

Msc - Chemistry A

Set No. 2

Question Booklet No.

C-482

14P/206/4(ii)

(To be filled up by the candidate by blue/black ball-point pen)

Roll No.

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Roll No. (Write the digits in words)

Serial No. of OMR Answer Sheet

Day and Date

(Signature of Invigilator)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Use only blue/black ball-point pen in the space above and on both sides of the Answer Sheet)

1. Within 10 minutes of the issue of the Question Booklet, check the Question Booklet to ensure that it contains all the pages in correct sequence and that no page/question is missing. In case of faulty Question Booklet bring it to the notice of the Superintendent/Invigilators immediately to obtain a fresh Question Booklet.
2. Do not bring any loose paper, written or blank, inside the Examination Hall *except the Admit Card without its envelope.*
3. *A separate Answer Sheet is given. It should not be folded or mutilated. A second Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only the Answer Sheet will be evaluated.*
4. Write your Roll Number and Serial Number of the Answer Sheet by pen in the space provided above.
5. *On the front page of the Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, wherever applicable, write the Question Booklet Number and the Set Number in appropriate places.*
6. *No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet no. and Set no. (if any) on OMR sheet and Roll No. and OMR sheet no. on the Question Booklet.*
7. *Any change in the aforesaid entries is to be verified by the invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfair means.*
8. *Each question in this Booklet is followed by four alternative answers. For each question, you are to record the correct option on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle in the corresponding row of the Answer Sheet, by pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the Answer Sheet.*
9. For each question, darken only one circle on the Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.
10. *Note that the answer once filled in ink cannot be changed. If you do not wish to attempt a question, leave all the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded zero marks).*
11. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet.
12. Deposit only OMR Answer Sheet at the end of the Test.
13. You are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.
14. If a candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment as the University may decide to impose on him/her.

Total No. of Questions: 48

[उपर्युक्त निर्देश लिपि में आवरण पृष्ठ पर दिये गए हैं।]



14P/206/4(ii)

ROUGH WORK

रफ़ कार्य

14P/206/4(ii)

No. of Questions : 150

प्रश्नों की संख्या : 150

Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours

Full Marks : 450

समय : $2\frac{1}{2}$ घण्टे

पूर्णांक : 450

Note : (1) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries 3 (Three) marks. **One mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.**

अधिकाधिक प्रश्नों को हल करने का प्रयत्न करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 (तीन) अंकों का है। प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए एक अंक काटा जायेगा। प्रत्येक अनुत्तरित प्रश्न का प्राप्तांक शून्य होगा।

(2) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

यदि एकाधिक वैकल्पिक उत्तर सही उत्तर के निकट प्रतीत हों, तो निकटतम सही उत्तर दें।

01. Langmuir adsorption isotherm does not apply when :

- (1) adsorption is chemisorption
- (2) adsorption layer is monolayer
- (3) heat of adsorption is independent of surface coverage
- (4) heat of adsorption decreases with surface coverage

14P/206/4(11)

02. In course of a chemical reaction, its free energy changes as :

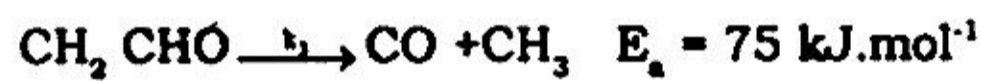
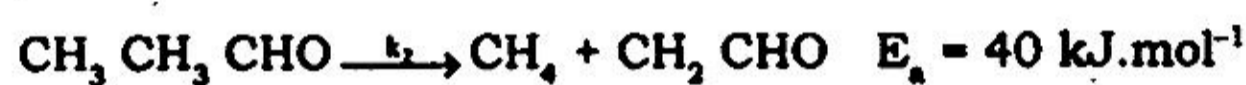
(1) $dG = -SdT + Vdp$

(2) $dG = -SdT + Vdp + \sum_i \mu_i dn_i$

(3) $dG = -SdT + Vdp + \sum_i n_i d\mu_i$

(4) $dG = -SdT - pdV + \sum_i \mu_i dn_i$

03. Consider the following mechanism for the thermal decomposition of acetaldehyde :



The overall rate constant for the formation of CH_4 is given by

$$k = k_2 \left(\frac{k_1}{k_3} \right)^{1/2}$$

The overall activation energy :

(1) 435 kJ.mol^{-1}

(2) 320 kJ.mol^{-1}

(3) 0

(4) 200 kJ.mol^{-1}

04. If the activation energy for $\text{H}_2 + \text{I}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{HI}$ is 167 kJ and enthalpy of the reaction is -8 kJ, what is the activation energy for the decomposition of HI ?

(1) 159 kJ

(2) 175 kJ

(3) 167 kJ

(4) 179 kJ

05. How many years would be required for the activity of Zn-65 (half life, 245 days) to reduce to 5% of its initial value ?

(1) 13.4 years

(2) 2.7 years

(3) 3.6 years

(4) 2.9 years

06. Which of the following is **not** the characteristic of an ideal solution ?

(1) $\bar{H}_i = \bar{H}_i^0$

(2) $\bar{V}_i = \bar{V}_i^0$

(3) $\bar{G}_i = \bar{G}_i^0 + RT \ln N_i$

(4) $\bar{S}_i = \bar{S}_i^0 + R \ln N_i$

07. The equation that correlates adsorption with variation of surface tension with concentration :

- (1) Langmuir's adsorption isotherm
- (2) Freundlich adsorption isotherm
- (3) Gibbs adsorption isotherm
- (4) Hinshelwood adsorption isotherm

08. Which one is **not** the criterion for spontaneous change ?

- (1) $dG_{P,T} < 0$
- (2) $dA_{V,T} < 0$
- (3) $dS > 0$
- (4) $\sum dS > 0$

09. The equation, $d\mu_2 = -\frac{n_1}{n_2} d\mu_1$ is known as :

- (1) Duhem- Margules equation
- (2) Gibbs-Duhem equation
- (3) Gibbs equation
- (4) Maxwell's equation

10. Which one among the following diatomic molecules has the highest characteristic rotational temperature ?

- (1) H_2
- (2) HCl
- (3) HBr
- (4) HI

11. The ratio of translational partition function of D_2 to that of H_2 is $^\circ C$
- (1) 2 : 1 (2) 2.8 : 1
 (3) 1.4 : 1 (4) 4 : 1
12. Among the following electrolytes, which one at $5 \times 10^{-3} M$ concentration would have the lowest activity coefficient ?
- (1) Na Br (2) Ca Cl₂ (3) KI (4) HCl
13. The Duhem- Margules equation for a liquid solution is applicable when :
- (1) the solution is strictly ideal
 (2) the vapour is ideal only
 (3) the solution and the vapour are both ideal only
 (4) the solution and the vapour need not be ideal
14. The band distance in D_2 can be determined using :
- (1) rovibronic spectroscopy (2) rovibrational spectroscopy
 (3) pure rotation spectroscopy (4) nmr spectroscopy

14P/206/4(ii)

15. NMR experiment can not be done with :

- (1) $^2\text{H}_1$ (2) $^1\text{n}_0$ (3) $^3\text{He}_2$ ~~(4) $^1\text{H}_2$~~

