### 3 (Sem-6/CBCS) CHE HE 1/2/3

2023

#### CHEMISTRY

(Honours Elective)

Answer the Questions from any one Option.

OPTION - A

(Green Chemistry)

Paper: CHE-HE-6016

OPTION - B

(Industrial Chemicals and Environment)

Paper: CHE-HE-6026

OPTION - C

(Inorganic Materials of Industrial Importance)

Paper: CHE-HE-6036

Full Marks: 60

Time: Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

#### OPTION - A

Paper: CHE-HE-6016

## (Green Chemistry)

- 1. Answer the following questions:  $1 \times 7 = 7$ 
  - (a) Which of the following is not one of the twelve principles of green chemistry?
    - (i) Less hazardous chemical synthesis
    - (ii) Maximization of atom economy
    - (iii) Preference to stoichiometric reagents over catalysts
    - (iv) Use of Renewable feedstocks
  - (b) Biomagnification of DDT causes decline in bird population by
    - (i) brining disturbance in calcium metabolism
    - (ii) thinning of egg shell
    - (iii) premature breaking of eggs
    - (iv) All of the above

- (c) Which among the following is not a renewable source of energy?
  - (i) Solar energy
  - (ii) Biomass energy
  - (iii) Hydro-power
  - (iv) Geothermal energy
- (d) Which green solvent is now used by dry cleaning industry?
  - (i) Liquid carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - (ii) Perchloroethylene (perc)
  - (iii) Carbon tetra chloride (CCl<sub>4</sub>)
  - (iv) Dichloromethane (CHCl2)
- (e) Catalytic reagents are superior to stochiometric reagents. (True/False)
- (f) Metathesis reaction is a green chemical process. (True/False)
- (g) Which gas was responsible for the Bhopal Gas Tragedy?

- 2. Answer the following questions:  $2 \times 4 = 8$ 
  - (a) Give one example of a ultrasound assisted reaction.
  - (b) What is ionic liquid? Give one example. 1+1=2
  - (c) Why is use of CFCs forbidden in most of the advanced countries?
  - (d) What do you mean by E-factor?
- 3. Answer **any three** of the following questions:  $5\times 3=15$ 
  - (a) What are Green Solvents? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using supercritical carbon dioxide as solvents in place of organic solvents. 2+3=5
  - (b) What are the problems caused by chemical waste? Explain with examples.
  - (c) Write the reactions involved in the green synthesis of
    - (i) Adipic acid
    - (ii) Paracetamol

(d) Define atom economy. Calculate the per cent atom economy for the preparation of acetophenone using the following reaction

$$\bigcirc + CH_3COCl \rightarrow \bigcirc C CH_3 + HCl$$

Is Diels-Alder reaction an atom economic reaction? 1+3+1=5

- (e) What is the relationship between risk and hazard? How does green chemistry approach the problem of risk? 2+3=5
- 4. Answer **any three** of the following questions: 10×3=30
  - (a) (i) Make a list of the 12 principles of green chemistry. 4
    - (ii) Explain any three of the 12 principles. 6
  - (b) What do you mean by sustainable development? How does green chemistry contribute to the world's sustainable development? State one principle of green chemistry and discuss its importance in our society.

2+4+4=10

- (c) (i) Mention the names of two reagents used for allylic and benzylic free radical bromination. Write the products formed on bromination of cumene with these reagents.
  - (ii) What is Clayan? How is it prepared? Give one example of application of Clayan in organic synthesis?
- (d) What is green energy? How renewable energy supports in achieving goal of green chemistry? Discuss the potential of biomass as a source of renewable energy.

  2+4+4=10
- (e) How do microwave promote chemical reaction? Discuss *two* advantages of microwave assisted organic synthesis. Write the reaction of saponification of ester and Diels Alder reaction under microwave irradiation. Discuss the role and limitations of solvents for carrying out a chemical reaction using this energy source. 2+2+2+4=10

- (f) Give the green synthesis of the following:  $2.5 \times 4 = 10$ 
  - (i) BHT
  - (ii) Citral
  - (iii) Furfural
  - (iv) Catechol

Write only the reactions involved.

#### OPTION - B

Paper: CHE-HE-6026

## (Industrial Chemicals and Environment)

- 1. Answer the following questions:  $1 \times 7 = 7$ 
  - (a) Which of the following chemicals is used in wound treatment?
    - (i) Bleaching powder
    - (ii) Caustic soda
    - (iii) Hydrochloric acid
    - (iv) Hydrogen peroxide
  - (b) Which of the following pair of gases is toxic to humans?
    - (i)  $N_2$  and  $CO_2$
    - (ii) CO2 and CH4
    - (iii) CO and COCl,
    - (iv) Ar and  $N_2$
  - (c) Zone refining is a method to obtain:
    - (i) Very high temperature
    - (ii) Ultra-pure gases
    - (iii) Ultra-pure metals
    - (iv) Ultra-pure oxides

- (d) The global environmental issue of ozone layer depletion is associated with
  - (i) Sulphur dioxide
  - (ii) Carbon dioxide
  - (iii) Methane
  - (iv) Chlorinated hydrocarbons
- (e) Which of the following are the primary causes of water pollution?
  - (a) Plants (b) Animals
  - (c) Human activities (d) None of these Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
  - (i) (a) and (b) only
  - (ii) (b) and (d) only
  - (iii) (d) only
  - (iv) (a), (b) and (c) only
- (f) Which of the following is a type of non-renewable resource?
  - (i) Nuclear energy
  - (ii) Solar energy
  - (iii) Geothermal energy
  - (iv) Hydrogen and fuel cells

