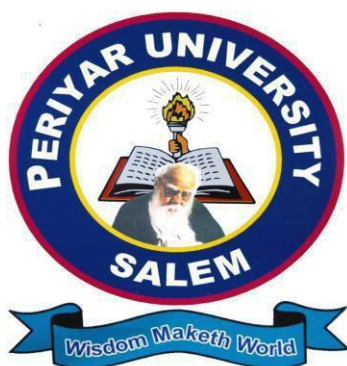


**PERIYAR
UNIVERSITY PERIYAR
PALKALAINAGAR SALEM-
636011**



**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**

SYLLABUS FOR BRANCH IV - B.Sc. CHEMISTRY

**FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED FROM THE ACADEMI
CYEAR 2017-2018 ONWARDS**

CONTENTS

1. Introduction-

REGULATIONS 2. CBCS-

Credit Table.

3. PAPERS Detail

MAJOR (core, elective and SBEC)

| SEMESTER | PAPER | CODE | Page No |
|----------|---|----------|---------|
| I | Core Chemistry-Major Paper I General Chemistry | 17UCHO1 | 14 |
| II | Core Chemistry-Major Paper II General Chemistry | 17UCHO2 | 18 |
| II | SBEC-I Food and Nutrition | 17UCHSO1 | 22 |
| III | Core Chemistry-Major Paper III General Chemistry | 17UCHO3 | 25 |
| IV | SBEC-II Polymer Chemistry | 17UCHSO2 | 29 |
| IV | Core Chemistry-Major Paper IV General Chemistry | 17UCHO4 | 33 |
| V | Core Chemistry-Major Paper V Inorganic Chemistry | 17UCHO5 | 37 |
| V | Core Chemistry-Major Paper VI Organic Chemistry | 17UCHO6 | 41 |
| V | Core Chemistry –Major Paper VII Physical Chemistry | 17UCH07 | 45 |
| V | Elective Paper –I- Analytical Chemistry-I | 17UCHE01 | 49 |
| V | SBEC-III Agricultural Chemistry | 17UCHSO3 | 53 |
| V | SBEC-IV Dye Stuffs & Treatment of effluents | 17UCHSO4 | 56 |
| VI | Core Chemistry –Major VIII Inorganic Chemistry | 17UCH08 | 60 |
| VI | Elective Paper –II- Organic Chemistry | 17UCHE02 | 64 |
| VI | Core Chemistry- Major Paper IX Physical Chemistry | 17UCH09 | 68 |
| VI | Elective Paper –III- Analytical Chemistry-II | 17UCHE03 | 72 |
| VI | SBEC-V Pharmaceutical chemistry | 17UCHSO5 | 76 |
| VI | SBEC-VI Industrial Chemistry | 17UCHSO6 | 79 |
| | MAJOR PRACTICALS | | |
| II | Core Practical-I- Volumetric estimations and Inorganic preparation | 17UCHP01 | 83 |
| IV | Core Practical-II- Inorganic qualitative Analysis | 17UCHP02 | 85 |
| VI | Core Practical-III- Physical Chemistry practicals | 17UCHP03 | 87 |
| VI | Core Practical-IV- Gravimetric estimations & Organic Practical | 17UCHP04 | 89 |

ALLIED PAPERS

| | ALLIED (Theory & Practical) | | |
|-------|--|-----------|-----|
| I/III | Allied Chemistry Paper I (Inorganic, Organic, Phy-I) | 17UCHAO1 | 95 |
| II/IV | Allied Chemistry Paper II (Inorganic, Organic, Phy-II) | 17UCHAO2 | 99 |
| II/IV | Allied Chemistry Practical - Volumetric & Organic Analysis | 17UCHAP01 | 103 |

NON-MAJORELECTIVE COURSES

| SEMESTER | PAPER | CODE | Page No |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|
| III/IV | DairyChemistry | 17UCHNO1 | 106 |
| III/IV | TextileChemistry | 17UCHNO2 | 110 |
| III/IV | IndustrialChemistry | 17UCHNO3 | 114 |
| III/IV | BiologicalChemistry | 17UCHNO4 | 117 |
| III/IV | MedicinalChemistry | 17UCHNO5 | 121 |
| III/IV | Food Chemistry | 17UCHNO6 | 125 |
| III/IV | Agrochemistry | 17UCHNO7 | 128 |
| III/IV | Polymer&Plastics | 17UCHNO8 | 131 |

REGULATIONS

1. Preamble and objectives of the Course:

Chemistry is central to the current revolutions in Science. No educated person today can understand the modern world without a basic knowledge of Chemistry. The existence of a large number of chemical factories, mines and related industries in the catchment area of the University necessitates Chemistry education.

