NEW

Part-III 3-Tier

2015

CHEMISTRY

PAPER-IVA

(General)

Full Marks: 45

Time: 2 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks:

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.

Group-A

Answer any one of the following:

 15×1

1. (a) What is L.P.G.? How is it prepared from petrol?

(b) What is Catalytic cracking? Discuss with example.

- (c) Write notes on :
 - (i) Octane no.;
 - (ii) Flash point.

(1+3)+5+(3+3)

- 2. (a) What do you mean by Nyon-66? What is Vulcanisation of rubber?
 - (b) How will you prepare polyvinyl chloride from vinyl chloride? Write down the usefulness of PVC.
 - (c) Mention the different values of Carbonyl stretching frequency of α , β -unsaturated ketone, ester, aldehyde and acid amide of IR-spectrum.
 - (d) What is the basic principle of mass spectroscopy?
 Mention the application of it.

(1+3)+(3+1)+2+(3+2)

Y

- 3. (a) What are the constituents of portland cement? Write down the physical and chemical changes involved in the setting of cement?
 2+5
 - (b) How is urea prepared by industrial process? Give a flow diagram of the process.
 - (c) Define nitrification and denitrification of glass. 3

Group-B

Answer any two of the following:

4. (a) What is nitration process? Write down the imp				
		of esterification and hydrolysis in industry. 2+2+2		
	(b)	What are the raw materials of common glass? Give		
		a flow diagram for the manufacture of glass. 1+3		
5.	(a)	What is R_f factor ? How T.L.C. is used for identification		
		of a compound?		
	(b)	Define hardness of water. Give the principle of		
		deionisation of water by ion exchange process. 1+3		
	(c)	Why and how vetrification of ceramic substance are		
		done?		
5.	(a)	What is detergent? What are Cationic, anionic and neutral detergent? Give examples of each class.		
		determent dive examples of each class.		

(c) Describe the process of electroplating with diagram.

(b) What is artificial rubber? Why compounding of

3

1+3

1+2

10×2

artificial rubber is done?

7.	Describe one process for the industrial preparation of the					
	following compounds (any four):	$4\times2\frac{1}{2}$				
	(i) Calcium carbide;					
	(ii) Adipic acid;					
	(iii) Butadiene;					

Group-C

- 9. Write notes on any two of the following:
 - (i) Bakelite;

(v) Ultramarine.

(ii) Distillation of Crude oil;

(iv) Potassium permanganate;

- (iii) Domestic waste water treatment;
- (iv) Green house effect.

5×2

বঙ্গানুবাদ

पक्रिंग প্रास्थ्य সংখ্যাওলি প্রশ্নমান নির্দেশক।

পরীক্ষার্থীদের যথাসম্ভব নিজের ভাষায় উত্তর দেওয়া প্রয়োজন।

বিভাগ—ক

(य-कात्ना এकि श्रस्थत উত্তর দাও :

১। (ক) L.P.G. কি? পেট্রল থেকে কিভাবে ইহা প্রস্তুত করা হয়?

(খ) Catalytic cracking কি? উদাহরণসহ আলোচনা কর।

SEXS.

5+0

¢

(Turn Over)

(গ্)	টীকা লেশঃ (i) অক্টেন সংখ্যা ; (ii) প্রজ্বন বিন্দু।
২। (ক)	Nylon-66 বলতে কি বোঝ? রবারের vulcanisation কি?
2 7	>+ 0
(₹)	ভিনাইল ক্লোরাইড থেকে কিভাবে পলিভিনাইল ক্লোরাইড (PVC)
2	প্রস্তুত করা যায়? PVC-এর ব্যবহার উল্লেখ কর। ৩+১
(গ)	α , β -unsaturated ketone, aldehyde, ester এবং acid
	amide-এর IR-spectrum-এ carbonyl stretching
	frequency-গুলি উল্লেখ কর।

(ঘ) ভর বর্ণালীর নীতিটি কি? ইহার ব্যবহারিক দিকটি উল্লেখ কর।

C/15/B.Sc./Part-III(G)/3T(N)/Chem./4A

- ০। (ক) পোর্টল্যান্ড সিমেন্টের উপাদানগুলি কি কিং সিমেন্টের জ্বমাট বাঁধন
 প্রক্রিয়ায় যে সকল ভৌত ও রাসায়নিক পরিবর্তন সংঘটিত হয় তাহা
 লেখ।
 - (খ) শিল্পে কিভাবে ইউরিয়া প্রস্তুত করা হয় ? পদ্ধতির একটি রেখাচিত্র দাও।
 - (গ) কাঁচের Nitrification এবং Denitrification-এর সংজ্ঞা দাও।

বিভাগ—খ

যে-কোনো দুইটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও:

SOXS

- 8। (ক) নাইট্রেশন (Nitration) পদ্ধতি কিং শিল্পে Esterification এবং

 Hydrolysis পদ্ধতির উপযোগিতা লেখ। ২+২+২
 - খে) সাধারণ কাঁচের প্রস্তুতির কাঁচামালগুলি কি কি? কাঁচ প্রস্তুতির একটি রেখাচিত্র দাও।
- ৫। (ক) R_Fশুণক কিং T.L.C. পদ্ধতিতে কিভাবে যৌগকে সনাক্ত করা হয়?

2+2

(খ) জলের খরতার সংজ্ঞা দাও। আয়নমুক্ত জল প্রস্তুতির নীতিটি ব্যাখ্যা কর।

2+0

(গ) Ceramic দ্রব্যের Vetrification কেন এবং কিভাবে করা হয়?

