

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY  
End Semester Examination [C]  
June/July 2024

Marks Scored:

Level : B.Sc./B.Tech.

Course : CHEM 103

Year : I

Semester : II

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

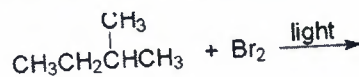
Registration No.:

Date **09 JUL 2024**

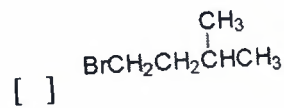
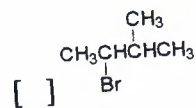
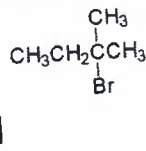
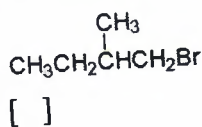
**SECTION "A"**  
[20Q. × 1 = 20 marks]

Choose the most appropriate answer and mark [X] in the box.

1. Which of the following alkyl halides would undergo SN2 reaction most rapidly?  
 CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-Br     CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-Cl     CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-I     CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-F
2. Bromination of alkanes is a much slower reaction than chlorination. Which of the following is expected to be the major organic product when 2-methylbutane is allowed to react with



Br<sub>2</sub> in the presence of light or heat?



3. Which of the following statements is TRUE?  
 Enantiomers are mirror images that are not superimposable.  
 A molecule that is superimposable on its mirror image is chiral.  
 A chiral molecule usually contains a plane of symmetry.  
 An achiral molecule does not contain a plane of symmetry.

4. A solution containing 0.4 g/mL of a pure S enantiomer is a 5 cm polarimeter rotates plane polarized light by +5.6°. What is the rotation of a solution containing 0.8 g/mL of the R enantiomer in the same polarimeter  
 +22.4     -22.8     +11.2     -11.2

5. The reactions that are favored by the polar aprotic solvent are \_\_\_\_\_  
 S<sub>N</sub>1 reaction  
 Both S<sub>N</sub>1 reaction and S<sub>N</sub>2 reaction reactions  
 S<sub>N</sub>2 reaction  
 None of these

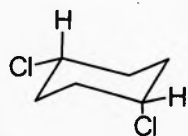
6. Hydration of 2-methyl-propene (with H<sub>2</sub>O/H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) gives:  
 CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-OH     (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>C-OH  
 CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-OH     (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH-OH

7. The hydroboration-oxidation reaction can be characterized as the \_\_\_\_\_ to an alkene.  
 anti-Markovnikov syn addition of water  
 anti-Markovnikov anti addition of water  
 Markovnikov syn addition of water  
 Markovnikov anti addition of water

8. Dehydrohalogenation of 2-bromobutane in the presence of a strong base proceeds via which of the following mechanistic pathways?  
 SN1                       SN2                       E1                       E2
9. The correct IUPAC name of  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$  is  
 Diamminedichloridoplatinum (II)                       Diamminedichloridoplatinum (IV)  
 Diamminedichloridoplatinum (0)                       Dimminedichlorideplatinum (IV)
10. Crystal Field Theory) Strong field ligands such as  $\text{CN}^-$ :  
 usually produce high spin complexes and small crystal field splittings.  
 usually produce low spin complexes and small crystal field splittings.  
 usually produce low spin complexes and high crystal field splittings.  
 usually produce high spin complexes and high crystal field splittings.
11. (Crystal Field Theory) When the valence d orbitals of the central metal ion are split in energy in an octahedral ligand field, which orbitals are raised **least** in energy?  
  $d_{xy}$  and  $d_{x^2-y^2}$                         $d_{xy}$ ,  $d_{xz}$  and  $d_{yz}$   
  $d_{xz}$  and  $d_{yz}$                         $d_{xz}$ ,  $d_{yz}$  and  $d_{z^2}$
12. Primary and secondary valency of Pt in  $[\text{Pt}(\text{en})_2\text{Cl}_2]$  are  
 4,4                       4,6                       6,4                       2,6
13. If the specific rotation of (-)-Fucitol is  $+50^\circ$ , and the rotation of a sample of Fucitol is measured to be  $-10^\circ$ , what is the percentage composition of (+)-Fucitol and (-)-Fucitol in the sample?  
 60% (+)-Fucitol, 40% (-)-Fucitol                       50% (-)-Fucitol, 50% (+)-Fucitol  
 40% (+)-Fucitol, 60% (-)-Fucitol                       70% (-)-Fucitol, 30% (+)-Fucitol
14. Which one of the following complexes can exhibit geometrical isomerism?  
  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$  (square planar)                        $[\text{Zn}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$  (tetrahedral)  
  $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$  (square planar)                        $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{Cl}]^{2+}$  (octahedral)

**Fill in the blanks.**

15. The name of the compound  $\text{K}_2[\text{CrCO}(\text{CN})_5]$  is \_\_\_\_\_
16. The molecular formula of Diamminetetraaquacobalt (III) chloride is \_\_\_\_\_
17. The highest to lowest priority order of the groups ( $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}=\text{O}$  and  $\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ ) in the Cahn-Ingold-Prelog sequence rules is \_\_\_\_\_
18. Consider the SN1 reaction of tert-butyl chloride with iodide ion:  
 $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C-Cl} + \text{I}^- \longrightarrow (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C-I} + \text{Cl}^-$   
 If the concentration of iodide ion is doubled, the rate of forming tert-butyl iodide will: \_\_\_\_\_



19. name of the compound is \_\_\_\_\_
20. The difference in potential energy between half chair and boat conformations is \_\_\_\_\_