

WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY B.Sc. Honours PART-III Examinations, 2017

CHEMISTRY-HONOURS

PAPER-CEMA-V

Time Allotted: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks. Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable. All symbols are of usual significance.

Use separate answer scripts for [CEMAT-35-IA & CEMAT-35-IB] and for [CEMAT-35-AA & CEMAT-35-AB]

CEMAT-35-IA

Answer any two questions taking one from each unit.

UNIT-I

1.	(a)	How will you prepare <i>cis</i> and <i>trans</i> isomers of $[Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_2]$ starting from $[PtCl_4]^{2-}$ and $[Pt(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$ ions respectively.	
	(b)	Draw the structures of all possible isomers of [CoCl ₂ (NH ₃) ₂ (en)] ⁺ .	
	(c)	Between Co_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4 which has normal and which has inverse spinel structure. Give reasons.	2
	(d)	Why HgCl ₂ is colorless whereas HgI ₂ is red solid?	2
	(e)	Employing appropriate method how can you separate the enantiomers of [Co(NH ₂ CH ₂ COO) ₃]?	

2. (a) Explain why H_2O is stronger field ligand than OH^- ?

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(b) How can you explain the magnetic properties of high and low spin Co(III) octahedral complexes using VBT?

4

4

1

- (c) Construct the qualitative Orgel diagram associated with $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$ and hence predict the nature of d-d transitions.
- (d) Why Cu(OAc)₂ exhibit magnetic moment lower than the expected spin-only moment?

UNIT-II

3.	(a)	Why Lanthanides exhibit, primarily +3 oxidation state whereas d-block transition metals show variable oxidation states?	3
	(b)	What do you mean by 'lanthanide contraction'?	2
	(c)	Compare and contrast the oxidation states and coordination behavior of Ni, Pd and Pt.	3
	(d)	How $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ is prepared? State one of its analytical applications. Give the required chemical equations.	1.5+1.5
	(e)	Why Th is present in most of the ores of Lanthanides.	1
4.	(a)	Write a short note on magnetic properties of Lanthanides.	3
	(b)	Actinides show wider range of oxidation states than the Lanthanides. Explain.	3
	(c)	Explain the principle of separation of Lanthanides by ion-exchange method.	3
	(d)	How will you prepare sodium nitroprusside? Discuss its analytical use with relevant chemical equations.	a (n) 3 M

CEMAT-35-IB

Answer any two questions taking one from each unit.

UNIT-I

5. (a) Apply 18 electron rule to draw the structures of $Fe_3(CO)_{12}$ and 1.5+1.5 (C₆H₆)Co₄(CO)₉.

	(b)	To a dry THF solution of $Fe(CO)_5$, metallic Na is added and refluxed. CH ₃ Br is added to the cooled reaction mixture. Predict the product with chemical equations.	10 (e) 3
	(c)	Write short note on Ziegler-Natta catalyst.	3
	(d)	Identify A, B, C and D of the following reactions	4×0.5
		$Fe(\eta^5 - C_5H_5)_2 \xrightarrow{n-BuLi} A \xrightarrow{N_2O_4} B \xrightarrow{Fe/HCl} C \xrightarrow{CO_2/H_2O} D$	
	(e)	Give examples of metal complexes where Cyclopentadiene is coordinated in monohapto and dihapto fashion.	2
6.	(a)	How can you identify the presence of terminal and bridging carbonyls taking $Fe_2(CO)_9$ as the reference.	2
	(b)	Discuss metal-metal bonding in [Re ₂ Cl ₈] ²⁻ .	2
	(c)	Two forms of $(\eta^5 - Cp)_2 Fe_2(CO)_4$ exist in equilibrium in solution at room temperature. Draw the structures and state how the interconversion occurs?	3
	(d)	What do you mean by 'oxidative addition' reaction? Give example with chemical equation.	1.5+1.5
	(e)	Draw the structure of 'Wilkinson's catalyst' and give one of its application with appropriate catalytic cycle.	3
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7.	(a)	(i) In the complexometric determination of Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} in a mixture, mention the reagents, indicators and reaction conditions (pH, temperature) explaining their roles. Draw the structure of the complex formed during the	5+2

(ii) What is the role of Mg^{2+} in the determination of Ca^{2+} by complexometric method?