16. The third lowest microwave absorption frequency for $^{13}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}$ is 330567 MHz. The second lowest absorption frequency for $^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}$ should be at :

- (1) 22 0378 MHz ~~(2) 230542 MHz~~
(3) 345813 MHz (4) 205032 MHz

17. For which hydrogen atom state, ψ is zero at the nucleus ?

- ~~(1) 1s~~ (2) 2p
(3) 3p (4) 3d

18. The IR absorption spectrum of HCl has its strongest band at 86.5 THz. The frequency of the strongest IR band of DCl will be :

- (1) 86.5 THz ~~(2) 62.0 THz~~
(3) 43.3 THz (4) 121.1 THz

19. For the particle in a cubic box, the degree of degeneracy of the energy levels with the value of $\frac{8ma^2 E}{4^2}$ as 14 is :

(1) 2

(2) 3

(3) 6

(4) 18

20. From the overpotential (η) vs $\log |i|$ (current density), one can evaluate at high enough η for a given electrodic process :

(1) α (2) i_0 only(3) α and i_0 both(4) Z only

21. A substance decomposes with a half life of 15000s when its initial concentration 0.01 mol. L^{-1} but with a half life of 29000s when the initial concentration is 0.05 mol. L^{-1}

The order of the reaction is :

(1) Zero

(2) $3/2$

(3) 2

(4) 3

22. For a system described by $\hat{H}\psi_n = E_n\psi_n$, the value of the $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_{10}^* \psi_{12} \cos T$ is

(1) ∞

(2) any finite number

(3) 1

(4) zero



14P/206/4(II)

23. The function $f(x) = 3x^2 - 1$ is an eigen function, of the operation, $-(1 - x^2) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \right) + 2x \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)$.

The eigen value is :

- (1) 2 (2) 6 (3) -6 (4) -2

24. Consider an electron in a box of the size of an atom, 10^{-10} m. By what factor its ground state energy would change, if the particle gets confined in a box of the size of a nucleus, 10^{-14} m ?

- (1) 10^4 (2) 10^{-4} (3) 10^8 (4) 10^{-8}

25. The molar conductance of an 1 : 1 electrolyte at concentration below as 10^{-2} and lower :

- (1) increases with concentration as C
(2) decreases with concentration as C
(3) remain constant

(4) falls off as \sqrt{C}

26. The coefficient of diffusion does **not** proportional to :

- (1) mean free path (2) mean velocity
(3) $(MW)^{-1}$ (4) $(MW)^{-1/2}$

27. The energy of repulsion for molecules varies with distance as r^{-n} . The commonest value of n is :

- (1) 12 (2) 6 (3) 2 (4) 1

28. N_2 is adsorbed on iron at -190°C , but not at room temperature. However at $\sim 500^\circ\text{C}$, again it adsorbs. The observation on two adsorptions may be ascribed to :

- (1) absorption and adsorption
 (2) chemisorptions and physisorption
 (3) physisorption and chemisorption
 (4) both same types of adsorption

29. The ratio of ΔG° to ΔH° for reactions in lead acid cell is 1.36.

The extra 36% is the energy that :

- (1) flows as $P\Delta V$ into the system
 (2) flows in as $T\Delta S^\circ$ from the surrounding
 (3) flows as $T\Delta S^\circ$ from the system
 (4) flows out as Q_{rev} into the surrounding

14P/206/4(ii)

30. The potential of the $\text{Ag}^+ | \text{Ag}$ electrode ($E^\circ = 0.799\text{V}$) in a saturated solution of AgI ($K_{sp} = 10^{-16}$) :

(1) 1.279 V

(2) 0.319 V

(3) -1.279 V

(4) -0.319 V

31. The Debye - Hückel limiting law relates :

(1) γ_{\pm} with I

(2) γ_{\pm} with \sqrt{I}

(3) $\ln \gamma_{\pm}$ with I

(4) $\ln \gamma_{\pm}$ with \sqrt{I}

32. For an ideal solution, the osmotic pressure is proportional to :

(1) $-\ln x_1$ (solvent mole fraction) (2) $\ln x_2$ (solute mole fraction)

(3) x_2

(4) c (solute concentration)

33. The chemical potential of a component, μ_i in a given mixture is :

(1) $\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_i}\right)_{T,V,n_j}$

(2) $\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_i}\right)_{T,P,n_j}$

(3) $\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_i}\right)_{T,P,n_j}$

(4) $\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_i}\right)$

34. The condition of equilibrium for a transformation at constant temperature is :

(1) $\Delta S = 0$

(2) $\Delta A + W = 0$

(3) $\Delta A = 0$

(4) $\Delta G + W_{\text{net}} = 0$

35. For Ne, HF, H₂O, maximum entropy is possessed by :

(1) Ne

(2) HF

 (3) H₂O(4) H₂O and Ne

36. Liquid He boils at about -269°C and liquid H₂ boils at about -253°C. The efficiency of a reversible engine operating between heat reservoirs at these temperatures :

(1) 20%

 (2) 80%

(3) 10%

(4) 90%

37. The probability of finding a molecule with a speed between C and (C+1) m.s⁻¹ at high values of C :

(1) falls off as C⁻¹

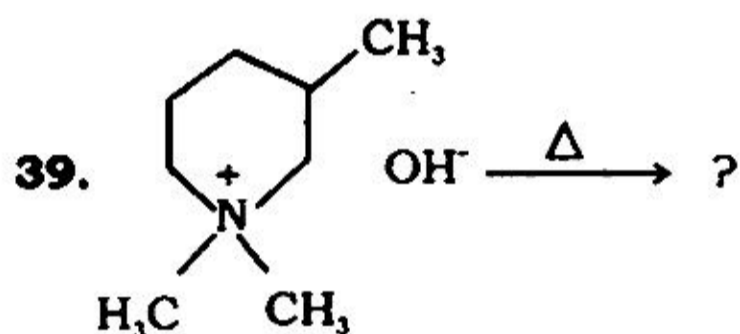
(2) falls off as -Log C

 (3) falls off as exp (-C²)(4) rises as C²

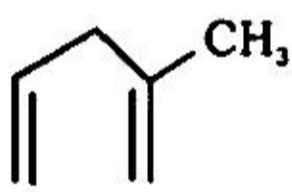
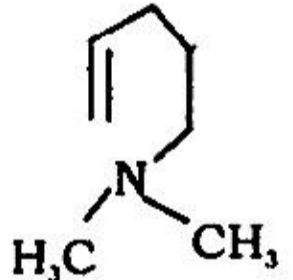
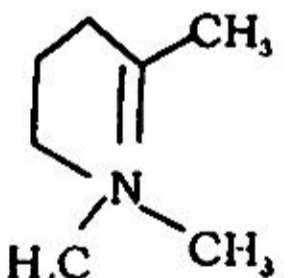
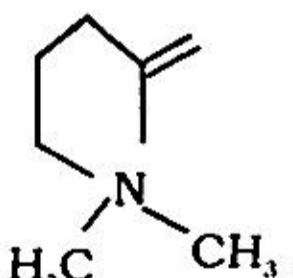
14P/206/4(ii)

39. Disproportionation of benzaldehyde in the presence of concentrated aqueous alkali gives benzoate anion and benzyl alcohol. The reaction involves a :

