- (i) Printed Pages : 7]
- (ii) Questions :9]

Roll No.	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
Sub. Code :	0	1	5	1
Exam. Code :	0	0	0	2

B.A./B.Sc. (General) 2nd Semester Examination

1047

CHEMISTRY

(Same for B.Sc. Microbial & Food Tech.)

Paper : V (Inorganic Chemistry-B)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 22

Note :- (i) Attempt five questions in all, selecting one

question from each Unit.

(ii) Unit-V is compulsory.

(iii) Be brief and specific in your answer.

N-28

p-type

(1)

Turn Over

0 : abo .du Unit-I

Exam. Code :]

0

1. (a) Define and draw Tetrahedral and Octahedral

voids. What are their sizes ? How many of it

are associated with each constituents particle in

a closed pached structure ?

(b) Show that there are four NaCl formula units in

a unit cell of sodium chloride.

2,2

 (a) Show that by changing size of cation or anion, co-ordination number also changes.

(b) What are the consequences of Shottky defects ?

(c) What is basic difference in *n*-type and *p*-type semiconductor ?

(2)

N-28

2,1,1

Unit-II

- 3. Give reasons to explain :
 - (i) Which have high B.P. H₂O or H₂S?
 - (ii) Which have high B.P. Kr or Ar ?
 - (iii) Which have high M.P. HgCl, or CaCl, ?
 - (iv) Cavalent or Ionic bonding is not possible in metals.1,1,1,1
- 4. (a) Draw BORN-HABER cycle to calculate proton Affinity for Ammonia in the formation of $NH_4Cl(s)$.
- (b) Is covalent character possible in Ionic
 compounds? Explain polarization and
 polarizability giving example. 2,2
 N-28 (3) Turn Over

Unit-III

- 5. (a) While moving down the group in periodic table size increases but aluminium (143 pm) has larger size as compared to Gallium (135 pm), why ? Show various products while H₃BO₃ is heated (b) at different temperature. (c) Draw structure of Borazine. Why it is called inorganic benzene ? (d) Draw bonding in B_2H_6 , showing important (2)D, HM 1,1,1,1 parameters. 6. (a) How many pentagonal and hexagonal faces are therein C₆₀ fullerene ?
- (b) How CaC_2 and Al_4C_3 differs ? N-28 (4)

- (c) Lewis acid character of BF₃ is very low, why?
- (d) CCl₄ cannot be hydrolysed but SiCl₄ can be easily hydrolysed, why ?
 1,1,1,1

al abautogeneo and Unit-IV to vivitoen viW (d)

- 7. (a) What is the structure of PCl₅ in solid and vapour state ?
 - (b) Why H_2SO_4 act as oxidising agent ? Give an example to show its oxidising character.
 - (c) Give an example of oxide of N, which have/is :
 - (i) blue solid
 - (ii) laughing gas and alating as a show of the second of the
 - (iii) N have +2 oxidation state
- (iv) paramagnetic character 1,1,2 N-28 (5) Turn Over

8. (a) Complete the reactions :

1,1,1,1

- (i) $P_4O_6 + H_2O$ (hot) \rightarrow
- (ii) $P_2O_5 + H_2O$ (cold) \rightarrow
- (b) Why reactivity of interhalogen compounds is more as compared to parent halogens ?
- (c) I_3^- exists but F_3^- not exists, why ?
- (d) Bond angle in OF_2 is smaller than Cl_2O , why? 1,1,1,1

Unit-Vi work of elgensze

- 9. (a) How many particles are there in FCC unit cell?
 - (b) Give an example which shows both Schottky and Frankel defects.

A. General for

(c) Boric acid is not a protonic acid, how ?
N-28 (6)

- (d) Give structure of S_4N_4 .
- (e) What is oxidation state of nitrogen in hydrozoic acid HN₃ ?
- (f) Arrange in order of increasing acidic strength :

HClO₃, HClO₂, HClO, HClO₄ 1×6=6

N-28