- (b) Write notes on (i) KH (IO₃)₂ (ii) Basic slag.
- 8. (a) What do you mean by 'precipitation form' and 'weight form' of a metal ion, with example, in connection with its gravimetric estimation?

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2.5×2

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reaction.

(b)	Give the approximate	composition	of steel.	State the	principle	of estimation	$1+(2\times 2)$
	of Cr and Mn in steel.						

(c) Give an outline of the procedure for the estimation of Fe and Al in a mixture.

CEMAT-35-AA

Answer any two questions taking one from each unit.

UNIT-I

9. (a)	Explain the functioning of carbonate-bicarbonate buffering system, stating its biological importance.	3
(b)	Describe biological functions of the following metalloproteins:	2+2
	(i) Hemoglobin (ii) Cytochrome.	in in
(c)	What is meant by essential metals in living systems? Give representative examples.	3
(d)	What is <i>cis</i> -platin? State its medicinal use. Why is <i>trans</i> -platin not active as a drug?	3
10.(a)	What is biological nitrogen fixation? Explain.	3
(b)	Write the light phase and dark phase reactions related to photosynthesis.	3
(c)	Name two toxic metal ions of your choice and mention how they are removed from the body by the help of Chelation therapy.	5
(d)	Explain the role of Ca^{2+} ion in human body.	2
	UNIT-II	

- 11.(a) Differentiate between 'bottom up' and 'top down' approach for the synthesis of nanomaterials. Give representative examples.
 - (b) Why does Surface Plasmon Resonance of Au nanoparticle originate? Explain the variation of the SPR band with change in particle morphology.

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(c)	Comment on the CO stretching frequencies given below.	4
	CO $[Ti(H_2O)_6]^2$ $[V(CO)_6]^ Cr(CO)_6$ $[Mn(CO)_6]^+$	
	(in cm ⁻¹) 2143 1750 1860 2000 2090	
12.(a)	Using 18-electron rule as a guide find the number of metal-metal bonds in	3
	(i) $Co_4(CO)_{12}$ (ii) $Os_3(CO)_{12}$ (iii) $Rh_6(CO)_{16}$	
(b)	(i) What is \overline{M}_{w} (weight average molecular weight) and \overline{M}_{n} (number average molecular weight) of a polymer sample?	5
	(ii) What is polydispersity index?	
	 (iii) Determine the number average and weight average molecular weight of an equal weight mixture of two polymers of molar masses 20000 and 30000 g/mol respectively. 	
(c)	State one important application of (i) quartz (ii) zeolite.	2
(d)	What are quantum dots? Name a technique to identify such materials.	2

CEMAT-35-AB

Answer any two questions taking one from each unit.

UNIT-I

13.(a)	Explain quaternary structure of protein. Name a protein that has quaternary structure.	3+1 = 4
(b)	What are the similarities and differences between nucleotides of DNA and RNA? Explain with their structures.	4
(c)	Define enzyme and co-enzyme with example(s). What are their functions in biological processes?	3+2 = 5
14.(a)	Comment on hydrophobicity and hydrophilicity of nucleic acids.	2
(b)	What is reversible denaturation of protein? Cite one example of chemical reagent which can denature protein	2+1 = 3

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(c)	What is irreversible denaturation of protein? Explain with an example.	2
(d)	What are the main classes of enzymes?	2
(e)	How many amino acids are involved in ten complete turn of α -helix?	1
(f)	Write the amino acid sequence in the mRNA molecule synthesized from a DNA template strand having the sequence: 5'-ATCGTACCGTTA-3'.	3

2

UNIT-II

15.(a)	Discuss briefly the basic principle for the separation of a mixture of proteins by isoelectric focusing technique.	4
(b)	State the role of SDS in SDS-PAGE used for protein separation.	2
(c)	One microgram of pure enzyme (Mw) catalysed a reaction at a rate 0.5 μ mole min ⁻¹ under optimum condition. Calculate the specific activity in units/mg of protein and the turnover number of the enzyme.	2+2
(d)	Explain the statement: "Gold number of potato starch is 25".	2
16.(a)	Define isoelectric point (pI). Show how pI of an amino acid can be determined.	1+3
(b)	What is catalytic efficiency? Write down its significance.	2
(c)	How could a lyophobic colloid be prepared?	2
(d)	Write short notes on:	2+2
	(i) Zeta potential	

(ii) pH-dependence of enzymatic activity.