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B.Sc. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION, MARCH 2014

Sixth Semester

Core Course-APPLIED INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

(Common for B.Sc. Chemistry Model I, Model II, B.Sc. Petrochemicals and B.Sc. Chemistry-Environment and Water Management)

Maximum Weight: 25 Time: Three Hours

| | | | | Part A | | |
|----|----|--|--|--------|------------------------------|--|
| | | | Answer | all qu | uestions. | |
| | | | A bunch of four que | stions | carries a weight of 1. | |
| | 1. | K _{SP} is | known as the : | | | |
| | | (a) | Ionic product. | (b) | Solubility product. | |
| | | (c) | Common ion effect. | (d) | Ionic product of water. | |
| | 2. | . Mond's process is employed for the purification of : | | | | |
| | | (a) | Ni. | (b) | Tì. | |
| | | (c) | Al. | (d) | Zn. | |
| | 3. | Radio | active ^{B1} I is used to diagnose : | | | |
| | | (a) | Cancer. | (b) | Thyroid disorder. | |
| | | (c) | Blood circulation. | (d) | Corneal cancer. | |
| | 4. | Main | composition of ordinary glass i | s: | | |
| | | (a) | Oxides of Na, Ca and Si. | (b) | Carbonates of Na, Ca and Si. | |
| | | (c) | Oxides of Na, Iron and Ca. | (d) | Oxides of Al, Ca and Na. | |
| I. | 5. | Quan | tum wires can be prepared from | m : | | |
| 9. | | (a) | Fullerenes. | (b) | CNT _S . | |
| | | (c) | Carbon rods. | (d) | None of these. | |
| | 6. | Zeolit | es are : | | | |
| | | (a) | Hydrated calcium silicate. | (b) | Hydrated Aluminium Silicate. | |
| | | (c) | Hydrated head silicate. | (d) | Hydrated Iron Silicate. | |
| | | | | | | |

| | 7. | One of the following is an example for amphiprotic solvents: | | | | |
|------|------|--|--------------------|--|--|--|
| | | (a) Methyl alcohol. (b) H ₂ SO ₄ . | | | | |
| | | (c) NH ₃ . (d) Pyridine. | 華 讃 至 | | | |
| | 8. | Colemanite is used for the preparation of: | | | | |
| | | (a) Nitrides. (b) Sulphides. | | | | |
| | | (c) Sulphuric acid. (d) Boric acid. | | | | |
| III. | Fill | in the blanks: | | | | |
| | 9. | Retention factor $R_f =$ | | | | |
| | | and the second of the second o | | | | |
| | 11. | XeF ₂ has — geometry. | | | | |
| | 12. | The strongest oxy-acid of chloride is | | | | |
| IV. | 13. | The basic principle of zone refining is ————. | | | | |
| | 14. | The use of polysiloxane is for ————. | | | | |
| | 15. | Graphite is used as ———. | | | | |
| | 16. | is an example for ultramarine. | | | | |
| | | | $(4\times 1=4)$ | | | |
| | | Part B | | | | |
| | | Answer any five questions. | | | | |
| | | Each question carries a weight of 1. | | | | |
| | 17. | Give spot test for magnesium. | | | | |
| | 18. | What is Roasting? | | | | |
| | 19. | What is carbon dating? How is it done? | | | | |
| | 20. | What is meant by Glass transition Temperature? | | | | |
| | 21. | What are Nano materials? | | | | |
| | 22. | Write two applications of borides. | | | | |
| | 23. | Write the autoionisation of liquid HF. | | | | |
| | 24. | How is per sulphuric acid prepared ? | | | | |
| | | | $(5 \times 1 = 5)$ | | | |

Part C

Answer any four questions. Each question carries a weight of 2.

- 25. Discuss the principle and applications of DTA.
- 26. Explain the structure of B4H10.
- 27. Explain Zone refining.
- 28. Give the preparation and properties of any one phosphorus based polymer.
- 29. Explain the properties of carbon mono fluoride.
- 30. Why is it necessary to add NH₄Cl prior to adding NH₄OH for precipitating III group cation as their hydroxides in qualitative analysis? Explain.

 $(4 \times 2 = 8)$

Part D

Answer any two questions. Each question carries a weight of 4.

- 31. Discuss briefly paper chromatographic, principle, technique and applications.
- 32. (a) Discuss briefly on extractive metallurgy of U.
 - (b) What are silicones? Explain preparation and properties.
- 33. Write shortly on:
 - (a) Structure of oxy-fluoride of Xenon.
 - (b) Structure of oxy-acids of chlorine.

 $(2 \times 4 = 8)$