2

- ঙা (ক) Detergent কি? Cationic, anionic এবং Neutral Detergent কি? প্রত্যেক প্রকারের উদাহরণ দাও। ১+৩
 - (খ) কৃত্রিম রবার কি? এই রকমের compounding কেন করা হয়? ১+২
 - (গ) চিত্রসহ Electroplating পদ্ধতির বর্ণনা কর। ৩
- ৭। নিম্নলিখিত যৌগগুলির শিল্প পদ্ধতির বর্ণনা কর (যে কোন চারটি) ঃ

8×23

- (क) क्यानिमग्राभ कार्वादेख :
- (খ) অ্যাডিপিক অ্যাসিড:
- (গ) বিউটাডাইন ;
- (ঘ) পটাশিয়াম পারমাঙ্গানেট;
- (ঙ) আলট্রামেরিন।

বিভাগ--গ

৮। যে-কোনো দুইটির উপর টীকা লেখ ঃ

&×2

- (ক) ব্যাকেলাইট ;
- (খ) অশুদ্ধ তেল (Crude oil)-এর পাতন ;
- (গ) গৃহস্থালিক বর্জ্য জল (Domestic waste water)-এর পরিশোধন ;
- (ঘ) Green house-এর প্রভাব।

NEW

Part-III 3-Tier

2014

CHEMISTRY

(General)

PAPER-IVB

(PRACTICAL)

Full Marks: 50

Time: 4 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

Answer any one questions

- 1. (a) Prepare a 250 ml standard $\left(\frac{M}{50}\right)$ ZnSO₄.7H20 solution in a chemical balance.
 - (b) Standardise the supplied EDTA solution with standard ZnSO₄.7H₂O solution. 5
 - (c) Estimate the total hardness of water in ppm in a supplied unknown hard water market 'V' by titration with standard EDTA solution. 20

2.	(a)	Prepare a 250ml approx. 0.1(N) standard Na-Oxa solution by accurate weighing in a chemical bala	alate ince. 5
	(b)	Weigh out accurately 0.2 gm pyrolusite supplie you in a chemical balance.	_
	(c)	Find out the percentage (%) of available oxygen in pyrolusite sample by titration with standard KM solution.	n the InO ₄ 20
3.	(a)	Prepare a 250 ml approx. 0.05(N)K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ solutio accurate weighing in a analytical balance.	n by 5
	(b)	Weigh out accurately 1gm cement supplied to yo a analytical balance.	u in 5
	(c)	Find out the percentage (%) of Fe ₂ O ₃ in the cersample by titration with standard K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ solution	nent tion. 20
4.	(a)	Prepare a 250 ml standard $\left(\frac{N}{10}\right)$ $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution weighing in a chemical balance.	n by 5
	(b)	Determine the strength of a given Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ solu with standard K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ solution.	_
	(c)	Estimate the percentage (%) of copper in the suppressmple of brass with standard Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ solution	olied n. 20
5.	Viva	a-Voce.	10

6. Laboratory Note Book.

10

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2014

CHEMISTRY

(General)

PAPER-IVB

(PRACTICAL)

Full Marks: 50

Time: 4 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

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[Instructions to the Examiners for the evaluation of the answer scripts]

- 1. Examiners are requested to set up any one of the experiments in a particular batch.
- 2. (a) Accurate weight of ZnSO₄.7H₂O, K₂Cr₂O₇, Na-Oxalete depending on experiment concerned, should be recorded upto four decimal places. Weight taken should be ± 0.1000 gm, otherwise deduct one mark in each case. Type of balance used must be mentioned.

(Weight recorded should be checked and signed by one examiner.)

2+2+1

(b) Results (Calculate upto four decimal places):

Error	upto	±	1%		20	Marks
Error	upto	>	1–2%	*****	17	n
n	n	>	2-3%	*****	14	"
n	, n	>	3–4%	****	11	n
n	n	>	4–6%		9	n
" I	Error	>	6%		O	»

[for wrong or no calculation deduct two marks]

- Viva-voce should be taken on five questions from practical course. Answer should be recorded clearly inside the answer-scripts. Special care may be taken in awarding above 70% marks.
- Laboratory Note Book should contain the experiments of full syllabus with signatures at regular intervals.

10

5. Marks should be awarded in the determination of the strength of the secondary solution separately for Tabular form and accurate titre values depending an experiment concerned.
2+3

[General Instruction]

- A copy of the Examination programme mentioning names of Internal and External Examiners may be sent to the Head Examiner for his record.
 - 2. During the practical examination. Head Examiner may visit the Examination centre without giving any prior intimation.
 - 3. Examiners are requested to prepare three different solution for at least 20 students in a particular batch. Each candidate should be supplied with 150 ml of unknown solution in the bottle marked with 'V'.
- 4. Data for three titrations should be properly tabulated by the candidate and should be signed by the examiner. Titre values differing by more than 0.2 ml should not be accepted. Tampered or over-written values are not accepted.
 - 5. Experimental procedure for titration may be supplied to the students on the black-board. Students need not write experimental procedure in the answer scripts.
- 6. Examiners should titrate the unknown solutions after the examination of a batch is over, using similar sets of apparatus and same chemicals as supplied to the candidates.

- 7. Key of the samples with full signatures of both the examiners should be kept in a sealed cover and are to be opened jointly by the examiners after the examination of the centre is completed.
- 8. Examiners are requested to send the examined scripts along with key, award-lists, distribution record and top-sheet showing the candidates presence and absence, to the Head-Examiner positively within the seven days after the examination of the centre is over.
- 9. Care should be taken to check the Examiner's signature in the examined scripts and award-lists.
- 10. T.A Bill for External Examiners and remuneration vouchers for both examiners may be sent to the H.E. in separate envelopes as early as possible after completion of the practical examination.