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R-36-2017

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

B.Sc. (First Year) (Second Semester) EXAMINATION MARCH/APRIL, 2017

(CBCS/CGPA)

CHEMISTRY

Paper III

(Organic and Inorganic Chemistry)

			(MCQ	+Theory)	(A) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\fra	
(Saturday, 25-3-2017) Time—Two Hours				Time: 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon		
					Maximum Marks—40	
N.B. :	— (i) A	Attempt All questions.			
	(ii) A	4 4 4 6 8 5 8 8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8			
	(iii) [
	(iv) (Calculator is allowed.			
	(v) (Only one answer sheet	should	be used for Sections A and B.	
	. 7		M)	CQs)		
	Select the <i>correct</i> answer for each of the following multiple choice questions:					
BT ((i)	Met	hylation of benzene giv	es		
40,000 C		(a)	Benzoyl chloride	(b)	Chlorobenzene	
		(c)	Toluene	(d)	Nitrobenzene	
	(ii)	i) Cyclobutadiene is compound.				
		(a)	Aromatic	(<i>b</i>)	Non-aromatic	
		(c)	Anti-aromatic	(d)	None of these	
THE STATE	(iii)	Which of the following substituents is meta director?				
200 / VI		(a)	$-CH_3$	(<i>b</i>)	$-$ NO $_2$	
	3000, VL	(c)	—ОН	(d)	—Cl	
10000	13500	J. A.T.			D.M.O.	

P.T.O.

- (iv)Phenol on acetylation gives
 - (a)o-acetyl phenol
- (b) *p*-acetyl phenol
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- None of these (d)
- In Dow's process, phenol is obtained from (v)
 - (a)
- ${
 m C_6H_5}$ —Cl and NaOH (b) ${
 m C_6H_5}$ —Cl and ${
 m H_2O}$
 - (c)
 - $\mathrm{C_6H_5}$ —Cl and $\mathrm{N_2}$ (d) $\mathrm{C_6H_5}$ —Cl and $\mathrm{O_2}$
- Find A in the following reaction: (vi)

$$A \xrightarrow{AgNO_2} CH_2 = CH - CH_2 - NO_2 + AgI$$

- Vinyl chloride (a)
- Allyl iodide (b)
- Chlorobenzene (c)
- (d)Silver benzoate

(vii) Find B:

$$+(CH_3CO)_2O \xrightarrow{AlCl_3} B + CH_3COOH$$

- Acetophenone (a)
- (b) Benzophenone
- Acetaldehyde (c)
- (*d*) Benzaldehyde
- Which of the following halogen is most easily reduced: (viii)
 - $\mathbf{F_2}$ (a)

(b) Cl_2

 Br_2 (c)

- (d) I_2
- Hg²⁺ is classified as (ix)
 - (a) soft base

(b) soft acid

hard acid (c)

- hard base (d)
- According to concept oxide ion donor is a base. (x)
 - Lewis (a)

(b) Arrhenius

Lux-flood (c)

Bronsted-Lowry (d)

(Theory)

Section A

(Organic Chemistry)

- 2. Answer any *two* of the following :
 - (a) Explain Fridel-Craft alkylation reaction with mechanism.
 - (b) What are phenols? Give its classification with examples.
 - (c) Explain Ullmann biphenyl synthesis with mechanism.
 - (d) State Huckel rule. Explain aromaticity of the following compounds:
 - (i) Benzene
 - (ii) Thiophene.
- 3. Answer any two of the following:
 - (a) Explain Birch reduction of benzene with mechanism.
 - (b) Explain relative reactivity of alkyl halide Vs. Vinyl and aryl halides towards nucleophilic substitution reaction.
 - (c) (i) How will you prepare acetamide from:
 - (1) Acetyl chloride and ammonia
 - (2) Acetic anhydride and ammonia.
 - (ii) What is the action of the following on acetamide:
 - (1) H_2O
 - (2) NHO₂
 - (3) LiAlH_4 .
 - (d) (i) Explain acidic character of phenol.
 - (ii) How will you convert Ethyl acetate into:
 - (1) Sodium acetate
 - (2) N-methyl ethanamide.

P.T.O.

Section B

(Inorganic Chemistry)

- 4. Answer any *two* of the following:
 - (a) Explain the following properties of III A group elements:
 - (i) Atomic radii
 - (ii) Basic character of hydroxides.
 - (b) (i) Discuss the ionization potential and electron affinity properties of V-A group elements.
 - (ii) Explain Bronsted-Lowry concept of acids and bases with example.
 - (c) Give the characteristics of Hard and Soft Acids.
 - (d) Discuss the following theories of hardness and softness of HSAB principle:
 - (i) Electronic theory
 - (ii) Pi-bonding theory.