- (1) proton transfer from water
- (2) hydride transfer from water
- (3) proton transfer from aldehyde
- (4) hydride transfer from aldehyde



The major product in the above reaction will be :

- (1) 
- (2) 
- (3) 
- (4) 

40. Which one of the following on reaction with phthalic anhydride in the presence of conc. H_2SO_4 gives Fluorescein ?
- (1) Catechol (2) Phenol
(3) Resorcinol (4) Hydroquinone
41. Consider the following statements about conformational isomers :
- (I) They are interconverted by rotation about single bond
(II) The energy barrier separating them is less than 15 K cal/mole
(III) They are best represented by means of Fisher projection formulae.
- Of these statements :
- (1) I, II and III are correct
(2) I and II are correct
(3) II and III are correct
(4) I and III are correct
42. But-2- ene reacts with $CHCl_3$ in the presence of potassium tert-butoxide to give :
- (1) 1,1- dichloro -2, 3- dimethylcyclopropane
(2) 2, 3-dichlorobutane
(3) 2-Chlorobutane
(4) 1-Chlorobutane

14P/206/4(ii)

43. Which one of the following statements is **true** about the β D(t) glucopyranose conformer ?

- (1) One OH group is axial but all remaining substituents are equatorial
- (2) The CH_2OH group is axial but all remaining substituents are equatorial
- (3) All groups are axial
- (4) All groups are equatorial

44. Teflon is obtained by polymerization of the monomer :

- (1) $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CF}_2$
- (2) $\text{H}_2\text{C} = \text{C}(\text{CH}_3) \text{COOMe}$
- (3) $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHF}$
- (4) $\text{CF}_2 = \text{CF}_2$

45. The reagent used in N-terminal analysis of peptides by Sanger's method is :

- (1) Phenyl isothiocyanate
- (2) Benzyl chloroformate
- (3) 2, 4-Dinitrofluorobenzene
- (4) Ninhydrin

46. Which one of the following would clearly prove the configuration of *cis*-3-hexene from *trans*-3-hexene ?

- (1) Boiling point
- (2) Rate of hydrogenation
- (3) Infrared spectrum
- (4) Dipole moment

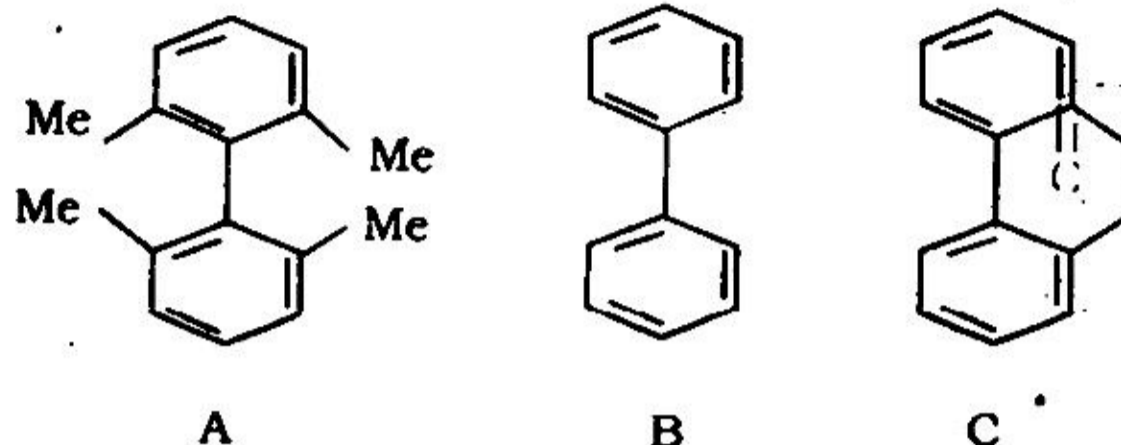
47. Pyridine undergoes electrophilic substitution with fuming H_2SO_4 at elevated temperature to give :
- (1) Pyridine -2- sulphonic acid
 - (2) Pyridine -4- sulphonic acid
 - (3) Pyridine -3- sulphonic acid
 - (4) All of the above
48. Which of the following statements does **not** fit in the criteria of E2 reactions ?
- (1) follow second order kinetics
 - (2) are accompanied by rearrangements
 - (3) show a large deuterium isotope effect
 - (4) do not undergo hydrogen deuterium exchange
49. Arrange the following compounds in order of decreasing ease of nucleophilic substitution reactions :
- (I) 4- Nitrochlorobenzene
 - (II) 2,4 - Dinitrochlorobenzene
 - (III) 2,4,6- Trinitrochlorobenzene
 - (IV) Benzyl chloride

Answer codes :

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) IV > III > II > I | (2) I > II > III > IV |
| (3) III > II > I > IV | (4) III > IV > II > I |

14P/206/4(ii)

50. Arrange the following compounds in decreasing order of reactivity towards electrophiles :



Answer codes :

(1) A > B > C

(2) B > A > C

(3) B > C > A

(4) C > B > A

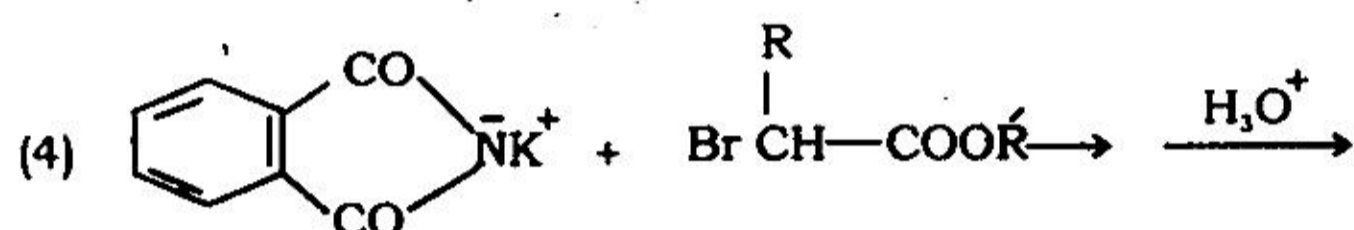
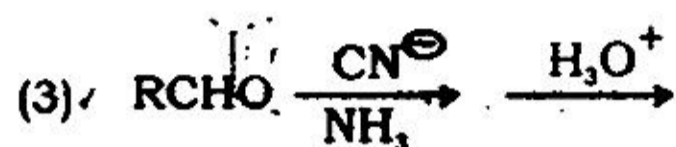
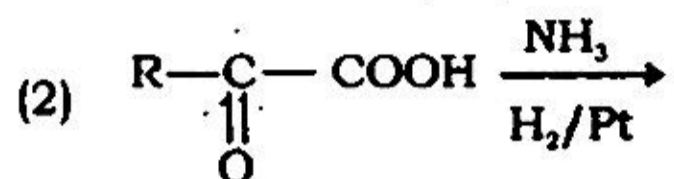
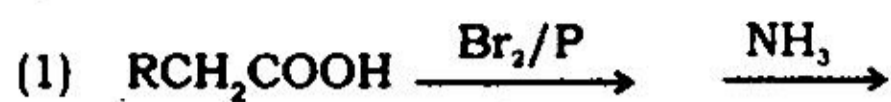
51. For electrophilic substitution in benzene derivatives, which one of the following types of substituents is unknown ?

