# VITTHALBHAI PATEL \& RAJRATNA P. T. PATEL SCIENCE COLLEGE VALLABH VIDYANAGAR <br> B. Sc. (SEMESTER - I) <br> SUBJECT : GENERAL CHEMISTRY (USO1CCHE01) <br> DATE : 05-10-2017 <br> INTERNAL TEST - OCTOBER, 2017 <br> MARKS : 25 <br> DAY : THURSDAY <br> TIME : 01.30 P.M. TO 02.30 P.M. 

Note: (i) All questions are to be attempted.
(ii) Figures to the right indicate marks.
Q. 1 Choose the correct option for the following:
(i) According to Lewis concept, $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$ is $\qquad$
(a) Acid
(b) Base
(c) Neutral
(d) None of these
(ii) Which of the following compound exhibit cis-trans isomerism ?
(a) 1-butene
(b) 1-propene
(c) Isobutene
(d) 2-butene
(iii) Which of the following chelating agent is used for the removal of harmful radioactive metals from human body ?
(a) Glycinato
(b) en
(c) edta
(d) dmg
Q. 2 Answer the following (Attempt any two) :
(i) Define : (a) Sparingly soluble salt (b) Selective precipitation
(ii) Give the classification of hydrocarbon.
(iii) Describe the uses of chelates.

Q. 3 (a) Discuss Arrhenius concept of acids and bases. What are the limitations of this concept ?
(b) Calculate the solubility of $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}$ in (i) pure water and in (ii) $0.1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{Pb}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$. ( Given Ksp of $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}$ is $1.8 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{M}$ )

OR
Q. 3 (a) Discuss the term common ion effect with suitable example.
(b) All Lewis bases are Lowry - Bronsted bases but all Lewis acids are not Lowry - Bronsted acids. Explain.
Q. 4 (a) The names given below are objectionable. Write their structure and give their [3] IUPAC name.
(i) 2,4,5-Trimethylhexane (ii) 2-Isopropyl-1-propene (iii) 1,1,1-Trimethylpentane
(b) Combustion of 6.51 mg of a comoound gave 20.47 mg of carbon dioxide and 8.3 mg of water. The molecular weight was found to be $84 \mathrm{gm} / \mathrm{mole}$. Calculate molecular formula of the compound. (At. Wt. of $C=12, H=1,0=16$ )
Q. 4 (a) Boiling point of $n$-Butane, $n$-Pentane and $n$-Hexane $0^{\circ}, 36^{\circ}$ and $69^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ respectively. Explain it.
(b) Give all possible isomeric structures of $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{12}$ and give their IUPAC name.
Q. 5 (a) Give the name and structure for the following abbreviations.
(i) $(o x)^{-2}$
(ii) (dmg) ${ }^{-}$
(ii) en
(b) Define coordination number and discuss the geometry of complex having coordination number 2 and 3.

## OR

Q. 5 (a) Write IUPAC name for the following complexes.
(i) $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$
(ii) $\left[\mathrm{Pt}(\mathrm{Py})_{4}\right]\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{4}\right]$
(iii) $\mathrm{K}_{2}\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{6}\right]$
(b) Define Ligands and give its classification based on the number of donor atoms present in it.

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