P.T.O.

Total No. of Questions :5] SEAT N			.:	
P589		[To	otal No. of Pages :4	
[5315] - 6				
F.Y.B.Sc.				
CHEMISTRY-II				
Organic and Inorganic Chemistry				
(2013 Pattern) (Paper - II)				
Time: 3 Hours]			[Max. Marks:80	
Instructions to the candidates:				
1) All questions are compulsory.				
2) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.				
3)	Figur	es to the right indicate full marks.		
			[16]	
a)	Ехр	lain the following terms.		
	i)	Assymmetric centre		
	ii)	Laevo rotatory.		
b)	Defi	Define:		
	i)	Bond energy		
	ii)	Enantiomers		
c)	Draw zig-zag structures for the following compounds:			
	i)	Isopropyl alcohol		
	ii)	n-hexane.		
d)	Met	hylamine is stronger base than Ammonia. Explain.		

Benzaldehyde does not undergo Aldol condensation reaction. Explain.

http://www.sppuonline.com

e)

- f) Alkaline earth metals show +2 oxidation states. Explain
- g) Give the statements of Hund's rule and pauli's Exclusion principle.
- h) Define Interhalogen compounds with suitable examples.

Q2) Attempt Any Four of the following.

[16]

- a) Discuss conformational isomerism in n-butane with energy profile diagram.
- b) What is steric effect? N, N-dimethy1 aniline is a weaker base than 2,6-dimethyl N, N dimethyl aniline. Explain.
- c) What are alcohols? How will you prepare ethyl alcohol from,
 - i) Formaldehyde
 - ii) Ethylene.
- d) What are carboxylic acids? How will you prepare Acetic acid from,
 - i) Acetonitrile
 - ii) Solid CO₂
- e) What are alkenes? How will you prepare cis-2-butene and trans-2-butene from 2-butyne.
- f) What is friedel craft alkylation reaction? Discuss its limitations.

Q3) Attempt any four of the following.

[16]

- a) What are amines? How are they classified? How will you prepare ethylamine from methyl cyanide.
- b) What are alkyl halides? Discuss any two methods of preparation of alkyl halides.
- c) What are phenols? How will you prepare salicylaldehyde from phenol.
- d) What is hybridisation? Discuss formation of methane molecule using the concept of hybridisation.
- e) Assign 'E' or 'Z' configuration of the following compounds.

i)
$$H = c = c$$
 (CH20H) $G = c = c$ $G = c$ G

[5315] -6

2

- f) Write short notes on,
 - Cannizzaro reaction. i)
 - Clemmensen reduction. ii)

Q4) Attempt any four of the following.

[16]

Identify the products A and B and rewrite the reactions (any two)

ii)
$$CH_3-CH=CH_2-\frac{HBr}{H_2O_2}\rightarrow A \xrightarrow{aq. KOH}\rightarrow B$$

ii)
$$CH_3-CH=CH_2 \xrightarrow{HB8} A \xrightarrow{aq. KOH} B$$

iii) $Ph-C-OH \xrightarrow{SOCl_2} A \xrightarrow{NH_3} B$

Assign 'R' or 'S' configuration of the following compounds. b)

i)
$$2N + C = CH$$
 CN
 $C = CH$
 CN
 $C = CH$
 $C =$

- c) What are alkynes? How is acetylene obtained from
 - i) Calcium carbide.
 - Methane.
- What is Inductive effect? Explain +I and –I effects with suitable examples d) why Acetic acid is weaker than formic acid.
- Lithium shows anomalous behaviour in the family of alkali metals. Explain. e)
- Write note on 'Silicates' f)

[5315] -6

Q5) Attempt any four of the following.

[16]

- a) Give the names, symbol, atomic number and electronic configuration of Group II A elements.
- b) What are the similarities of hydrogen with halogen elements?
- c) Explain bonding & shape of IF5 molecule.
- d) Oxygen shows anomalous behaviour in Group IV A elements. Explain.
- e) Give different applications of alkali metals and their compounds.
- f) Draw the structures of
 - i) Al_2Br_6
 - ii) BrF₅
 - iii) ClF₃
 - iv) H₂SO₄

