



Co-ordination number  $\rightarrow 6$

Oxidation state  $\rightarrow +2$   $[\text{Pt(II)}]$

2)  $\text{FeO}$  has a non-stoichiometric composition due to metal deficiency defect due to cationic vacancies.

In the crystal some  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  ions are missing and the nearby  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  atoms/ions are oxidised to  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  to maintain electrical neutrality. So for every 3  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ , only 2  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  are present and one vacancy is created.

The composition thus becomes  $\text{Fe}_{0.95}\text{O}$ .

3)



chlorobenzene



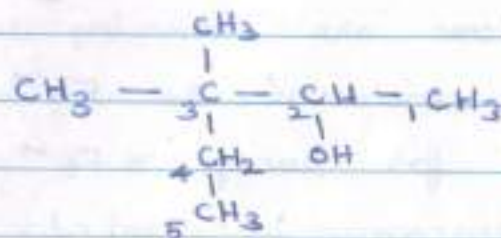
benzyl chloride

Benzyl chloride is hydrolysed easily because the benzyl carbocation formed is more stable.

On the other hand, C-Cl bond in chlorobenzene acquires

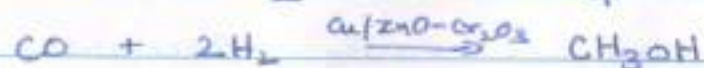
partial double bond character due to resonance and the carbon is  $sp^2$  hybridised. Also, phenyl carbocation formed is highly unstable. There is possible repulsion between approaching nucleophile and electron rich arene. This is more in case of <sup>chloro</sup>benzene than benzyl chloride.

4)



3,3-dimethyl pentan-2-ol

5) These reaction shows the selectivity of the catalyst. It is the ability of the catalyst to direct the reaction to yield particular products.





6)  $\text{NH}_3, \text{PH}_3, \text{AsH}_3, \text{SbH}_3, \text{BiH}_3$

(a)  $\text{PH}_3$

(b)  $\text{NH}_3$

(c)  $\text{NH}_3$

(d)  $\text{BiH}_3$

7) Mass of glucose,  $W_2 = 60\text{g}$

Molar mass of glucose,  $M_2 = 180\text{g mol}^{-1}$

Mass of water,  $W_1 = 250\text{g}$

$K_f = 1.86\text{ K Kg mol}^{-1}$

Molality of the solution,  $m = \frac{W_2 \times 1000}{M_2 \times W_1}$

$$m = \frac{60\text{g} \times 1000}{180\text{g mol}^{-1} \times 250\text{g}} = 1.333$$

$$m = 1.333\text{ mol Kg}^{-1}$$

Depression in freezing point,  $\Delta T_f = K_f \times m$

$$\Delta T_f = 1.86\text{ K Kg mol}^{-1} \times 1.333\text{ mol Kg}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta T_f = 2.479\text{ K}$$

$$\Delta T_f = 2.48\text{ K}$$

$$\log(1.86) = 0.2695$$

$$\log(1.33) = 0.1239$$

$$\text{antilog}(0.3934)$$

$$2.479$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_f^\circ - T_f &= \cancel{2.474\text{K}} \quad 2.48\text{K} \\
 273.15\text{K} - T_f &= \cancel{2.474\text{K}} \quad 2.48\text{K} \\
 T_f &= 273.15\text{K} - \cancel{2.474\text{K}} \quad 2.48\text{K} \\
 T_f &= \cancel{270.676\text{K}} \quad 270.67\text{K} \\
 &\text{(or)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 273.15 \\
 - 2.48 \\
 \hline
 270.67
 \end{array}$$

$$T_f = \cancel{-2.474^\circ\text{C}} - 2.48\text{K}$$

$\therefore$  The freezing point of the solution is  $270.67\text{K}$  or  $-2.48^\circ\text{C}$

8) (a)