- (g) The most used method for measuring the dissolved oxygen content in a water sample is
  - (i) Winkler method
  - (ii) Roger method
  - (iii) Tittler method
  - (iv) Johnson method
- 2. Answer the following questions:  $2\times4=8$ 
  - (a) Give two uses of industrial oxygen gas.
  - (b) Give one method (with reaction) for the industrial production of concentrated hydrochloric acid.
  - (c) Mention two major sources of air pollution.
  - (d) What is nuclear fusion? Give an example.
- 3. Answer **any three** questions:  $5 \times 3 = 15$ 
  - (a) Write briefly about the industrial production of fluorine gas. Mention one use of the gas. 4+1=5
  - (b) Write a note on the biogeochemical cycle of nitrogen.
  - (c) Write briefly about the various types of water pollutants.

- (d) Write briefly about the process of reverse osmosis for the treatment of water.
- (e) What are the sources of oxides of nitrogen in atmosphere? How these oxides deplete ozone layer? Write briefly.

1+4=5

- Answer any three from the following 4. questions:  $10 \times 3 = 30$ 
  - (a) Describe the method with appropriate diagrams and reactions for the commercial production of common salt. Draw a neat diagram showing the portion of the crystal lattice of common salt. Why is common salt iodized for human consumption? Why is common salt used for de-icing of roads?

6+2+1+1=10

- Describe the major regions of the (b) atmosphere by covering their temperature variations.
- (c) Describe briefly the hydrological cycle. Why the "Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna" river system is called the largest resource of water in India? Mention three initiatives taken by the Government of India for the rejuvenation of Ganga.

5+2+3=10

(d) (i) What is nuclear fission? Describe this process by taking  $^{235}_{92}U$  as an example. Give suitable diagram showing the chain reaction.

1+4=5

(ii) What is nuclear pollution? Describe briefly about the management of nuclear disaster.

1+4=5

- (e) What is green chemistry? Describe the principles of green chemistry. Why is a greener chemical reaction more desirable than a conventional chemical reaction?

  1+8+1=10
- (f) What is chemical oxygen demand (COD) and how does it differ from biological oxygen demand (BOD)? Describe the laboratory methods for the determination of COD and BOD. Give a source of common interference in the determination of COD.

2+7+1=10

## OPTION - C

Paper: CHE-HE-6036

# (Inorganic Materials of Industrial Importance)

1. Answer the following questions:

 $1 \times 7 = 7$ 

- (a) Urea is a source of
  - (i) Nitrogen
  - (ii) Phosphorus
  - (iii) Nitrogen and Phosphorus
  - (iv) None of above
- (b) Bronze is an alloy of
  - (i) Cu-Zn
  - (ii) Cu-Sn
  - (iii) Cu-Au
  - (iv) Cu-Ag
- (c) The most common inorganic pigment used in paint is
  - (i) Al, O3
  - (ii) TiO<sub>2</sub>
  - (iii) MgO<sub>2</sub>
  - (iv) CaO

- (d) Non-rechargeable battery among the following is:
  - (i) Laclanche cell
  - (ii) Fuel cell
  - (iii) Lead storage battery
  - (iv) Polymer cell
- (e) In Haber's process the catalyst promoter used is
  - (i) Pb
  - (ii) Mo
  - (iii) Zn
  - (iv) Sn
- (f) Glass is
  - (i) a crystalline solid
  - (ii) a supercooled liquid
  - (iii) an amorphous solid
  - (iv) All of above
- (g) The resins present in glass paint is
  - (i) Alkyd resins
  - (ii) Acrylic polymer resin
  - (iii) Epoxy resin

- (i) What are straight and complex fertilizers? Give examples.
- (ii) Differentiate between wet and dry process for the manufacture of cement.
- (iii) How will you differentiate silicate glass from non-silicate glass?
- (iv) Differentiate between homogeneous and heterogeneous catalyst.
- 3. Answer the following: (any three)  $5 \times 3 = 15$ 
  - (i) What are paints? Write the requisites of a good paint. 2+3=5
  - (ii) What do you mean by rocket propellants? Discuss on different types of rocket propellants. 2+3=5
  - (iii) Elucidate the functioning of lithium ion battery including the reactions involved.
  - (iv) Discuss on the manufacture of Urea.
  - (v) What do you mean by solid state battery? What are the advantages of solid state battery over lithium ion battery?

    2+3=5

- 4. Answer the following: (any three) 10×3=30
  - (i) What are fertilizers? Discuss about different types of nitrogeneous fertilizers with examples. 2+8=10
  - (ii) What is battery? Differentiate between primary and secondary batteries. Explain the working of fuel cell including reactions involved. 1+4+5=10
  - (iii) Define glass. Write the characteristics of glass. Discuss the steps involved in the manufacture of glass. 2+3+5=10
  - (iv) What is surface coating? What are the objectives of surface coating? Discuss the classification of surface coating.

2+3+5=10

- (v) Discuss on metal spraying and anodizing. 5+5=10
- (vi) Write short notes on: (any two) 5+5=10
  - (a) Potassic fertilizer
  - (b) Superconducting oxides
  - (c) RDX
  - (d) CAN