- (1) Activating and *m*-directing
- (2) Deactivating and *m*-directing
- (3) Activating and *o,p*-directing
- (4) Deactivating and *o,p*-directing

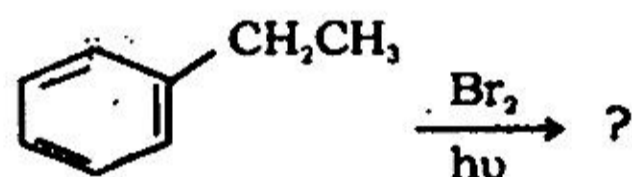
52. In the reaction : Glucose $\xrightarrow[\text{[O]}]{\text{HNO}_3}$ Q, the product Q is :

- (1) Glucuronic acid
- (2) Glucaric acid
- (3) Gluconic acid
- (4) Glyceric acid

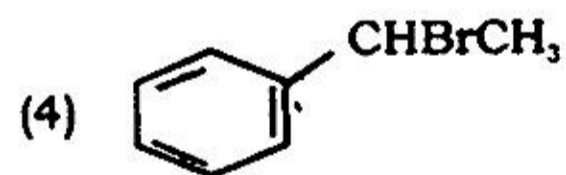
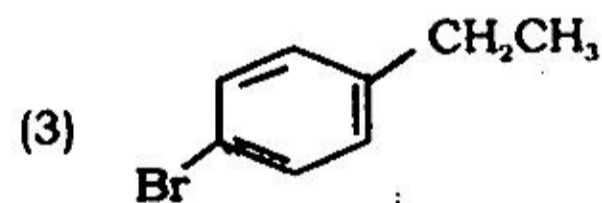
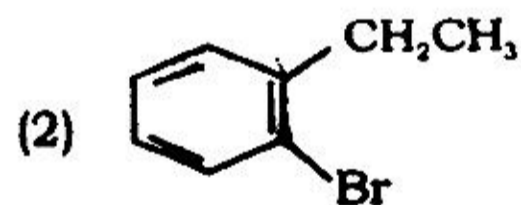
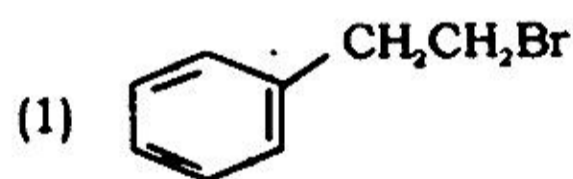
53. Which of the following reaction sequence represents the Strecker synthesis of an α -amino acid ?



54. In the reaction :



The major product obtained is :

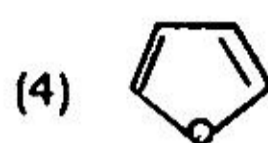
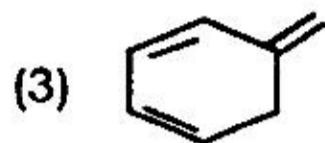


14P/206/4(II)

55. Which of the following compounds would **not** react with a dienophile in Diels- Alder reaction ?

(1) Anthracene

(2) Phenanthrene



56. How many moles of periodic acid are needed for the complete cleavage of one mole of Glucose into formaldehyde and formic acid ?

(1) three

(2) four

(3) five

(4) six

57. The conversion of ethyl methyl ketoxime to N-methyl propanamide represents an example of the following reaction :

(1) Beckmann rearrangement

(2) Hofmann rearrangement

(3) Baeyer- Villiger oxidation

(4) Wolff rearrangement

58. Which of the following has the most stable conjugate acid ?

(1) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}$

(2) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$

(3) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$

(4) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHCH}_3$

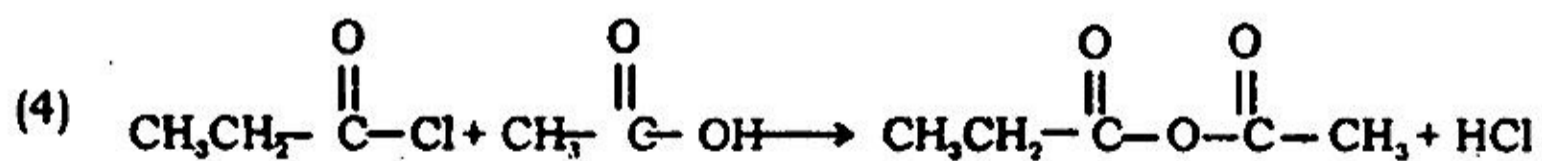
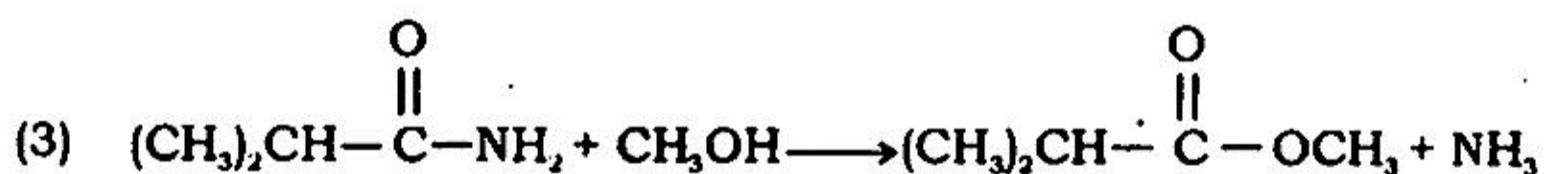
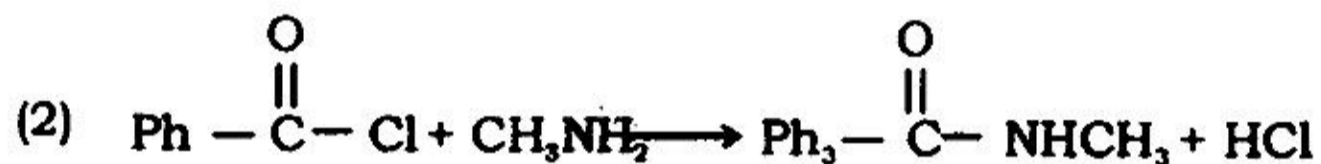
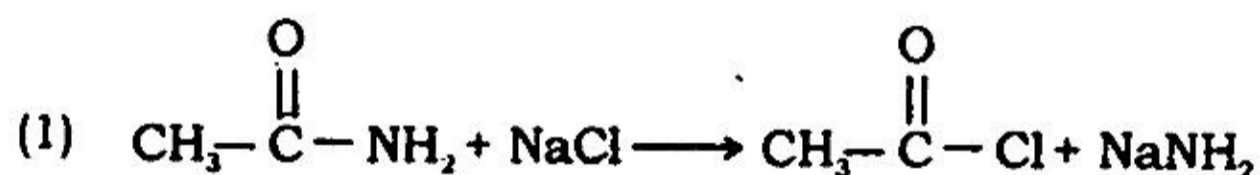
59. Among the following statements about the nitration of aromatic compounds, the **false** one is :

- (1) Nitration is an electrophilic substitution
- (2) The rate of nitration of benzene is almost the same as that of hexadeuterobenzene
- (3) The nitration of benzene is very much faster than that of hexadeuterobenzene
- (4) The rate of nitration of toluene is greater than that of benzene.