The major objectives of B.Sc. Chemistry course are

1. To impart knowledge in fundamental aspects of all branches of Chemistry.
2. To acquire basic knowledge in the specialized areas like Polymer Chemistry, Environmental Chemistry, Dye Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Chemistry etc.
3. To create manpower in Chemical industries and help their growth.
4. To prepare candidates for a career in Chemical industries.

2. Condition for Admission

A candidate who has passed the Higher Secondary Examination of Tamil Nadu Higher Secondary Board or an examination of some other board accepted by the syndicate as equivalent thereto with Chemistry and Physics and any one of the following subjects namely Maths, Botany, Zoology or Biology shall be eligible for admission into B.Sc., course in Chemistry.

3. Duration of the Course:

The course for the degree of Bachelor of Science shall consist of three academic years divided into six semesters.

4. Course of study:

The course of study for the B.Sc. Degree in the Branch IV-Chemistry shall comprise of the following subjects according to the syllabus and books prescribed from time to time.

- Part -I** – Tamil / Other languages
- Part -II** – English
- Part -III** – Core subjects
Allied subjects
Project / Elective with three courses
- Part -IV** 1. Non Major elective comprising of two courses.
2. Skill based subjects (Elective)
3. Environmental Studies
4. Value Education
- Part -V** – Extension Activities
NSS/ NCC / Sports / YRC and other co and extra
curricular activities offered under part V of the programmes.

The two allied subjects may be chosen by the respective colleges and the same must be communicated to the University.

Non major elective courses subjects may be chosen by the respective colleges and the same must be communicated to the University.

The college may also choose the allied subject of their choice in the first and second year.

I- SEMESTER:

1. Language-Paper I
2. English -Paper I
3. Major Core -Paper I
4. Allied I- Paper I
5. Environmental studies
6. Value Education

II-SEMESTER

7. Language – Paper II
8. English -Paper II

9. Major Core -PaperII
10. AlliedI- PaperII
11. Major- practical-I
12. Allied-IPractical
13. Environmental studies
14. Skill basedElective Course I

III-SEMESTER

15. Language – PaperIII
16. English- PaperIII
17. Major Core -PaperIII
18. AlliedII-PaperI
19. Skill BasedElective courseII
20. Non MajorElectivecourseI

IV-SEMESTER

21. Language – PaperIV
22. English– PaperIV
23. Major Core -PaperIV
24. AlliedII-PaperII
25. Major- PracticalII
26. AlliedII-Practical
27. Skill BasedElective courseII
28. Non MajorElectivecourseII

V-SEMESTER

29. Major Core Paper -V
30. Major Core Paper -VI
31. Major Core paper-VII
32. Elective Paper-I
33. Skill BasedElective courseIII
34. Skill BasedElective courseIV

VI-SEMESTER

35. Major Core Paper- VIII
36. Elective Paper –II
37. Major core paper -IX
38. Elective Paper-III
39. Skill Based Elective course V
40. Skill Based Elective course VI
41. Major Practicals–III
42. Major Practicals–IV

5. Examinations

There shall be six examinations - two in the first year, two in the second year and two in the third year. Candidates failing in any subject / subjects will be permitted to appear for such failed subject / subjects at subsequent examinations.

The Syllabus has been divided into six semesters. Examinations for I, III and V semesters will be held in November/December and for II, IV and VI semesters will be held in April / May.

The practical examination I will be held at the end of I year. II will be held at the end of II year. III and IV will be held at the end of III year.

Requirement to appear for the examination

A candidate shall be permitted to appear for the university examinations for any semester (practical/theory) if He/She secures not less than 75% of attendance in the number of working days during the semester.

