BSC_SEM_VI

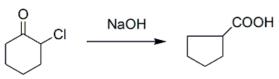
NC-09 Organic Chem. Inorganic Chemistry - XIV (CBCS) A1 OR

Time: One Hour Max. Marks: 50

Instruction: Attempt any 40 questions

1 The number of wave passing through the point in one minute is called as \dots

(A)Wavelength	(B)Frequency	(C)Wave number	(D)Amplitude	
2 The unit of wave number is				
(A)cm	(B)nm	(C)cm ⁻¹	(D)Hz	
3 What is a red shift?				
(A)The shifting of an absorption to shorter wavelength	(B)The shifting of an absorption towards the blue end of the spectrum	(C)The shifting of an absorption to lower energy	(D)The shifting of an absorption higher energy	
4 In UV Spectroscopy molecule unde	ergoes			
(A)Electronic transition	(B)Nuclear spin resonance	(C)Bond vibration	(D)All of the above	
5 The vibrations in which the distance between the two atoms increases or decreases is				
(A)Stretching	(B)Bending	(C)Rocking	(D)Wagging	
6 Which compound would be expected to show intense IR absorption at 2250 cm ⁻¹ ?				
(A)CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ H	(B)(CH ₃) ₂ CHCN	(C)CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CONH	(D)(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ OH	
7 Fingerprint region in infrared spect	roscopy is lies between cm ⁻¹			
(A)1500 - 4000	(B)600 - 1500	(C)600 - 4000	(D)None of Above	
8 Ethanol shows how many types of NMR signal				
(A)Two	(B)Three	(C)One	(D)Zero	
9 Nuclei having either the number of	proton or neutrons as odd have	spin		
(A)Zero spin	(B)Half integral spin	(C)Positive spin	(D)None of these	
10 What do you expect in NMR Spectrum of CH ₃ CH ₂ Br?				
(A)A doublet and a quartet	(B)A doublet and a triplet	(C)A quartet and a triplet	(D)Two doublet	
11 Ethyl amine givesNMR signa	ls			
(A)3	(B)2	(C)4	(D)1	
12 Cyclobutane containequivale	ent set of protons.			
(A)2	(B)3	(C)1	(D)4	
13 Due to shielding effect, proton absorbed	orbed at			
(A)Higher magnetic effect	(B)Lower magnetic effect	(C)Does not effect on magnetic effect	(D)None of these	
14 Hydrogen nuclei of benzene molec	ule is			
(A)Shielded	(B)Deshielded	(C)Both	(D)None	
15 The double bond unit (DBE) of organic compound having molecular formula C ₂ H ₄ O ₂ is				
(A)1	(B)2	(C)3	(D)4	
16 The isoelectric point of a amino aci	d is			
(A)The pH at which the amino acids molecule has no charges on its surface	(B)The pH at which a amino acid in solution has an equal number of positive and negative charge	(C)The electric charge isothermal conditions	(D)None of these	
17 Glycine is a unique amino acid bed	ause it			
(A)Cannot form a peptide bond	(B)Has a sulphur containing R group	(C)Has no chiral carbon	(D)Is a essential amino acid	
18 Which of the following compounds	form zwitter ion			
(A)Carbonyl compound	(B)Amino acids	(C)Heterocylic compounds	(D)Phenols	
19 The peptide linkage is formed by in	iteraction of			
(A)Two carboxylic group	(B)Two amino group	(C)Carboxylic and amino group	(D)Two carbonyl group	
20 While naming peptide, the names of	of the constituent amino acids are writte	n from:		
(A)C-terminal to N-terminal	(B)N-terminal to C-terminal	(C)N-terminal to N-terminal	(D)C-terminal to C-terminal	
21 Pinacol – Pinacolone rearrangement is an example of				
(A)Electrophilic rearrangement	(B)Nucleophilic rearrangement	(C)Free radical rearrangement	(D)Aromatic rearrangement	
22 The following reaction is an examp	le of			



(A)Pinacol – Pinacolone rearrangement	(B)Fries rearrangement	(C)Stevens rearrangement	(D)Favorskii rearrngement		
23 Which of the following gives photo	fries rearrangement?				
(A) OCOCH ₃	(B) OR	(C) COOR	^(D) NH ₂		
24 Stevens rearrangement is an example of					
(A)Electrophilic rearrangement	(B)Nucleophilic rearrangement	(C)Free radical rearrangement	(D)Aromatic rearrangement		
25 The structure of compound having molecular formula $C_3H_{10}O$ and three PMR signal : doublet (6H, δ 1.3) , septet (1H, δ 3.9) , singlet (1H, δ 5.5)					
(A) H ₃ C-C-CH ₃ OH	(B) H ₂ H ₂ H ₃ C-C · C · OH	(C) H ₂ H ₃ C-C -O-CH ₃	(D)All of these		
0 D	1130 0 0 011	1130 0 0 0113			
ОП					
26					
(A)HCl	(B)HBr	(C)HI	$(D)O_2$		
27 Tetra methyl silane (TMS) givesN	NMR signal				
(A)1	(B)2	(C)3	(D)4		
28 Complexes containing only paired electrons are known as					
(A)Paramagnetic	(B)Dimagznetic	(C)Ferromagnetic	(D)Antiferromagnetic		
29 The complexes formed by the use of (n-1)d orbitals are called as				
(A)Low Spin complexes	(B)High spin complexes	(C)Spin free complexes	(D)None of these		
30 Which of the following is paramagr	netic.				
(A)Sc ³⁺	(B)Zn ²⁺	(C)Cu ⁺	(D)Mn ²⁺		
31 In CFT the interaction between the me	etal ion and ligand is				
(A)50 % ionic & 50% Covalent	(B)100% Covalent	(C)100% ionic	(D)80 % ionic & 20% Covalent		
32 In CFT, if ligands are neutral, these ar	e called				
(A)Negative point charge	(B)Point dipoles	(C)Both A & B	(D)None of these		
33 In every free metal ion, the five degen	erate d-orbitals have				
(A)Lower energy	(B)Higher energy	(C)Intermediate energy	(D)Same energy		
34 The energy difference between t ₂ g and eg orbital is known as					
(A)Crystal field splitting	(B)Crystal field stabilization energy	(C)Distortion	(D)None of these		
	r d ⁴ configuration in a weak field ligand is				
(A)-4 Dq	(B)-8 Dq	(C)-12 Dq	(D)-6 Dq		
36 Select the incorrect matching of a com-			. , .		
(A)[AgCl ₂] Linear	(B)[Fe(CN) ₆] ⁴ - Octahedral	(C)[Ni(CN) ₆] ²⁺ Tetrahedral	(D)[BF ₄] Tetrahedral		
· · · · - ·	e ligand orbital to another ligand orbital are	found in	. ,		
(A)d–d transition	(B)Ligand to metal charge transition	(C)Metal to Ligand charge transition	(D)Intra ligand transitions		
38 Ground state term for d ² configuration is					
(A) ³ F	(B) ³ P	(C) ¹ G	$(D)^1S$		
39 Which of the following is strong field ligand?					
√(A)Br¯	(B)Cl ⁻	(C)I ⁻	(D)CN ⁻		

 $(c)^2D$

 $(D)^3P$

40 Ground state term for d⁵ configuration is (A)⁶S (E