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# ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BENGALURU-27 B.Sc. Chemistry - III SEMESTER

## **SEMESTER EXAMINATION: OCTOBER 2021**

(Examination conducted in January-March 2022)

# CH 318 - CHEMISTRY

Time- 2 ½ hrs Max Marks-70

This question paper contains 2 printed pages and three parts

#### PART-A

Answer any SIX of the following questions

6x2=12

- 1. Why does hydrogen have a unique position in the periodic table?
- 2. Draw the orbital overlap picture of acetylene.
- 3. Give the general formula and draw the structure of a basic pyrosilicate unit.
- 4. Caesium metals lose electrons when exposed to light. Explain this behaviour.
- 5. Compare the solubility of methanol and butanol in water? Hydrogen bonding, no of carbon atoms.
- 6. Draw a labelled diagram of potential energy vs reaction coordinate that shows the effect of a catalyst on the activation energy.
- 7. What are fullerenes?
- 8. How will you differentiate alkenes and alkynes using IR spectra?

### **PART-B**

Answer any **EIGHT** of the following questions

8x6 = 48

- 9. (a). Explain why the solubility of group II hydroxides increase from Be to Ba while the solubility of their sulphates decreases from Be to Ba.
- (b) Draw the structure of (a) Cl<sub>2</sub>C=CCl<sub>2</sub> and (b)CHCl<sub>3</sub> and indicate which of the compounds have a net dipole moment? (3+3)
- 10. (a) Draw the two chair conformations of methyl cyclohexane. Give reasons to explain which conformation is more stable.
  - (b) What is diagonal relationship? Give three points where Li resembles Mg. (3+3)
- 11. (a) Why does oxygen behave differently from the rest of the elements in the group. List two properties that show the anomalous behaviour of oxygen.
- (b) Draw and discuss the structure of diborane.

(3+3)

- 12. What is a racemic mixture? Explain the chemical method of resolution of a racemic mixture of a carboxylic acid using chiral amines? (6)
- 13 a) What are interstitial metal hydrides? Give an example.
  - (b) Mention any four general characteristics of a catalyst.

(2+4)

- 14. (a) How are Boron Nitrides prepared? Discuss the structure of Boron Nitride compared to graphite.
- (b) Draw the structure of 2,3 Dibromo pentane and identify the enantiomers and diastereomers? (3+3)

15.(a) Give the systematic IUPAC name for each of the following

- (b) Write the structure of the following molecules
- (i) 4-Methyl-3-penten-2-ol (ii) Ethenylcyclopropane (iii) 4,4-Dimethyl-1-pentyne (3+3)
- 16. Draw the dash structural formula and bond line formula for at least six constitutional isomers with molecular formula  $C_5H_{12}O$  (6)
- 17. (a)Using a potential energy diagram explain the relative stabilities of the conformers that arise due to rotation about the  $C_2$ - $C_3$  bond of butane (6)
- 18. (a) write the mathematical expression for the BET equation and explain the terms.
- (b) Write resonance structures of  $CH_2 = CH-CHO$ . Indicate relative stability of the contributing structure. (3+3)

### **PART-C**

Answer any **TWO** of the following questions

2x5=10

- 19. (a) (i) Draw the resonance structures of  $N_2O$  in the Lewis dot form. which is the most stable structure. Why?
- (ii) Draw the structures of H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>.

(3+2)

- 20.(a) What is the conjugate base of the following acids?
- (i)C₅H₅SO₃H,(ii) ROH, (iii)CF₃COOH, (iv)CH₃CH₃. Arrange the bases in the order of Increasing basicity (5)
- 21. (a) Identify the relationship between the following pair of enantiomers / diastereomers/identical/constitutional isomers.

(ii) CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub> H

(iii) H

C=C=C=C

(iii) CH<sub>3</sub> F

CH<sub>3</sub> F

CH<sub>3</sub> H

CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub> H

CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub>

CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub>

CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub>

CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub>

(b) Draw R and S enantiomers of 3-chloro-1-pentene.

(3+2)