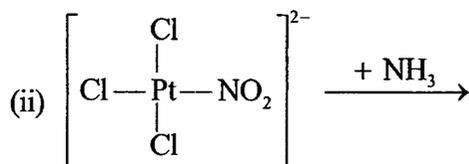
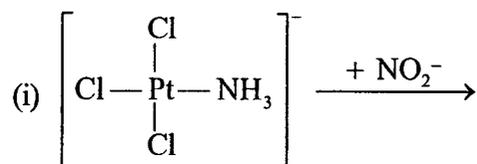




- (v)  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$  is a low spin complex whereas  $[\text{FeF}_6]^{3-}$  is high spin.
- (b) In Born-Landé equation what does 'A' (Madelung constant) signify ?
- (c) Predict the shapes of  $\text{ICl}_2^-$ ,  $\text{PCl}_4^+$ ,  $\text{OF}_2$ . (7½,2,3)
2. (a) Calculate the cation to anion ratio for the coordination number 6 in an arrangement in which the cation is in contact with anions but does not push them apart.
- (b) Can hypothetical  $(\text{NaCl}_2)$  exist ? Justify your answer.
- (c) State Bent's rule. Predict whether H – C – H bond angle in  $\text{CH}_2\text{F}_2$  is higher or lower than tetrahedral angle.
- (d) Draw molecular orbital energy level diagram for  $\text{O}_2$ . Write its electronic configuration. Comment on its magnetic properties. (2,2,3½,5)
3. (a) Calculate enthalpy of formation,  $\Delta H_f$ , of  $\text{MgF}_2$  from its elements using the following data :
- Sublimation energy of magnesium (S) =  $146.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 Dissociation energy of fluorine (D) =  $158.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 Ionization enthalpy of Mg (g) to  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  (g) (I) =  $2184.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 Electron gain enthalpy of F (g) to  $\text{F}^-$  (g) =  $-334.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   
 Lattice energy of  $\text{MgF}_2$  ( $U_0$ ) =  $-2922.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- (b) Discuss inter- and intra- molecular hydrogen bonding with suitable examples.
- (c) How does  $\pi$  bonding affect  $\Delta_0$  ?
- (d) Differentiate between inert and labile complexes.
- (e) Draw crystal field splitting diagram for octahedral complexes  $[\text{CoF}_6]^{4-}$  and  $[\text{Co}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$ . (2,2,2,2,4½)
4. (a) What is Jahn-Teller effect ? Describe the conditions which lead to –
- (i) A perfectly octahedral complex.
- (ii) Strong distortions in octahedral complexes.

- (b) On the basis of trans- effect, predict the final product formed in the following reactions :

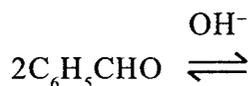


- (c) What mechanism will you suggest for the reduction of  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{Cl}]^{2+}$  by  $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ ? Can you apply the same mechanism for the reduction of  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$ ? Justify your answer.
- (d) Differentiate between, thermodynamic stability and kinetic stability giving suitable examples. (4,2,3½,3)

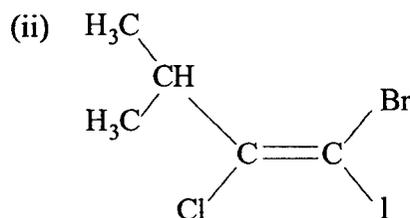
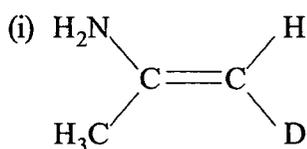
### SECTION B

*Attempt three questions in all.*

5. Explain why ?
- Ethyne is more acidic than ethene.
  - N-methyl aniline is more basic than aniline.
  - Chair conformation of cyclohexane is more stable than boat conformation.
  - Benzyl carbanion is more stable than t- butyl carbanion.
  - Rate of alkylation of phenol is more than nitrobenzene. (2½×5)
6. (a) Give product/s with mechanism :



(b) Assign E/Z to the following geometrical isomers :



(c) Arrange in decreasing order of acidic strength and give reason :  
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ ,  $\text{HCOOH}$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$

(d) Write all the possible stereoisomers of 2,3-dihydroxybutane and give their relationship with respect to each other. (3,2,3½,4)

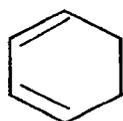
7. (a) Write short notes on :

- (i) Natural and synthetic rubber
- (ii) Addition and condensation polymerization

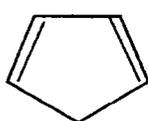
(b) Draw all the possible conformations of n-butane; give their relative stability order with respect to each other.

(c) Arrange the following carbocations in the increasing order of stability, give reason: Methyl carbocation, isopropyl carbocation, t-butyl carbocation.

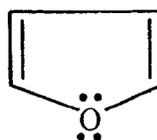
(d) Which of the following possesses aromaticity and why ?



(i)



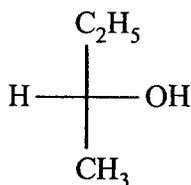
(ii)



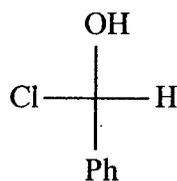
(iii)

(4,3,2½,3)

8. (a) Assign R and S configuration to the following :



(i)



(ii)

(b) Explain :

- (i) Claisen ester condensation.
- (ii)  $\text{pK}_a$  of benzoic acid is higher than that of m-nitro benzoic acid.

(c) What happens when methyl magnesium bromide is treated with  $\text{CO}_2$  followed by hydrolysis ? (4,6,2½)

(1800)