6. Passing Minimum

A candidate whose score is not less than 40% in the university (external) Examination and 40% marks in the external examination and continuous internal assessment put together in any course of Part I, II, III & IV shall be declared to have passed the examination in the subject (theory or Practical). For practical, the minimum for a pass includes the record notebook marks also. There is no pass in a minimum for the record notebook. However submission of a record notebook is a must.

7. Classification of Successful Candidates

Candidates whose secure not less than 60% of the aggregate marks in the whole examinations shall be declared to have passed the examination in **First Class**.

All others successful candidates shall be declared to have passed in the **Second Class**.

Candidates who obtain 75% of the marks in the aggregates shall be declared to have passed the examination in **First Class with Distinction** provided they pass all the examinations prescribed for the course at the first appearance.

Grading:

Conversion of marks to Grade points and letter grade (Performance in a course/paper)

| Range of marks | Grade Points | Letter Grade | Description |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 90-100 | 9.0-10.0 | O | Outstanding |
| 80-89 | 8.0-8.9 | D+ | Excellent |
| 75-79 | 7.5-7.9 | D | Distinction |
| 70-74 | 7.0-7.4 | A+ | Very Good |
| 60-69 | 6.0-6.9 | A | Good |
| 50-59 | 5.0-5.9 | B | Average |
| 40-49 | 4.0-4.9 | C | Satisfactory |
| 00-39 | 0.0 | U | Re-appear |
| ABSENT | 0.0 | AAA | ABSENT |

C_i = Credit earned for course i in any semester

G_i = Grade point obtained for course i in any semester

n = refers to the semester in which such course were credited

Grade point average (for a Semester):

Calculation of grade point average semester-wise and part-wise is as follows:

$$\text{GRADE POINT AVERAGE [GPA]} = \frac{\sum C_i G_i}{\sum C_i}$$

Sum of the multiplication of grade points by the credits of the courses offered under each part GPA = ---

Sum of the credit of the courses under each part in a semester

Calculation of grade point average (CGPA)(for the entire programme):

A candidate who has passed all the examinations under different parts (Part-I to V) is eligible for the following part wise computed final grades based on the range of CGPA.

$$\text{CUMULATIVE GRADE POINT AVERAGE [CGPA]} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_{ni} G_{ni}}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_{ni}}$$

Sum of the multiplication of grade points by the credit of the entire programme under each part CGPA = ---

Sum of the credits of the courses of the entire programme under each part

Classification of Successful candidates

A candidate who passes all the examinations in Part I to Part V securing following CGPA and Grades shall be declared as follows **for Part I or Part II or Part III:**

| CGPA | GRADE | Classification of Final Result |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 9.5-10.0 | O+ | First Class – Exemplary |
| 9.0 and above but below 9.5 | O | |
| 8.5 and above but below 9.0 | D++ | First Class with Distinction |
| 8.0 and above but below 8.5 | D+ | |
| 7.5 and above but below 8.0 | D | |
| 7.0 and above but below 7.5 | A++ | First Class |
| 6.5 and above but below 7.0 | A+ | |
| 6.0 and above but below 6.5 | A | |
| 5.5 and above but below 6.0 | B+ | Second Class |
| 5.0 and above but below 5.5 | B | |
| 4.5 and above but below 5.0 | C+ | Third Class |
| 4.0 and above but below 4.5 | C | |

8. Ranking

Candidates who pass all the examinations prescribed for the course in the first instance and within a period of three academic years from the year of admission to the course only are eligible for **University Ranking**.

9. Maximum Duration for the completion of the UG Programme:

The maximum duration for completion of the UG Programme shall not exceed twelve semesters.

10. Commencement of this Regulation:

Theseregulationsshalltakeeffectfromtheacademicyear2017-2018,i.e.forstudentswhoaretobeadmittedtothefirstyearofthecourseduringtheacademicyear2017-2018 andthereafter.

11. Transitory Provision

CandidateswhowereadmittedtotheUGcourseofstudybefore2015-2016shallbepermittedtoappearfortheexaminationsunderthoseregulationsforaperiodofthreeyears,i.e uptoandinclusiveoftheexamination ofApril/May2022. Thereafter, theywillbeperrmitted to appear for theexamination onlyunder theregulations then inforce.

