

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Total marks: 100]

N.B. : (1) All questions are compulsory.**(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.****(3) Use of logarithmic table/non-programmable calculator is allowed.**

1. Attempt **any four** of the following:
 - A. What is symmetry element? Discuss the following symmetry elements with one example each
 - i) Plane of symmetry
 - ii) Proper rotation axis**5**
 - B. Discuss the point group assign to following molecules
 - i) trans- dichloro ethylene
 - ii) NH_3**5**
 - C. Draw molecular orbital diagram for CO molecule. Discuss its bond order and magnetic behaviour. **5**
 - D. Explain the triangular structure of H_3^+ ion on the basis of molecular orbital theory. **5**
 - E. Discuss the structure of BeH_2 molecule on the basis of molecular orbital theory and draw molecular orbital diagram showing the distributions of electrons in various molecular orbitals. **5**
 - F. Write the comparison between homomononuclear and heteronuclear diatomic molecule. **5**
2. Attempt **any four** of the following:
 - A. Define unit cell. Express the relationship between density of unit cell and lattice parameters. **5**
 - B. What is atomic packing factor. Show that packing density of face centered cubic crystal [fcc] is 74%. **5**
 - C. An element having atomic mass 27 g mol^{-1} crystallises in cubic unit cell with edge length 405 pm and has density 2.7 g cm^{-3} . Determine the type of cell. (Avogadro's constant is 6.023×10^{23}). **5**
 - D. Explain Schottky and Frenkel defects in solids with suitable example. **5**
 - E. Write a note on fullerenes and alkali metal fullerenes as a superconductor. **5**
 - F. Give any five applications of superconductor. **5**
3. Attempt **any four** of the following:
 - A. Define f-block elements. Name and give the electronic configuration of elements of second transition elements. **5**
 - B. What do you mean by lanthanide contraction? Discuss the effects of lanthanide contraction with respect to:
 - i] Decreasing basicity.
 - ii] Variation in the properties of Lanthanides.**5**
 - C. Explain the following:
 - i] Magnetic moments of lanthanides are high. **3**
 - ii] Lanthanides, preferably exhibit 3+ Oxidation states **2**
 - D. Write a short note on spectral properties of lanthanides. **5**
 - E. Discuss the principles involved in the separation of lanthanides by ion exchange method. **5**
 - F. Discuss in brief commercial and nuclear applications of lanthanides. **5**

4. Attempt **any four** of the following:
- With reference to liquid dinitrogen tetroxide as a solvent give two balanced equations for each of the following type of reactions.
(i) acid-base (ii) reaction with metals **5**
 - Explain anomalous behaviour of Oxygen with reference to elements of group 16. **5**
 - With the help of schematic diagram discuss the manufacture of sulphuric acid by contact process. **5**
 - Based on electronic configuration of elements of Group 17, explain their oxidation states and oxidizing power. **5**
 - Give any two methods of preparation of interhalogen compounds and discuss the structures of (i) XY_3 and (ii) XY_5 type interhalogen compounds. **5**
 - Explain (i) Protic (ii) aprotic and (iii) amphiprotic solvents with suitable examples. **5**
5. Answer the following:
- Select whether the following statements are **true** or **false** (**Any five**) **5**
 - Centre of symmetry is denoted by symbol 'i'.
 - The rotational axis C_n for water molecule is 2
 - The axis with the lowest order of symmetry operations is called principal axis.
 - Total number of electrons in NO is 14
 - Operation of doing nothing is called identity operation.
 - Molecular orbitals are regarded as monocentric.
 - Molecular orbitals with lowest energy give rise to antibonding molecular orbitals.
 - In triangular ion, nondegenerate orbitals are labelled as 'a'.
 - Fill in the blank with appropriate words given in the bracket (**Any five**) **5**
[zero, above, Schottky, unit cell, two, 0.52, fcc]
 - is the fundamental building unit of the crystal.
 - Atomic packing factor in simple cubic cell is.....
 - Number of atoms per unit cell in body centered cubic crystal [bcc] is
 - ABC-ABC. Type packing results in unit cell.
 - Defects occurs in crystal due to cation and anion vacancy is
 - Superconductors has practically electrical resistance.
 - Superconductors whose critical temperature is 77 K are high temperature superconductors.
 - Select and write the appropriate answer . (**Any five**) **5**
 - The elements of actinide series are characterized by the preferential filling of ----- .
a. 5f orbitals. b. 4s orbitals. c. 5p orbitals. d. 5s orbitals.
 - The ideal electronic configuration of lanthanum is ----- .
a. $[Xe] 4f^7 5d^1 6s^2$. b. $[Rn] 4f^0 5d^1 6s^2$.
c. $[Xe] 4f^0 5d^1 6s^2$. d. $[Ar] 4f^0 5d^0 6s^2$.

- c. Decreasing basicity is one of the important consequences of -----
 a. Lanthanide contraction b. Cracking
 c. Concentration d. Extraction.
- d. Cerium by exhibiting +4 oxidation state attains a stable configuration of -----
 a. $4f^0$ b. $4f^5$ c. $4f^{10}$ d. $4f^1$
- e. The method which involves the adsorption of Ln^{3+} ions on a cation exchange resin followed by preferential elution is -----
 a. spectrophotometric method. b. potentiometric method.
 c. ion exchange method. d. colorimetric method.
- f. An average separation factor reported for the adjacent lanthanides in 15.8 M nitric acid-100% TBP system is -----
 a. 0.5. b. 1.2. c. 1.5. d. 2.5
- g. The lanthanide compound used as catalysts in hydrogenation, dehydrogenation and oxidation reactions is-----
 a. Lanthanum oxides. b. Promethium nitrate.
 c. Samarium oxalate. d. Neodymium sulphate.
- h. The tripositive lanthanide ion that is colourless is -----
 a. Erbium b. Lutecium. c. Holmium d. Promethium.

D. Match the column (Any five).

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| a. Acidic solvent | i. levels of acids |
| b. Rhombic sulphur | ii. V_2O_5 |
| c. Contact process | iii. $m + n$ |
| d. Steric number of AB_mE_n | iv. trigonal bipyramid |
| e. XY_5 interhalogens | v. Protionic solvents. |
| f. Metal-ammonia solution | vi. Square pyramidal |
| g. Liquid HF | vii. S8 rings |
| | viii. levels of bases |
| | ix. blue |