

(4)

- (iii) Effective nuclear charge and slater's rule

DeYeeleer veedkeadee DeJele Deej muesj keae efelce

3. What is ionization energy? In what factors it depend? How does the ionization energy vary in a period and a group of Periodic Table?

DeeJeveve Tpeeketlee nif Uen ekae keaj keallhej keaj leen nif
DeeJeveve Tpeeketlee meej Ceer kea DeeJele& leLee ceh celkaine
hef JeeJelle neseer nif

7½

Unit - II

Fkaef&- II

4. Briefly discuss the following : $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$

efecveefKele keae meehle JUeeKUee keaj W:

(i) Multicentre bonding

yenkawoole yewolee

(ii) Radius-Ratio rule

sepUee-Deveeole efelce

A

(Printed Pages 7)

Roll No. _____

S-619

B.Sc. (Part-I) Examination, 2015

CHEMISTRY

First Paper

(Inorganic)

Time Allowed : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Answer five questions in all. Question No.

1 is compulsory. Attempt one question from each unit.

keuge heeBle oMveekia Goej oopeS~ oMve meb 1 Deefjeel&nif
oelUekia Fkaef&mes Skea oMve keapeS~

1. Explain the following giving reasons : 2×10

efecveefKele keae keaj Ce meehle mecePeFS :

- (i) Ionisation energy of nitrogen atom is greater than that of oxygen atom.

(2)

veeFšapeve hej ceeCegkâer Deeljeveve Tpeef Deekemopeve hej ceeCex
mes püeoee neser nw

(ii) ClF_3 is a T-shaped molecule

ClF_3 Skeâ T-Deekâe keâe DeCegni

(iii) H_2O is a liquid while H_2S is a gas.

H_2O ñje npye ekaâ H_2S Skeâ ieme nw

(iv) Arrange the following on the increasing order of bond order :

efecveefeeKele keâes yevOe keâes keâ yek les >eace ceWeueKeS-

O_2^{2-} , O_2^- , O_2^+ , O_2

(v) Which noble gas is most difficult to liquify?

ekâme DeeoMe& iame keâes õellele keâj vee meyemes keâf"ve nw

(vi) Halogens are strong Oxidant.

nüepeve ñyeue Deekemokeâj keâ nñ

(vii) Out of He_2^+ and H_2^+ ion which one is less stable?

He_2^+ Deej H_2^+ Deeljeve ceWeâe keâce mLeeJee nñ

(3)

(viii) Why NH_3 has a higher boiling point than PH_3 .

NH_3 keâe keâLevekaâ PH_3 mes Tâee nw

(ix) NaOH is a stronger base than $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$

$\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ keâer Dehefâe NaOH Skeâ ñyeue #ej nñ

(x) The second electron affinity of oxygen is negative.

Deekemopeve keâer Efâe Fukeâve yevOege SeCeelckeâ neser nw

Unit - I

FkeâF&- I

2. Write short notes on the following : $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$

efecve hej meâhle eñsheCeUeb efueKeS :

(i) Dual nature of electron

Fukeâve keâe oen je mJeYeeje

(ii) Physical significance of ψ and ψ^2

ψ leLee ψ^2 keâe Yenâekeâ cenlje

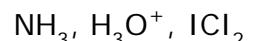
(5)

(iii) Semiconductors

mesekrav [kešmel]

5. Explain VSEPR theory and on the basis of this theory explain the structure of the following :

VSEPR efneæevle mecePeeFS leLee Fme efneæevle keā Deoeej
efceveeKele keār meij Ûevee keā JeCalle keārpeS : 7½



Unit - III

FkeāF&- III

6. Discuss preparation, properties and structure of Xenon fluorides. 7½

pereeve hueej eF [the keā yeveeskeār eldeDe, iefe Oece&SJebmeij Ûevee keār
JÜeeKÜee keārpeS~

7. Explain the following giving reasons : 7½

efceveeKele keās keāj Ce medfle mecePeeFS :

- (i) An alkali metal has the lowest ionization energy in a period. 7½

(6)

- Skeâ #eej eje Oeel egkeâer DeeJeJe &cell meyomeskeâce DeeJeveve Tpeel
nefer nw
- (ii) Alkali metals are strong reducing agents.
#eej eje Oeel eSB deyeue DeteDeeDekeâ nØ
- (iii) Beryllium and magnesium do not show
any colour to the bunsen flame.
yej eeueUece Deej ceevesMeUece yegmeve pJeeuee cellkeaf & jie
veneRebKeeles nØ
- (iv) Li F is insoluble in water.
Li F heeveer celDelegeveleuee nw

Unit - IV

Fkeaf &- IV

8. Write short notes on any three of the following : 2½ × 3

efecveefueKele celDekeavneR leze hej meffehle eshheCejBueKeS :

- (i) Interhalogen Compounds

Devlej - nuuepeve Ueemikeâ

(7)

- (ii) Inert Pair effect
Deefalje Ueijce DeYeeJe
- (iii) Silicates
efneueekâs the
- (iv) Oxyacids of Phosphorus
HaemHâej me keâ DeekeneedDecue

9. Why is diborane classified as an electron deficient molecule? Discuss the structure of diborane. 7½

[eFyej se keâes Fukeâseve DeYeeJeJe DeCeg keâr lej n keâle
keaj les nP [eFyej se keâr meij Uevee keâr JUeeKÜee keâj W