism for the hydrolysis of this compound under basic conditions. Predict which of the products will contain the <sup>18</sup>O label. Also predict whether the butan-2-ol product will be pure (R), pure (S) or racemized. 3+1+1=5

- (e) (i) Between  $C_6H_5CHO$  and  $CH_3CHO$ , which one is less reactive towards nucleophiles and why? 2
- (ii) Predict the product and propose a mechanism of the following reaction: 3

What is Bouveault, Blanc reaction?

f the reaction

4. Answer any three of the following :

10×3=30

5

 (a) Predict the product and propose mechanisms of the following reactions : 3+3+2+2=10



(b) (i)

 2,3-Epoxypropane when reacts with methanol under acidic conditions yield 2-Methoxy-propan-1-ol as major product, but under basic conditions yield 1-Methoxy-propan-2-ol. Explain.