## KATWA COLLEGE

## $4^{\mathrm{th}}$ SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION, 2021

**SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY (Hons.)** 

**COURSE CODE: CC-9** 

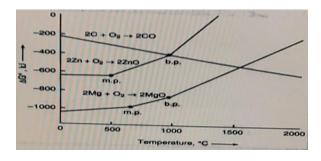
**COURSE TITLE: Inorganic Chemistry-III (Theo)** 

DATE: 06.07.2021 FULL MARKS: 10 TIME: 1 HOUR 30 MINUTES

## Answer any five questions:

5 X 2 = 10

Q1.: Considering the Ellingham diagram and answer the following questions:



- (i) At what temperature zinc and carbon have equal affinity for oxygen?
- (ii) Which of the following reactions will be spontaneous in maximum extent at 1100°C?

(a) 
$$MgO + C \rightarrow Mg + CO$$

(b) 
$$ZnO + C \rightarrow Zn + CO$$

(c) 
$$MgO + Zn \rightarrow Mg + ZnO$$

(d) 
$$ZnO + Mg \rightarrow MgO + Zn$$

- Q2.: What are silicon, silicones, silanes and silicates?
- Q3.: How many five and six member rings are there in  $C_{60}$  and  $C_{70}$ ?
- Q4.: Why helium is often found in beryl?
- Q5.: "Interhalogen compounds have even number of halogen atoms, but polyhalides have odd number of halogen atoms"-comment.
- Q6.: One red coloured complex( $\mathbf{A}$ ) slowly transforms into another yellow coloured complex( $\mathbf{B}$ ) on long standing. The analysis shows both A and B have the composition- Co:NH<sub>3</sub>:Cl:NO<sub>2</sub> = 1:5:2:1. One equivalent of each complex produces two equivalent of AgCl on treatment with AgNO<sub>3</sub>. Write the possible formula of A and B (no explanation needed). What type of isomerisms exists between A and B?
- Q7.: Arrange the following complexes in order of their molar conductivities with brief explanation:

 $[Pt(NH_3)_3Cl_3]Cl, [Pt(NH_3)_6]Cl_4, K_2[PtCl_6]$