60. The reagent required to convert 3-hexyne into *trans*-3-hexene is :

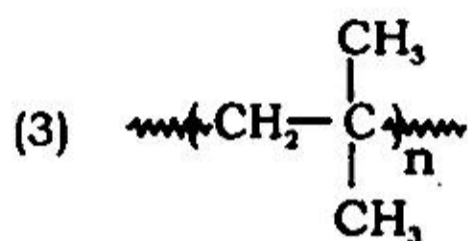
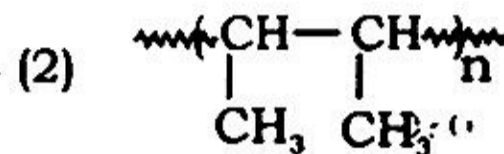
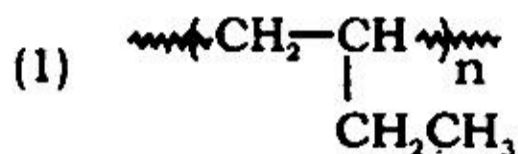
- (1) H_2/Pt
- (2) $H_2, Pd/BaSO_4, \text{quinoline}$
- (3) $NaBH_4$
- (4) $Na, NH_3(\text{liquid})$

61. Which of the following proposed reactions would take place quickly under mild conditions ?



14P/206/4(ii)

62. Like other oxygen-containing compounds, *n*-butyl *tert*-butyl ether dissolves in cold conc. H_2SO_4 . On standing, an acid-insoluble layer, made up of high-boiling hydrocarbon material slowly separates from the solution. What this material is likely to be ?



(4) All of the above

63. Bakelite is formed by the condensation of :

- (1) Phenol and formaldehyde
- (2) Phenol and acetaldehyde
- (3) Urea and formaldehyde
- (4) Formaldehyde and acetaldehyde

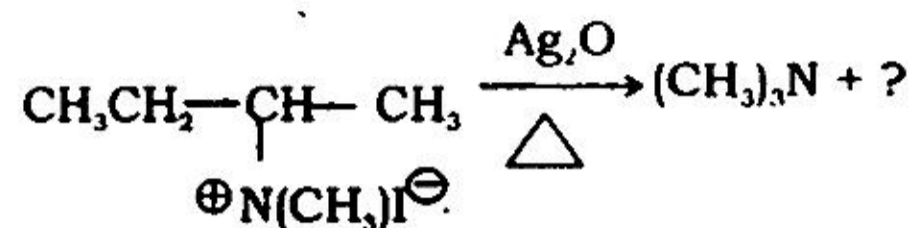
64. Epimers are a pair of diastereomeric aldoses that differ only in :

- (1) configuration at C-1
- (2) configuration at C-2
- (3) configuration at C-3
- (4) None of the above

65. Quinoline is obtained by heating a mixture of aniline, nitrobenzene, glycerol, conc. Sulphuric acid and ferrous sulphate. One of the steps in the reaction involves oxidation. What is the oxidizing agent here ?
- (1) H_2SO_4 (2) $C_6H_5NO_2$
(3) $FeSO_4$ (4) Glycerol
66. D-Glucose on treatment with excess of phenyl-hydrazine followed by hydrolysis of the product with aqueous HCl gives :
- (1) D- Gluco sazone (2) D - Glucosamine
(3) D - Glutaric acid (4) D - Glucosone
67. Pyrrole is a much weaker base than pyrrolidine (azacyclopentane) for which of the following reasons :
- (1) Pyrrole is aromatic
(2) Pyrrole is a Lewis acid
(3) The nitrogen in pyrrole is more electropositive than that in pyrrolidine.
(4) Pyrrolidine can give up the proton on the nitrogen atom more readily than can pyrrole
68. The number of isomeric olefins that result from the treatment of 2- bromopentane with NaOEt is :
- (1) one (2) two
(3) three (4) four

14P/206/4(11)

69. The major product in the reaction given below is :

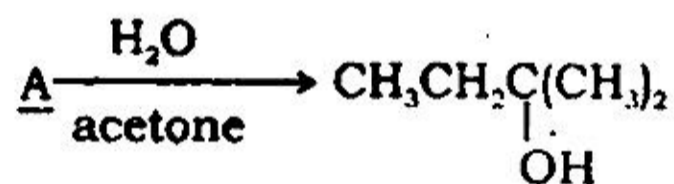


- (1) *trans*-2-butene (2) *cis*-2-butene
(3) 1-butene (4) 2-Iodobutane

70. When methyl bromide is hydrolyzed using hydroxide ions, methanol and bromide ions are produced. What will be the rate of reaction if the concentration of methyl bromide is tripled and that of hydroxide ions is doubled ?

- (1) No change in reaction rate
(2) Reaction rate is tripled
(3) Reaction rate is doubled
(4) Reaction rate is increased six-fold.

71. In this transformation :



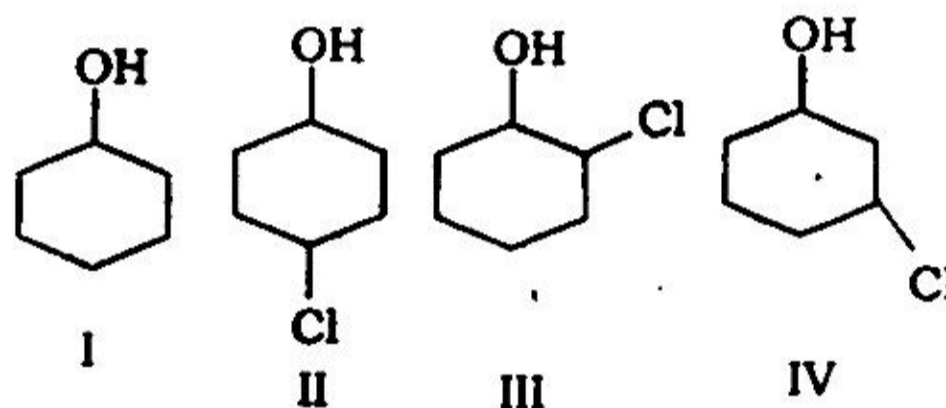
What is the best structure for A ?