12. Pattern of Question Paper(For Both Major & Allied)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum:75 Marks

Part A:10 x 2

=20(Answer all

questions)

(Two questions fromeach unit)

Part B :5 x 5 =

25(Answer all

questions)

(One question fromeach unitwithinternalchoice)

Part C:3 x 10 = 30

(One question fromeach unit-any three Questions out of five)

B.Sc.Chemistry Major(CBCS)**For students admitted from 2017-2018 onwards**

| Part | Course | No.ofHours per week | Exam Hours | Credit | Marks | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------|----------|----------|-------|
| | | | | | Internal | External | Total |
| I -SEMESTER | | | | | | | |
| I | Tamil or other language | 6 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| II | English | 6 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Core Chemistry Major | 5 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Core Chem Major Practical | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| III | Allied I Maths (or) | 7 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Allied I Botany (or) Zoology | 4 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Allied I Botany (or) Zoology | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| IV | Value Education | 2 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| IV | Environmental Studies | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| II -SEMESTER | | | | | | | |
| I | Tamil or other language | 6 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| II | English | 6 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Core Chemistry Major | 5 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Core Chemistry Major Practical | 3 | 3 | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| III | Allied I Maths (or) | 7 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Allied I Botany (or) | 4 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Allied I Botany (or) Zoology | 3 | 3 | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| IV | Environmental studies | 1 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| IV | Skill based elective course I (SBECI) | 2 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Total Credit for I & II Semester = 42 credits

B.Sc.Chemistry Major(CBCS)**For students admitted from 2017-2018 onwards**

| Part | Course | No.ofHoursperweek | Exam Hours | Credit | Marks | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|------------|--------|----------|----------|-------|
| | | | | | Internal | External | Total |
| III-SEMESTER | | | | | | | |
| I | Tamil or other language | 6 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| II | English | 6 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Core Chemistry Major | 5 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Core Chem Major Practical | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| III | Allied IIMaths (or) | 7 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Allied IIBotany (or) Zoology or Physics | 4 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Allied IIBotany (or) Zoology or Physics Practical | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| IV | SBEC II | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| IV | Non Major Elective Course | 2 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| IV-SEMESTER | | | | | | | |
| I | Tamil or other language | 6 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| II | English | 6 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Core Chemistry Major | 5 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Core Chemistry Major Practical | 3 | 3 | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| III | Allied IIMaths (or) | 7 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Allied IIBotany (or) Zoology or Physics | 4 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Allied IIBotany (or) Zoology or Physics Practical | 3 | 3 | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| IV | SBEC II | 1 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| IV | Non Major Elective course | 2 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 75 | 100 |

Total Credit for III & IV Semester = 42 credits

| Part | Course | No.ofHoursperweek | Exam Hours | Credit | Marks | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------|------------|--------|----------|----------|-------|
| | | | | | Internal | External | Total |
| V-SEMESTER | | | | | | | |
| III | Core Chemmajor(inorganicchemistry) | 4 | 3 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Core Chemmajor(organi | 4 | 3 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | MajorCoreChemistry(PhysicalChemistry) | 4 | 3 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | ElectivePaper– IAnalyticalChemistry– I | 5 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Core ChemMajorPrac(| 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| III | Core ChemMajorPrac(Organic&Gravim | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| IV | SBEC– III | 2 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| IV | SBEC– IV | 2 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| TotalCreditsforVSemester= 21credits | | | | | | | |
| VI -SEMESTER | | | | | | | |
| III | Core Chem(inorganicchemi | 4 | 3 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | ElectivePaperII(organicchemistry) | 5 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | CoreCourse(PhysicalChem) | 4 | 3 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | ElectivePaperIIIAAnalyticalChem II | 5 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| III | Core ChemMajorPractic | 3 | 3 | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| III | Core ChemMajorPractical(Organic&Gra | 3 | 6 | 3 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| IV | SBECV– Pharmaceutical Chemistry | 2 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| IV | SBECVI– Industrial Chemistry | 2 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| Add on course | Naan Muthalvan – Employability readiness (Add on Course) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| V | Extensionactivities | | | 1 | | | |

TotalCreditfor VISemester =35credits

TotalCreditsfor 3years=140 Credits

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY-FIRST SEMESTER**Major Core Paper –****IPaperCode:17UCH01****Internal assessment Marks: 25****External Marks :75****GENERAL CHEMISTRY – I (75 Hours)****UNIT – I HANDLING OF CHEMICALS AND VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS**

1.1. Handling of chemicals – Safety and hygiene in chemical laboratory – storage and handling of chemicals, handling of acids, ethers, toxic and poisonous chemicals, antidotes. Threshold vapour concentration and first aid procedure.

