

Shikshan Mandal, Karad's  
**Mahila Mahavidyalay, Karad**  
B.Sc. (Part –I)(Preliminary-I) Examination  
DCS-8A-Chemistry-I (CBCS)  
(Inorganic Chemistry-I)

**Date:** 04/01/2023 **Day:** Wednesday

Time: 1:00 to 3:00 pm

Total Marks: 40

Instruction:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**1. Choose the most correct alternative.**

(8)

- a) Heisenberg uncertainty principle states that, it is impossible to determine the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of a microscopic particle simultaneously.
- i) Position and Momentum. ii) Density and Mass.  
iii) Velocity and Atomic Number. iv) Momentum and Wavelength.
- b) Shape of P – atomic orbital is - \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Spherical ii) Double – dumbbell  
iii) Dumbbell iv) Not Defined
- c) When two atomic orbitals combine, they form \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) One molecular orbital. ii) Two molecular orbitals.  
iii) Three molecular orbitals. iv) Four molecular orbitals.
- d) Which of the following ionic compounds would have the greatest distance between the cation and anion centres in crystals?
- i) LiI ii) CsF  
iii) CsI iv) Li
- e) Predict whether which of the following molecules is polar.
- i)  $\text{PCl}_5$  ii)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
iii)  $\text{CH}_4$  iv)  $\text{SO}_3$
- f) What's the bond order of  $\text{N}_2$ ?
- i) 0 ii) 2  
iii) 1 iv) 3
- g) Principle quantum number represent .....?
- i) energy of electron ii) spin of electron  
iii) orientation of orbital iv) shape of orbital

h) The radiations emitted by hot bodies are called as.....

i) X-ray.

ii) Black- body radiation.

iii) Gamma radiation.

iv) visible light.

**Q. 2 Attempt any Two of the following.**

**(16)**

- a) Give detailed explanation of Born-Haber cycle for Sodium-Chloride and give applications of Born Haber cycle.
- b) Explain postulates (assumptions) of Bohrs theory of hydrogen.
- c) Explain the types of molecular orbitals with example.
  - i) Homonuclear diatomic molecules
  - ii) Heteronuclear diatomic molecules

**Q.3 Attempt any Four of the following**

**(16)**

- a) Write difference between Atomic Orbitals and Molecular Orbitals.
- b) Explain following terms:
  - a. Aufbau's Principle.
  - b. Hund's rule of maximum multiplicity.
  - c. Pauli's exclusion principle.
- c) Write difference between Bonding and antibonding MOs.
- d) Write short note on:
  - a. VBT
  - b. Hybridisation
- e) Discuss shapes of s,p,d orbitals & Explain the stability of empty, half filled, completely filled orbital with suitable examples.
- f) Explain structure and hybridization in following molecules  $\text{BeCl}_2$ ,  $\text{BF}_3$ ,  $\text{PCl}_5$ ,  $\text{IF}_7$ .

Shikshan Mandal, Karad's  
**Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Karad**  
B.Sc. (Part -I)(Preliminary-I) Examination  
DSC-4A-Chemistry-II (CBCS)  
(Organic Chemistry-II)

**Date: 05/01/2023 Day: Thursday**

Time: 1:00 to 3:00 pm

Total Marks: 40

Instruction:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1. Choose the most correct alternative.**

**(8)**

- a) Homolytic bond fission is favored by \_\_\_\_ .
- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| i) UV rays .       | ii) Heat.      |
| iii) Polar solvent | iv) both a & b |
- b) carbonion are electron - \_\_\_\_ .
- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| i) poor      | ii) rich        |
| iii) neutral | iv) Not Defined |
- c) An optically active molecule lacks \_\_\_\_ of symmetry.
- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| i) Centre             | ii) plane.       |
| iii) Alternating axis | iv) All of these |
- d) Which of the following is not Chiral.
- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| i) 2- chlorobutane   | ii) lattice               |
| iii) 3 chloropentane | iv) 2-aminopropionic acid |
- e) Non – superimposable mirror image of an optically active compound can be
- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| i)Optical antipodes | ii) distereomers  |
| iii) enantiomers    | iv) enantiomorphs |
- f) Benzene is \_\_\_\_ in nature
- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| i) Acidic       | ii)Basic   |
| iii) Amphoteric | iv)Neutral |
- g) In benzene \_\_\_\_ type of overlapping is not observed
- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| i) $sp^2-sp^2$ | ii) p-p |
|----------------|---------|

iii)  $sp^2-s$

iv)  $sp-sp$

h) The general formula of cyclohexane is.....

i)  $C_nH_{2n+2}$ .

ii)  $C_nH_{2n}$

iii)  $C_nH_{2n-2}$

iv)  $C_nH_{n+2}$ .

**Q. 2 Attempt any Two of the following.**

**(16)**

- Discuss Nitration, sulphonation, halogenation Friedel-craft reaction?
- What are cycloalkenes? Give any three methods by which cycloalkane are prepared? what is the action of a) Hydrogen b) Halogen under different condition c) Halogen acid on cyclohexane
- What is carbocation? Give method of preparation of carbocation and explain structure and stability of carbocation

**Q.3 Attempt any Four of the following**

**(16)**

- Give any two methods of preparation and chemical properties of cycloalkanes
- Write note on Diels Alder reaction
- Explain the term a) Non aromatic b) Antiaromatic c) Aromatic d) Pseudoaromatic
- Explain pseudo aromatic compounds
- Hyperconjugation.
- F. Carbanion