- (1) $\text{Br}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ (2) $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\overset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}}-\text{Br}$
(3) $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\underset{\text{CH}_2\text{Br}}{\text{CH}}-\text{CH}_3$ (4) $\text{CH}_3-\underset{\text{Br}}{\text{CH}}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$

72. The mechanism of chlorination of methane does **not** actually involve one of the following steps :

- (1) $\text{Cl}_2 \xrightarrow{h\nu} 2\text{Cl}\cdot$
- (2) $\text{Cl}\cdot + \text{CH}_4 \rightarrow \text{HCl} + \text{CH}_3\cdot$
- (3) $\text{Cl}\cdot + \text{CH}_4 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{Cl} + \text{H}\cdot$
- (4) $\text{CH}_3\cdot + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{Cl} + \text{Cl}\cdot$

73. Rank the following alcohols in order of increasing acidity :



Answer Codes :

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) I < II < III < IV | (2) I < II < IV < III |
| (3) I < III < IV < II | (4) IV < I < III < II |

74. Which reactive intermediate is believed to be part of the reaction shown ?



- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Free radical | (2) Carbocation |
| (3) Bromonium ion | (4) Oxacyclopropane |

14P/206/4(II)

75. Which one of the following reagents is a nucleophile ?
(1) BF_3 (2) SO_3 (3) $\ddot{\text{C}}\text{Cl}_2$ (4) NH_3
76. Which set contains two diamagnetic compounds ?
(1) $[\text{K}_2\text{CoCl}_4, \text{Cu}(\text{SCN})_2, \text{Na}_2\text{PdCl}_4]$
(2) $[\text{CuCl}_2, \text{CuI}, \text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2]$
(3) $[\text{Na}_2\text{NiCl}_4, \text{GdCl}_3, \text{Ag}_2\text{S}]$
(4) $[\text{NiO}, \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4, \text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)\text{Cl}_3]$
77. The magnetic moment of $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$ is zero and that of $[\text{Mn}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$ is 2.9 B.M. From this it may be concluded that :
(1) both ions are high spin
(2) both ions are low spin
(3) $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$ is low spin, $[\text{Mn}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$ is high spin
(4) $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$ is diamagnetic, $[\text{Mn}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$ is high spin
78. Which is the most common oxidation state observed for the lanthanide elements in their compounds ?
(1) -1 (2) +2 (3) +3 (4) +4
79. Identify the acids in the following two reactions :
 $\text{NOF} + \text{ClF}_3 = \text{NO} + \text{ClF}_4^-$
 $\text{XeO}_3 + \text{OH}^- = \text{HXeO}_4^-$
(1) ClF_3 and XeO_3 (2) ClF_3 and OH^-
(3) NOF and OH^- (4) NOF and XeO_3

80. What is the change in oxidation state of cobalt in the following reaction ?
- $$[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2]^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow [\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})\text{Cl}]^{2+} + \text{Cl}^-$$
- (1) increases from +2 to +3 (2) decreases from +3 to +2
 (3) increases from +1 to +2 (4) does not change
81. Which of the following molecules/ions exhibit isomerism ? (1) $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$; (2) $\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$; (3) $\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3\text{Cl}_3$; (4) $[\text{Cr}(\text{oxalate})_3]^{3-}$; (5) $[\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5\text{Cl}]^{2+}$
- (1) compounds (1), (3) and (5)
 (2) compounds (1), (2) and (3)
 (3) compounds (2), (3) and (4)
 (4) compounds (1), (3) and (4)
82. If you were to prepare $[\text{Mn}(\text{en})_2(\text{OH})_2]^{2+}$ ion (en = 1,2- diaminoethane), how many isomers, including geometrical and optical, can you expect to get ?
- (1) only one (2) two (3) three (4) four
83. Which ligand can lead to linkage isomers ?
- (1) azide (2) cyanate
 (3) oxalate (4) nitrate

88. Which compound can act as a Lewis acid as well as a Lewis base ?
(1) H_2O (2) SnCl_2 (3) NH_3 (4) BF_3
89. Which one among the given ions, has the highest polarizing power ?
(1) Na^+ (2) Ca^{2+} (3) Mn^{3+} (4) Al^{3+}
90. Which one among the chlorides, ZnCl_2 , HgCl_2 , BaCl_2 , AlCl_3 , is dissociated to the least extent in aqueous solutions ?
(1) ZnCl_2 (2) HgCl_2 (3) CaCl_2 (4) AlCl_3
91. CuI_2 is unstable because, it readily decomposes to :
(1) Cu and I^- (2) Cu and I_2
(3) CuI and I_2 (4) CuI and I^-
92. Which of the following is an example of a non-planar molecule (or ion) ?
(1) carbonate (2) perchlorate
(3) xenon tetrafluoride (4) boron trifluoride

14P/206/4(ii)

93. What is the bond order in NO molecule ?

- (1) 2.5 (2) 2 (3) 1.5 (4) 1

94. Which molecule has zero bond order ?

- (1) H_2^+ (2) H_2 (3) HeH (4) He_2

95. Dimethylglyoxime reagent is used to test for :

- (1) Ca^{2+} (2) Ni^{2+} (3) Fe^{3+} (4) Al^{3+}

96. $CoCl_4^{2-}$ and $Co(H_2O)_6^{2+}$ have different colours. This is because :

- (1) they have Co in different oxidation states
(2) $CoCl_4^{2-}$ is tetrahedral while $Co(H_2O)_6^{2+}$ is octahedral
(3) they have different number of unpaired electrons
(4) $CoCl_4^{2-}$ is square planar while $Co(H_2O)_6^{2+}$ is octahedral

97. Silver is extracted from the crude metal by leaching with a solution of NaCN in the presence of air. The role of NaCN is to :

- (1) oxidize Ag to Ag^+
(2) form the complex $[Ag(CN)_4]^{3-}$
(3) form the complex, $[Ag(CN)_4]^{2-}$
(4) form the complex $[Ag(CN)_2]^-$

98. What is the charge (n) on the silicate ion $\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7^{n-}$?
- (1) -2 (2) -4 (3) -6 (4) -7
99. What is the molality of a 0.001 M solution of CaCl_2 in water (M. W. of $\text{CaCl}_2 = 111 \text{ g}$) ?
- (1) 1 m (2) 0.001 m
(3) 0.111 m (4) 111 m
100. What is the oxidation state of iron in $\text{Na}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4]$?
- (1) -2 (2) -1 (3) 0 (4) 2
101. An element crystallizes in a FCC lattice. How many atoms are there per unit cell ?
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4
102. Which reagent may be used to test for sulphate ions in solution ?
- (1) hydrochloric acid (2) nitric acid
(3) magnesium chloride (4) barium chloride

14P/206/4(ii)

103. An aqueous solution of a substance gives a white precipitate when a few drops of sodium hydroxide are added. The precipitate dissolves when excess of sodium hydroxide is added. The substance may be :

- (1) aluminium sulphate (2) silver nitrate
(3) cadmium chloride (4) mercuric chloride

104. 10 ml of 0.10 N sodium hydroxide is added to 20 ml 0.10 N sulphuric acid and the resultant solution is titrated against 0.10 N sodium hydroxide. What will be the titre value at the end point ?

- (1) 5 ml (2) 10 ml (3) 20 ml (4) 30 ml

105. A compound, A_2B_3 is prepared by reacting 1 mole of A with 2 moles of B_2 . If 0.25 mole of A_2B_3 is obtained in the preparation, what is the percentage yield ?