1.2. Principles of Volumetric analysis – Definition of molarity, molality, normality and mole fraction – Definition and examples for Primary and Secondary standards. Theories of acid-base, redox, iodometric, iodimetric and complexometric titrations. Calibration of pipette, burette and standard flask. Weighing principle in chemical balance and single pan balance.

UNIT-II ATOMIC STRUCTURE

2.1. Fundamental particles of matter – their composition – Comparison between Rutherford's model of atom and Bohr's model – Outline of the Bohr-Sommerfeld model – its limitations – de Broglie theory – Heisenberg's uncertainty principle – Quantum numbers. Wave mechanical concept of atom – Schrodinger's wave equation (derivation not needed) – significance of Ψ and Ψ^2 – Eigenfunctions and Eigenvalues – shapes of different orbitals – Differences between an orbital and orbital.

UNIT-III ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE

γ.1. Pauli's Exclusion principle and its application – Hund's rule – its basis and applications – stability of half-filled and fully-filled orbitals – Aufbau principle and its limitations.

3.2. Periodic properties: Atomic and ionic radii, Ionization Energy, Electron affinity and Electronegativity – Definition, Variation of the periodic properties along periods and groups – theoretical explanation for the variations.

3.3. s, p, d and f block elements – classification and characteristic properties.

UNIT -IV STRUCTURE AND BONDING & ALKENE AND ALKYNES

4.1. IUPAC Nomenclature-aliphatic and aromatic compounds with simple functional groups.

Hybridization- sp^3 , sp^2 , sp

4.2 Electron displacement effects:

Inductive, inductive and steric effects-

their effect on properties of compounds Mesomeric, resonance, hyperconjugation-localised and delocalized chemical bond.

4.3 Alkenes-preparation, electrophilic and free radical mechanism of addition-Markownikoff's rule-peroxide effect-mechanism of hydroboration and ozonolysis.

4.4. Alkynes-general methods of preparation, properties and uses.

UNIT-V THE GASEOUS STATE

5.1. **Behaviour of ideal gases:** Kinetic molecular theory of gases-the kinetic gas equation-

Derivation of the gas laws-kinetic theory and temperature-Boltzmann constant-

Maxwell's distribution of molecular velocities-types of molecular velocities-

Expansivity and compressibility-collision diameter-collision frequency-mean free path.

5.2. **Behaviour of Real gases:** Deviations from ideal behaviour--Explanation of deviations-Boyle point. The virial equation of state- derivation of the principle of corresponding states.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University
Salem SEMESTER-I
B.Sc. Chemistry – Major core paper –
I General Chemistry – I Code : 17UCHO1

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

Section A (10 x 2 = 20)

Answer all questions

1. How do you handle poisonous substances in the laboratory?
2. What are secondary standard substances? Give one example.
3. What is Heisenberg's Uncertainty principle?
4. Define Orbit and Orbital
5. What is Hund's Rule?
6. Define atomic radii and what is its variation along the period?
7. Define hybridization.
8. What is Markownikoff's rule?
9. What is Collision diameter?
10. State Boyle point.

Section-B (5 x

5 = 25) Answer all

questions

11. a) How do you calibrate pipette, burette and standard flask in the laboratory? (or)
 b) Write the theory of acid-base titration.
12. a) What are the similarities and differences between Rutherford's model and Bohr's model of an atom.
 (or)
 b) Discuss about Eigen functions and Eigen values?
13. a) What are the characteristic properties of d-block elements?
 (or)
 b) What is Aufbau principle and what are its limitations?

14. a) Write the mechanism of Ozonolysis.

(or)

b) Discuss the Hybridisation and structure of alkenes?

15. a) Discuss the kinetic molecular theory of gases.

(or)

b) How are real gases deviated from ideal behaviour?

