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Exam. Code: 103204 Subject Code: 7011

B.A./B.Sc. 4th Semester (Old Sylb 2018)

CHEMISTRY

(Inorganic Chemistry—III)

Time Allowed—3 Hours] [Maximum Marks—35

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PART—A

Note: — Attempt *all* questions from this Part. Each question carries 1 mark. The maximum length of answer can be **one-third** of a page. 8×1=8

- 1. Write the IUPAC name/formula of the following compounds:
 - (a) Nickelhexachloroplatinate(IV)
 - (b) $[Cr(en)_3]Cl_3$.
- 2. Calculate the effective atomic number in the following compounds:
 - (a) $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$
 - (b) $[Co(en)_3]^{3+}$.
- 3. Draw the structures of the possible isomers of : [Pt(NH₃)₂Cl₂].
- 4. Write the electronic configuration and common oxidation states of Ce and Eu.
- 5. Explain the redox reaction in terms of change in oxidation number with the help of an example.
- 6. Why do actinides resemble more to the d-block elements than lanthanides?
- 7. What is Myoglobin? Draw its structure.
- 8. How is Ca²⁺ important in our life?

2718(2519)/EBH-19521(Re)

(Contd.)

PART—B

Note: — Attempt *two* questions from each Section. Each question carries 4½ marks. The maximum length of answer can be upto **five** pages. 6×4½=27

SECTION—I

- 9. Define isomerism. Discuss the following with the help of examples:
 - (a) Linkage isomerism
 - (b) Ionisation isomerism
 - (c) Geometrical isomerism.
- 10. Discuss the hybridization and geometry of $[Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$ on the basis of valence bond theory.
- 11. What type of solvent is the liquid SO₂? Discuss some reactions in liquid SO₂.

SECTION—II

- 12. What do you understand by Pourbaix diagram? Discuss its uses with the help of examples.
- 13. What are the consequences of the lanthanide contraction? Explain with the help of examples.
- 14. How does the redox potential data useful? Explain with the help of examples.

SECTION—III

- 15. Discuss the pyramid of oxidation states found in the actinides.
- 16. Discuss the biological importance of alkali and alkaline earth metal ions with the help of examples.
- 17. Discuss the process of oxy and deoxygenation of hemoglobin. How does the geometry of hemoglobin get affected during this process?