- (1) 25% (2) 50% (3) 75% (4) 100%

106. How many moles of water will react with one mole of P_4O_{10} ?

- (1) 1 mole (2) 2 moles (3) 4 moles (4) 6 moles

107. Which halide of silver is soluble in water ?

- (1) AgF (2) AgCl (3) AgBr (4) AgI

108. Which one, among the given atoms, has the highest number of unpaired electrons in its ground state ?

- (1) B (2) C (3) N (4) O

109. From each pair given below identify the ion which is larger in size :

[Co²⁺, Co³⁺] [Fe²⁺, Zn²⁺] [Na⁺, F⁻] [O²⁻, S²⁻]

- (1) Co²⁺, Zn²⁺, F⁻, S²⁻ (2) Co³⁺, Fe²⁺, Na⁺, S²⁻
 (3) Co²⁺, Fe²⁺, F⁻, S²⁻ (4) Co³⁺, Zn²⁺, Na⁺, O²⁻

110. Which of the following isotopes is useful for archaeological dating purposes ?

- (1) ¹¹C (2) ¹²C (3) ¹³C (4) ¹⁴C

111. Which salt upon heating produces oxygen ?

- (1) potassium oxide (2) potassium chlorate
 (3) potassium chloride (4) potassium carbonate

112. For which of the following ions is the colour in aqueous solution **not** caused by any *d-d* transition ?

- (1) MnO₄⁻ (2) VO²⁺ (3) MnO₄²⁻ (4) Mn³⁺

118. Marble wall may be affected with atmospheric sulfuric acid as :

- (1) receptor (2) precipitator
(3) sink (4) neutralizer

119. Iron (III) can quantitatively be extracted from hydrochloric acid medium into diethyl ether. The extracted species is :

- (1) $\text{Fe}(\text{III}) [(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}]_2^-$
(2) $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$
(3) $\text{FeCl}_4^- : \text{H}^+ [(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}]_2^-$
(4) $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O} : \text{H}^+ \text{FeCl}_4 [(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}]_2^-$

120. The Beer's law is not obeyed if :

- (1) monochromatic light is not used
(2) monochromatic light is used
(3) polychromatic light is not used
(4) polychromatic light is used

121. The units of absorbance (A) and molar absorptivity are, respectively :

- (1) no unit and $\text{dm}^3 \text{mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$
(2) $\text{dm}^3 \text{mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ and no unit
(3) $\text{mol} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ and $\text{dm}^3 \text{mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$
(4) both have no unit

14P/206/4(II)

122. Beer's law governs the behaviour of :

- (1) dilute solutions (≤ 0.1 M) only
- (2) concentrated solutions (≥ 0.1 M) only
- (3) dilute solutions (≤ 0.01 M) only
- (4) concentrated solutions (≥ 1.0 M) only

123. A solution containing n independently absorbing species, the total absorbance is represented in terms of molar absorptivity (ϵ), analyte concentration (c) and path length (b) as :

- (1) $A = [\epsilon_1 c_1 + \epsilon_2 c_2 + \dots + \epsilon_n c_n] b$
- (2) $A = [\epsilon_1 c_1^2 + \epsilon_2 c_2^2 + \dots + \epsilon_n c_n^2] b$
- (3) $A = [\epsilon_1 c_1^n + \epsilon_2 c_2^n + \dots + \epsilon_n c_n^n] b$
- (4) $A = [\epsilon_1 c_1 + \epsilon_2 c_2 + \dots + \epsilon_n c_n] b/n$

124. Employing Nernst's distribution law, V mL of solution containing W g of solute is repeatedly extracted with v mL of another solvent which is immiscible with first one. In n^{th} operation mass of solute (W_n) that remain extracted will be :

- (1) $W_n = W \left(\frac{K_D V}{K_D V + v} \right)^n$
- (2) $W_n = W \left(\frac{K_D V + v}{K_D V} \right)^n$
- (3) $W_n = W \left(\frac{K_D v}{K_D V + v} \right)^n$
- (4) $W_n = W \left(\frac{K_D V + V}{K_D v + V} \right)^n$

14P/206/4(ii)

127. For non-polar analytes having molecular mass greater than 10,000, one of the best HPLC technique would be :

- (1) ion-exchange chromatography
- (2) liquid-liquid partition chromatography
- (3) liquid-bonded phase partition chromatography
- (4) gel permeation chromatography

128. In reversed-phase chromatography, which statement is correct ?

- (1) The least polar component is eluted first and increasing the polarity of the mobile - phase decreases the elution time
- (2) The most polar component elutes first and increasing the mobile-phase polarity increases the elution time .
- (3) A non-polar component is eluted first without having any effect of the polarity of the mobile-phase
- (4) There is no effect of polarity either of the component or the mobile-phase

129. Which one could not be an ideal detector in gas chromatography ?

- (1) Photo-multiplier tube
- (2) Flame-ionization detector
- (3) Thermal-conductivity detector
- (4) Electron-capture detector

130. The isocratic elution in chromatography can be defined as

- (1) elution under conditions of constant temperature and pressure
- (2) elution under conditions of variable temperature and pressure
- (3) elution under conditions of constant mobile-phase composition
- (4) elution under conditions of varying mobile-phase compositions

131. The Van Deemter equation in terms of coefficient of multiple-path effect (A), coefficient of longitudinal diffusion (B), coefficient of mass-transfer (C), and linear velocity of mobile phase (u) can be represented as :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) $H = A + B/u + Cu$ | (2) $H = B + A/u + Cu$ |
| (3) $H = A + B/u + C/u$ | (4) $H = A/u + B/u + Cu^2$ |

132. The best procedure to improve resolution between two chromatographic peak is :

- (1) increasing column-length, decreasing band-width
- (2) decreasing column-length, increasing band-width
- (3) increasing column-length, increasing band-width
- (4) decreasing column-length, decreasing band-width

14P/206/4(11)

133. The height equivalent to a theoretical plate (HETP) can be expressed in terms of the column length (L), retention (t_R), and the peak-width (W) as :

$$(1) \text{ HETP} = \frac{L}{16} \left(\frac{W}{t_R} \right)^2 \qquad (2) \text{ HETP} = \frac{16}{L} \left(\frac{t_R}{W} \right)^2$$

$$(3) \text{ HETP} = 16 \left(\frac{L \times t_R}{W} \right)^2 \qquad (4) \text{ HETP} = 16 \left(\frac{t_R}{W} \right)^2$$

134. Which ones are strong cation and strong anion exchange resins ?

- (A) Sulfonated polystyrene
- (B) Condensed acrylic acid
- (C) Polystyrene with $-\text{CH}_2\text{N Me}_3\text{Cl}$
- (D) Polystyrene with sec- amine

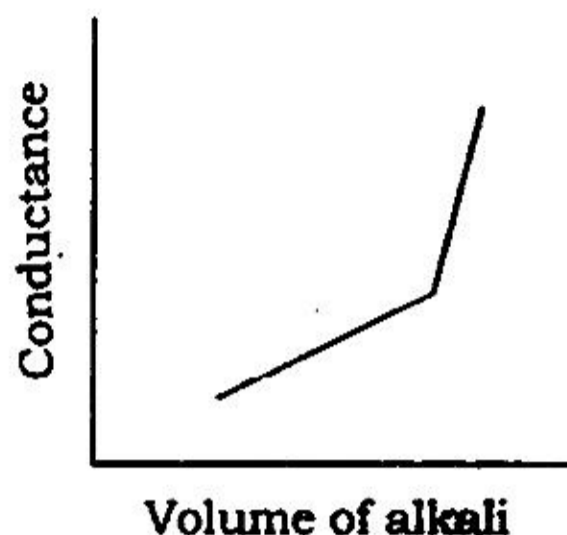
Answer Codes :