Section C

(3x10=30) Answer any three questions

16. Write the theory behind redox and complexometric titrations.

17. Explain quantum numbers.

18. Discuss the characteristic properties of f-block elements.

19. Write notes on

(i) steric effect.

(ii) inductive effect

20. Discuss Maxwell's distribution of molecular velocities.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY-SECOND SEMESTER**Major Core Paper –
II Paper Code:17UCH0****2****Internal assessment Marks: 25****External Marks :75****GENERAL CHEMISTRY – II (75****Hours) UNIT – I CHEMICAL BOND**

1.1. Ionic bond-mode of formation – properties of ionic compounds – inert pair effect – Born-Haber cycle – polarisation of ions – factors affecting polarisation – importance of polarization of ions – Fajan's rules and applications.

1.2. Covalent Bond-mode of formation – properties of covalent compounds – Valence Bond theory – Postulates of Pauling-Slater's theory – Different types of overlapping. Molecular orbital theory – Postulates – Bonding and antibonding molecular orbitals – Tabulation of various M.Os formed from atomic orbitals – Energy level diagrams for M.Os – Bond order – Electronic configuration of Heteronuclear diatomic molecules – CO, NO and HF. A comparative study of V.B and M.O. Methods.

UNIT-II HYDRIDES AND CARBIDES

2.1. Hydrides – Classification – Types of Hydrides and periodic Table – Ionic Hydrides – LiH and NaH – Preparation, properties, uses and structure. Covalent Hydrides – silanes – General study – Chemistry of monosilanes and disilanes – Differences between silanes and alkanes. Metallic Hydrides – Preparation, properties, structure and uses (A brief study.). Complex Hydrides – NaBH_4 and LiAlH_4 – preparation, properties, uses and structure.

2.2. Carbides – Preparation, properties and technical applications.

UNIT-III REACTION MECHANISM I

3.1. Reaction intermediates : carbocation, carbanion, free radicals – formation and stability.

3.2. Aliphatic nucleophilic substitution – SN_1 , SN_2 and SN_i reactions – mechanism and stereochemistry. Relative reactivity of ethyl, isopropyl, tertiary butyl, vinyl and benzyl halides – competition between substitution and elimination.

3.3. Elimination reactions – mechanisms of E_1 and E_2 reactions – Hofmann and Saytzeff rule.

3.4. Dienes – isolated and conjugated dienes – 1,2 and 1,4-addition.

UNIT-IV CYCLOALKANES AND AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS

- 4.1. Cycloalkanes-methods of formation-Wurtz reaction, Dieckmann ring closure and Baeyer's strain theory and its limitations.
- 4.2. Aromatic hydrocarbons and aromaticity-resonance in benzene-delocalised cloud in benzene-aromaticity-Huckel's $(4n+2)$ rule and its simple applications.
- 4.3. Electrophilic substitution reactions in aromatic compounds-general mechanism—Nitration, Halogenation, Sulphonation, Friedel-Crafts acylation and alkylation. Orientation and reactivity in monosubstituted benzene - nuclear and side chain halogenation.
- 4.4. Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons-naphthalene, anthracene-isolation, synthesis, properties and uses.

UNIT-V THE LIQUID STATE AND LIQUID CRYSTALS

5.1. The liquid state:

Structure of liquids-Vapour pressure-Trouton's rule-surface tension-surface energy-some effects of surface tension-viscosity-effect of temperature on viscosity (Experimental determination of surface tension and viscosity not necessary)-Refractive index-specific refraction-molar refraction. Physical properties and chemical constitution-Molar volume and chemical constitution-Parachor and chemical constitution. Viscosity and chemical constitution-Molar refraction and chemical constitution.

5.2. Liquid crystals—(Thermotropic state)-Thermography-classification of Thermotropic liquid crystals- Smectic liquid crystals-Nematic liquid crystals-Cholesteric liquid Crystals.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University
Salem SEMESTER-II
B.Sc. Chemistry – Major core paper –
II General Chemistry – II Code : 17UCHO2

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

Section A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all
questions

1. State Fajan's rule.
2. What is inert pair effect?
3. Why are silanes more unstable compared to alkanes?
4. Write the structure of NaH.
5. What are free radicals? Give one example.
6. State Hofmann's rule. Give an example.
7. What is Huckles rule?
8. What is Wurtz's reaction?
9. What is parachor?
10. What is cholesteric liquid crystal?

