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# No. of printed pages: 03 SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY B.Sc. EXAMINATION Fourth Semester (CBCS) US04CCHE02 Applied Chemistry

B.Sc. EXAMINATION Fourth Semester (CBCS)
US04CCHE02 Applied Chemistry
Date: 09-04-15, Saturday

_Time	e: 10.30 to 1.30pm Maximum Mar	cs: 70
<u>Q-1</u>	Multiple Choice Questions.	10
1	According to Wood-Ward Fischer rule for the UV spectra of 1,3-butadiene each alkyl	
	substituted causes the $\lambda_{max}$ to shifted by	
2	(a)+10 mµ (b) +5mµ (c) -5mµ (d)-10mµ	
2	Most common solvent used in ultra-violet region is/arc  (a)cyclohexene (b) 1,4dioxane (c) 95% ethanol (d) all of these	
3	Which of the following molecules may show absorption in infrared?	
	(a)H <sub>2</sub> (b)CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> (c)N <sub>2</sub> (d)Cl <sub>2</sub>	
4	prevents the oxidation of vitamin A and carotenes	
	(a) Vitamin (b) vitamin D (c) vitamin E (d) vitamin C	
5	Vitamers of vitamin A is/are	
6	(a) Retinol (b) Retinal (c) Retinoic acid (d) all of these Cynocobalmin is a vitamin	
•	(a)B <sub>3</sub> (b)B <sub>7</sub> (c)B <sub>9</sub> (d)B <sub>12</sub>	
7	is used to reduce the soil acidity.	
	(a)calcium carbonate (b) calcium sulphate (c)calcium nitrate (d)calcium phosphate	
8	A deficiency ofdecreases the plant growth accompanied by extensive yellowing of	
	green leaves.	
9	(a) sulphur (b) carbon (c) phosphorous (d) nitrogen  The rotary kiln is set at an angle from the	
•	(a)horizontal (b)vertical (c)dihedral (d) linear	
10	Which of the following has high compressive strength and relatively low tensile strength?	
	(a)plaster of paris (b)reinforced concrete (c)gypsum (d)cement	
Q-2	Answer the following in short. (ANY TEN)	20
1	What is the essential requirement for a solvent to be used in UV spectrum?	<del></del>
2	Define the term Red shift and Blue shift.	
3	Why methanol is good solvent for UV but not for IR determination?	
4	What are required for Bone formation?	
5	What are the deficiency symptoms of vitamin E?	
6	What is Retinol?	
7	Discuss the importance of fertilizer.	
8	Explain the action of CaCN2 as a fertilizer.	
9	Discuss the importance of nitrogen as a plant nutrient.	
10	Discuss the uses of lime.	
11	What are cement and clinker?	
12	Write the basic raw material for the manufacturing of cement.	

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Q-3 (a) (b)	Discuss Witt's theory.  Describe various characteristics absorption band in the IR spectra of Benzoic acid and Cynobenzene.  OR	05 05		
Q-3 (a) (b)	Give the wood-ward fisher rules for $\alpha,\beta$ unsaturated Ketone & calculate $\lambda_{max}$ for Vitamin A1. Discuss various types of transitions occurring in UV spectroscopy and arrange them in order of decreasing energy?	05 05		
Q-4 (a) (b)	Give the detail biochemical function of vitamin C.  Draw the cycle for absorption transport and biochemical function of vitamin A.  OR	05 05		
Q-4 (a) (b)	Define vitamin and give its classification.  What are the deficiency symptoms of vitamin D, E and C?	05 05		
Q-5 (a)	Write a note on urea manufacturing.  Discuss on: Calcium Super Phosphate.	05 05		
(b)	OR			
Q-5 (a)	Discuss manufacturing of Ammonium Nitrate.	05 05		
(b)	Write a note on: Mixed Fertilizer.			
Q-6 (a)	Discuss manufacturing of cement by wet process.	10		
OR				
Q-6 (a)	Write short note on: Plaster of Paris.	10		

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### Given data for examples:

#### Absorption values:

(A) α,β - Unsaturated ketone	(A <sub>max</sub> ).nmy
a) Basic value of parent system	215 nm
b) Increment for C-Substituent of a - Carbon	10 nm
c) Increment for C-Substituent of β - Carbon	12 nm
<ul> <li>d) Increment for C-Substituent of γ - Carbon</li> </ul>	18 nm
e) Increment for exocyclic double bond	05 nm
(B). Basic value a,6 - Unsaturated aldechyde	207 nm
<ul> <li>a) Increment for β - carbon substituent</li> </ul>	12 nm
b) Increment for γ - carbon substituent	18 nm
(C) a) Parent acyclic diene with conjugation	217 am
b) Ring residue	05 nm
(D) Polyene	
a) Basic value of heteroannular / acyclic diene	214 nm -
b) Basic value of hetero annular diene	253 դր
c) Increment for each C - Substituent	05 nm -
(E) Parent Values	
<ul> <li>Acyclic conjugated diene and heteroanmular conjugated diene</li> </ul>	215 nm
b) Homoanular conjugated diene	253 nm
c) Acyclic triene	245 nm
(F) Increments	
a) Each alkyl substituent or ring residue	05 nm
b) Exocyclic double bond	05 nm
c) Double boud extending conjugation	30 nm
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