- (1) A and C
- (2) B and D
- (3) A and D
- (4) C and D

135. A common expression for the distribution coefficient (K) in ion-exchange resin is :

- (1) $K = \text{amount of ion/mL of solution}$
- (2) $K = \text{amount of ion/1000 mL of solution}$
- (3) $K = \frac{\text{amount of ion/g of dry resin}}{\text{amount of ion/1000 g of dry resin}}$
- (4) $K = \frac{\text{amount of ion/g of dry resin}}{\text{amount of ion/mL g of solution}}$

136. The conductometry titration curve given below :



represents a titration involving :

- (1) Strong acid VS strong base
- (2) Weak acid VS strong base
- (3) Strong acid VS weak base
- (4) Weak acid VS weak base

137. The methyl orange indicator in strong acid vs strong base :

- (1) cannot be used
- (2) can be used
- (3) can be used with insignificant
- (4) can be used with large titration error

138. The H^+ ion has abnormally high mobility in comparison to other monovalent ions since :

- (1) H^+ ion is smallest in size
- (2) H^+ ion is largest in size
- (3) H^+ ion follows hopping mechanism in solution
- (4) H^+ ion concentration mechanism high

14P/206/4(ii)

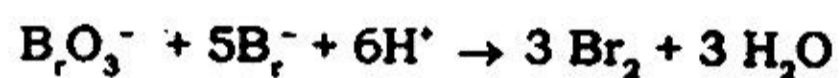
139. The pH values of 10^{-9} M HCl, 1.0 M HCl, and 10^{-2} M NaOH could respectively be obtained as :

- (1) 9.0, 1.0, 2.0 (2) 6.9, 0.0, 12.0
(3) 7.0, 0.1, 2.1 (4) 9.1, 6.9, 12.1

140. A 50.0 mL aliquot of 0.05 M ammonia is titrated with 0.10 M acetic acid. What would be the nature of the solution at the equivalence point ?

- (1) slightly acidic (2) slightly basic
(3) turbid (4) neutral

141. The bromate- bromide reaction is :



The liberated Br_2 is titrated with standard sodium thiosulfate solution.

The one mol potassium bromate can thus be equated to :

- (1) 1 mol $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$ (2) 3 mol $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$
(3) 6 mol $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$ (4) 9 mol $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$

142. The Mohr's salt is :

- (1) $\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (2) $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (3) $2\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (4) $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 2(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

143. The equivalence point potential for the titration of Ce (IV) with standard Fe (II) is :

- (1) 0.76 V
- (2) 1.06 V
- (3) 2.12 V
- (4) 1.44 V

[given : $E^\circ \text{Ce}^{4+}/\text{Ce}^{3+} = 1.44\text{V}$, $E^\circ \text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+} = 0.68$]

144. In isotope dilution method for the determination of iron, W_0 g of iron as $^{59}\text{FeCl}_3$, that has a specific activity A_0 , was mixed so that ^{59}Fe is equally distributed throughout the sample. A portion of the total iron is then isolated in a pure weighable form that has the specific activity A_1 . If the original sample contained W_1 g of iron, then the fraction of initial activity found in this portion can be expressed as :

- (1) $W_1 = W_0 \left(\frac{A_0}{A_1} - 1 \right)$
- (2) $W_1 = W_0 \left(1 - \frac{A_0}{A_1} \right)$
- (3) $W_0 = W_1 \left(\frac{A_0}{A_1} - 1 \right)$
- (4) $W_0 = W_1 \left(1 - \frac{A_0}{A_1} \right)$

14R/206/4(ii)

145. Which one is widely used as a primary standard in redox titrimetry ?

- (1) Iodine
- (2) Arsenic (III) oxide
- (3) Sulfanilamide
- (4) 8-hydroxy quinoline

146. The quadrivalent cerium is used for the titration of reductants only in :

- (1) Strong basic medium
- (2) Weak basic medium
- (3) Strong acidic medium
- (4) Weak acidic medium

147. The stability constant for the metal-EDTA complex should be

- (1) smaller than that for metal-Eriochrome-T complex
- (2) equal to the stability constant of metal-Eriochrome-T complex
- (3) greater than that for metal-Eriochrome-T complex
- (4) the half of the stability constant of metal-Eriochrome-T complex

148. The disodium salt of EDTA is always used metal analysis because :

- (1) it severely imparts alkalinity to the test solution
- (2) it moderately imparts acidity to the test solution
- (3) it severely imparts acidity to the test solution
- (4) it moderately imparts alkalinity to the test solution :

149. the indicator Eriochrome black-T can only be used in the complexometric titrations of metal ion at pH :

- (1) 7.0 (2) 5.0 (3) 10.0 (4) 12.0

150. Oxine compound can better be estimated by :

- (1) gravimetric method
- (2) conductometric method
- (3) potentiometric method
- (4) bromate- bromide reaction method

14P/206/4(H)

ROUGH WORK
रफ़ कार्क

46

14P/206/4(N)

ROUGH WORK
रफ़ वर्क

अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम आवरण पृष्ठ पर तथा उत्तर-पत्र के दोनों पृष्ठों पर केवल नीली-काली बाल-प्वाइंट पेन से ही लिखें)

1. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 10 मिनट के अन्दर ही देख लें कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद हैं और कोई प्रश्न छूटा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दोषयुक्त पाये जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कक्ष-निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की दूसरी पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।
2. परीक्षा भवन में लिफाफा रहित प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त, लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें।
3. उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है। इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें। दूसरा उत्तर-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा। केवल उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
4. अपना अनुक्रमांक तथा उत्तर-पत्र का क्रमांक प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर पेन से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।
5. उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेन से अपना अनुक्रमांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे दिये वृत्तों को गाढ़ा कर दें। जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक तथा सेट का नम्बर उचित स्थानों पर लिखें।
6. ओ० एम० आर० पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्नपुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्नपुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक और ओ० एम० आर० पत्र संख्या की प्रविष्टियों में उपरिलेखन की अनुमति नहीं है।
7. उपर्युक्त प्रविष्टियों में कोई भी परिवर्तन कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित होना चाहिये अन्यथा यह एक अनुचित साधन का प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिए आपको उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार पेन से गाढ़ा करना है।
9. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिए केवल एक ही वृत्त को गाढ़ा करें। एक से अधिक वृत्तों को गाढ़ा करने पर अथवा एक वृत्त को अपूर्ण भरने पर वह उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।
10. ध्यान दें कि एक बार स्याही द्वारा अंकित उत्तर बदला नहीं जा सकता है। यदि आप किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं, तो संबंधित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शून्य अंक दिये जायेंगे।
11. रफ कार्य के लिए प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अंदर वाला पृष्ठ तथा उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।
12. परीक्षा के उपरान्त केवल ओ० एम आर उत्तर-पत्र परीक्षा भवन में जमा कर दें।
13. परीक्षा समाप्त होने से पहले परीक्षा भवन से बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
14. यदि कोई अभ्यर्थी परीक्षा में अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करता है, तो वह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित दंड का/की, भागी होगा/होगी।