Section B (5 x 5 = 25)
Answer all questions

11. a) What are the postulates of Pauling-Slater's theory?
 (or)
 b) Discuss about Born-Haber cycle.
12. a) Write a note on metallic hydrides.
 (or)
 b) How is LiAlH_4 prepared? Explain its structure.
13. a) How are substitution and elimination reactions compete with each other? (or)
 b) Write the mechanism of E_1 and E_2 reactions with an example.

14. a) Explain mechanism of Dieckmann ring closure .

(or)

b) Discuss the orientation of mono substituted benzene.

15. a) Write a short note on vapour pressure.

(or)

b) Write a short note on molar volume and chemical constitution.

Section C

(3x10=30) Answer any three questions

16. a) Explain the molecular orbital picture of NO.

b) What are different types of overlapping?

17. Write a note on preparation, properties and applications of carbides.

18. Explain SN_1 and SN_2 mechanisms and its stereochemistry.

19. a) Write the chemical properties of anthracene.

b) Discuss the mechanism of nitration.

20. Write a brief account on liquid crystals.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY-SECOND SEMESTER**SkillBased ElectiveCourse –****IPaperCode:17UCHS01****InternalassessmentMarks: 25****ExternalMarks :75****FOOD AND NUTRITION(30****Hours)UNIT-I FOOD SOURCES**

1.1. Sourcesof foods, types,constituentsof foods-carbohydrate,protein,fats.Oils, colours,flavoursandnaturaltoxicants.

UNIT-IINUTRITION

2.1.Definitionofnutrition,nutrients,functions.Nutritionalstatus–

Definition,signsofgoodandpoornutritional status .

2.2.Mal nutrition-

Definition,forms,causesandremedy.2.3.Health–

Definition, guidelines forgoodhealth.

UNIT-IIIFOODPOISONINGAND ADULTERATION

3.1. Foodpoisoning- Sources, causes andremedy.

3.2 Causesandremediesforacidity,gastritis,indigestionandconstipation

3.3. Foodadulteration- Typesofadulterants- intentional and incidental,effects and detection.

UNIT-IVFOODPRESERVATIONAND PROCESSING

4.1. Foodspoilage, causes of foodspoilage,typesof Foodspoilage

4.2. Foodpreservation-preservationandprocessing byheating - sterilization,pasteurization.

UNIT-VVITAMINS AND MINERALS

5.1. Sources,requirement and deficiencydiseasesofA,C, K, E₁andB₁,B₂.

5.2. Mineralements in food-source,function, deficiency diseasesanddailyrequirements ofNa, K,Mg,Fe, S and P

REFERENCEBOOKS:

1. Seema Yadav : —Food Chemistry,Anmol publishing(P)Ltd,New Delhi
2. CarH.Synder : — TheExtraordinaryChemistryfor ordinarything, JohnWiley&sons inc., NewYork,1992.
3. B.Sivasankar — Food Processing andPreservation– PHILearning(P)Ltd,NewDelhi– 11001.
4. B.Srilakshmi- Nutrition science. Thirdedition,New ageInternational (P)Ltd.NewDelhi, Chennai.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER**Periyar University****Salem SEMESTER-II****B.Sc. Chemistry – Skill Based Elective Course– I****FOOD and NUTRITION- Code: 17UCHS01**

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all questions**

1. Name the constituents present in the food?
2. What are carbohydrates?
3. Define nutrients?
4. What is malnutrition?
5. How is acidity caused?
6. Name any two food adulterants.
7. Why do we preserve food?
8. What is pasteurisation?
9. Mention any two sources of vitamin A.
10. What are diseases caused by sodium deficiency?

**Section B (5 x 5 =
25) Answer all questions**

11. a) Write a note on types of food. **ns**
(or)
b) Write an account of oils and fats.
12. a) What are the signs of good nutritional status?
(or)
b) List functions of nutrients.
13. a) Discuss bacterial food poisoning.
(or)
b) Describe types of food adulteration.

