## Ex/FTBE/Chem/T/112/2017(5)

Full Marks: 100

## BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN FOOD TECHNOLOGY AND BIOCHEMICAL ENGINEERING EXAMINATION,

1<sup>st</sup> Year, 1<sup>st</sup> Semester 2017 (Supplementary Exam)

## INORGANIC AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

Time: 3 hrs

Answer Question no.1 and any five from the rest  $2 \times 10 = 20$ 

- 1(a) Give an example of bidentate and hexadentate ligand.
- (b) Why bleaching powder is useful as disinfectant.
- (c) What is-Na-K ATPase?
- (d) What are the bond angles present in CO2 and H2O?
- (e) Define lattice energy?
- (f) State Arrhenius definition of acids and bases with examples.
- (g) Write the metal present in Hb.
- (h) What is the Co-ordination no. of [CoCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>2-</sup>, and [Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>4-</sup> each of the following?
- (i) Draw all the possible isomers of [Pt(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>] complex.
- (j) Draw the shapes of various d-orbitals.
- (k) What is covalent bond?
- 2. (a) State the important postulates of Werner theory of Co-ordination compound
- b) What is ligand. Give an example of monodentate and chelate ligand.
- c) Draw energy level diagrams and indicate the occupancy of the orbital in the following complexes:  $d^6$  octahedral low spin and high spin
- (e) Discuss Lewis concepts of acids and bases with examples. State merits of this theory.
- (f) Write down the difference between double salt and complex salt with example.

4+2+2+4+4

- 3. (a) What are Hemoglobin and Myoglobin?
- (b) What is thalassemia? What are the remedies for this disease?
- (c) What are oxygenated and de-oxygenated hemoglobin?
- (d) Describe halogen tablet.

4+3+3+3+3

- 4. (a) Draw the MO diagram of  $O_2$  and compare the bond length, magnetic properties of  $O_2$ ,  $O_2^+$  and  $O_2^-$
- (b) Write the Fajan's Rule for the formation of ionic bonding
- (c) What is Born-Haber cycle? What are the differences between ionic bond and covalent bond 6+4+2+4
- 5.(a) Discuss the shapes of the following molecules using VSEPR model

CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, BF<sub>3</sub>

- (b) Why CO<sub>2</sub> is non polar?
- (c) What is ionic potential? What is VSEPR theory?

10+2+2+2

- 6. (a) Arrange the following in the increasing order of their acidity with suitable explanation
- i) CH<sub>4</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O and HF
- ii) HF, HCl, HBr and HI
- (b) Discuss the different factors which influence the magnitude of 10 Dq.
- (c) Explain with reason:

 $[Ni(NH_3)_6]^{2+}$  is octahedral but  $[Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$  is square planar

(d) Classify the following as Lewis acids and bases with reason

2+2+4+4+4

- 7.(a) Define hard and soft acids and bases with examples
- (b) What are the basic assumptions adopted in crystal field theory
- (c) Give IUPAC nomenclature of the following

 $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ 

[Pt (en) (NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)Cl]

 $K_3[FeF_6]$ 

 $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6\text{SO}_4]$ 

- (d) According to Werner theory explain with examples Primary Valency and Secondary Valency
- 8. (a) What is meant by a coordinate covalent bond?
- (b) What are the similarities and differences between atomic orbitals and molecular orbitals?
- (c) What is radius ratio? How is it useful?
- (d) What is the difference between paramagnetic and diamagnetic compounds? Calculate the magnetic moment value of  $[Fe(CN)_6^{3-}]$
- (e) Describe the bonding in Ni(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub><sup>2+</sup> by valence bond theory

1+4+3+4+4