RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA (Residential Autonomous College affiliated to University of Calcutta)				
Date : Time ·	: 27/06/2022 : 11.00 am – 1.00 pm	B.A./B.Sc. FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022 SECOND YEAR (BATCH 2020-23) CHEMISTRY (GENERAL) Paper : IV	Full Marks : 50	
· ·····c · ·	1100 am 1100 pm	[Liss a concrete Answer Dealt for each grown ]		
		[Use a separate Answer Book for <u>each group</u> ]		
Δttem	nt any three quest	ions :	[3×5]	
1 a)	Write shorts on	the following :-	[3×3]	
1. u)	i) Cross aldol re	actions		
	ii) Perkin reaction	on		
b)	) Identify the follo	owing molecules A and B.	[1]	
- /	, and go a s	dry $H_3O^+$		
	$CH_3CN + PhMgBr$	ether B		
2. a)	"D-glucose and	D-fructose should give same osazone" — explain with proper rea	action &	
,	structure.		[2]	
b)	) Draw the structu	are of the products for the following reactions : (no mechanism needed).	[3]	
	o II			
		$H^+/H_2O$		
	(i) + Philip			
	(ii) CH <sub>3</sub> CHO	KMnO₄ →		
	(i)	) O <sub>3</sub>		
	(iii) (iii)	$H_3O^+/Zn$		
3. a)	Write short note	as on .	[2×2]	
5. u)	i) Zwitter ions.			
	ii) Nucleoside a	nd Nucleotide		
b)	) Draw the genera	al structure of lipid and indicate it's biological applications.	[1]	
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4. a)	Give a suitable	reaction to distinguish the following pair of molecules (write equation	for each	
	reaction).		[1.5×2]	
	(i) PhNH <sub>2</sub> and Ph-	- CH-NH <sub>2</sub>		
		00 <sub>2</sub> n		
<b>.</b> .	(ii) CH <sub>3</sub> CHO and	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH <sub>3</sub>		
b)	) Complete the fo	Howing reactions and write down the structure for A,B and C.	[2]	
	(i) PhCH <sub>3</sub> MgBr –	$A \xrightarrow{H_3O} B$		
	(ii) PhCHO + KCN	N ───► C		
5. a)	Give reactions f	or preparation of $1^{\circ}$ , $2^{\circ}$ and $3^{\circ}$ alcohol from Gridnard reagents.	[3]	

b) Give Kiliani-Fisher synthesis for step up reactions of D-glucose.

[2]

## **Group :B**

Attempt <u>any seven</u> questions : [7×5]					
6.	a) b)	Write down the Maxwell's speed distribution equation for gas molecules and explain the terms. Give equations for most probable speed, rms speed and average speed. And mark them in the Maxwell's graphical plot of fraction of molecules vs speed, C.	[2+3]		
7.	a) b)	Arrive the ideal gas equation from van-der-Waals equation for gas. Mention the conditions. In a graphical plot show how P changes with V for an ideal gas, a real gas and a van-der-Waals gas at a temperature lower than the critical temperature.	[2+3]		
8.	a) b)	Starting from the differential form of the rate equation for a first order reaction arrive at the integrated form for the same. The rate of an elementary reaction increases with temperature. Explain.	[3+2]		
9.	a) b)	10 g of a reactant takes 2 hours to reduce to 5 g, and further 2 hours to reduce to 2.5 g. What is the rate of the reaction? Comment on the order of the reaction. Draw the energy profile diagram for a reaction, when catalysed and uncatalysed, in the same. Also, label the activation energy, the transition state.	[3+2]		
10.	a) b)	Write down the expression for Langmuir's adsorption isotherm. Give the significance of all terms. Show graphically how the surface tension of a solution changes with concentration as surface			
11.	a) b)	active agents are added from very low value to a value, Micelle Concentration. Define capillary action. Draw picture of capillary rise for water. Surface tension of a liquid at critical temperature is zero. Explain	[2+3]		
12.	a) b)	Which P-V curve is steeper for ideal gas - reversible isothermal one or reversible adiabatic one? Write down the 1st law of thermodynamics for no work. What is it's significance.	[3+2]		
13.	a) b)	Deduce thermodynamically $w_{rev} = -nRTln(V_2/V_1)$ for an ideal gas, undergoing isothermal reversible expansion. Find out from followings, intensive and extensive property - density, work, internal energy, molar enthalpy.	[3+2]		
14.	a) b)	If a reaction takes place in presence of a catalyst, will the heat of reaction be the same as the uncatalysed reaction? Explain. The heat of combustion of amorphous carbon is 96,960 cal and that of CO to CO_2 is 67,970 cals. Calculate the heat of formation of CO.	[2+3]		
15.	a) b)	Explain the terms: heat of neutralization, enthalpy of formation. The volume of 2 moles of an ideal gas, at 300 K is increased from 1.12 lit to 4.48 lit by a irreversible, isothermal process. Calculate w, $\Delta E$ and $\Delta H$ .	[2+3]		
16.	a) b)	Calculate q, w, $\Delta U$ for the Carnot cycle stating the different steps. A Carnot engine operates between 25°C and 100°C and accepts 300 kcal of heat. What will be the work done by the engine?	[3+2]		
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- 17. a) Write down the Clausius statement and find the expression for  $\Delta G$  in terms of entropy and enthalpy.
  - b) Vaporization is a spontaneous process. Explain the spontaneity with the nature of  $\Delta H$  and  $\Delta S$ , using 2nd law of thermodynamics. [3+2]

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