14. a) What are the causes of food spoilage.
(or)
b) Write an account of types of food spoilage.
15. a) What are the deficiency diseases caused by Vitamin C?
(or)
b) What is the source, function and deficiency effect of S?

Section C (3 x 10 = 30)

Answer any three questions

16. Write notes on (i) flavours and (ii) natural toxicants.
17. List out guidelines for good health.
18. Write an account of effects and detection of food adulterants.
19. Write a brief account of food preservation.
20. Write a note on sources, biological functions and deficiency diseases of Vitamin B₂ and Iron.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY-THIRD SEMESTER
Major Core Paper –
III Paper Code: 17UCH
03

Internal assessment Marks: 25

External Marks :75

GENERAL CHEMISTRY– III (75 Hours)

UNIT-I Transition Elements and qualitative analysis

- 1.1 Transition Elements – position in the Periodic Table – General characteristics of d-block elements – an objective study of the properties expected.
- 1.2. Occurrence, extraction, properties and uses of Titanium, Zirconium, Molybdenum. Chemistry of Titanium dioxide, Titanium tetrachloride, Vanadium pentoxide, Ammonium Vanadate, Zirconium dioxide, Zirconium halides, Ammonium molybdate and Molybdenum blue.
- 1.3 Principles of Qualitative analysis – Basic principles of inorganic semi-microanalysis. Principles involved in Na_2CO_3 extract preparation, Common ion effect, Solubility product and their applications in Qualitative analysis. Separation of cations into Groups.

UNIT-II Reaction Mechanism II

- 2.1. Mechanism of – Kolbe's reaction, Reimer-Tiemann reaction, Gattermann, Lederer-Manasse and Houben-Hoesch reactions.
- 2.2. Addition to Carbon – hetero multiple bond – Addition of HCN, NH_2OH , 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine, semicarbazide & Grignard reagent .
- 2.3. Mechanisms of Mannich, Stobbe, Darzen, Wittig and Reformatsky reactions.
- 2.4. Mechanism of reduction of carbonyl group by NaBH_4 , LiAlH_4 – Wolf-Kishner, Clemmensen and MPV reductions.

UNIT III Carboxylic acids and Esters

- 3.1. Unsaturated acids – preparation and properties of acrylic, crotonic, oleic and cinnamic acids.
- 3.2. Hydroxy acids – classification – preparation and reactions of Glycolic acid, Malic acid and Citric acid – Action of heat on α , β and δ acids.
- 3.3. Dicarboxylic acids – preparation and properties of oxalic, malonic, succinic, glutaric and adipic acids.
- 3.4. Mechanism of conversion of acids into acid derivatives – esterification including transesterification. Hydrolysis of esters.
- 3.5. Tautomerism – definition – keto-enol and amido-imido tautomerisms.

UNIT IV Solid State

4.1. The Solid State-Difference between crystalline and amorphous solids-isotropy and anisotropy-interfacial angles-symmetry in crystal systems-elements of symmetry-space lattice and unit cell-Bravais lattices-Law of fractional indices-Miller indices-X-ray diffraction-Bragg's equation-Experimental methods structures of NaCl, CsCl and ZnS.

4.2. Band theory and defects.

UNIT V Thermodynamics and Thermochemistry

The first law of thermodynamics and thermochemistry

5.1. Terminology of Thermodynamics-Thermodynamic equilibrium-Nature of work and heat-Law of conservation of energy-first law of thermodynamics-Internal energy-Enthalpy of a system-Heat capacity of a system-Expansion of an ideal gas-work done in reversible isothermal expansion-work done in reversible isothermal compression-work done in reversible adiabatic expansion-Joule-Thomson effect, Joule-Thomson coefficient-Inversion temperature-zeroth law of thermodynamics-Absolute temperature scale -Kirchoff's equation.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University
Salem SEMESTER-III
B.Sc. Chemistry – Major core paper – III

General Chemistry – III -Code:17UCH03

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all questions**

1. Why most of the transition metals are coloured? 2. What is common ion effect?
3. What is Grignard reagent? Write any one of its applications.
4. Explain reduction of carbonyl group by NaBH_4
5. Write a method of preparation of malonic acid.
6. What is transesterification?
7. Define space lattice and interfacial angle.
8. What are isotropy and anisotropy?
9. Give the statement of Zeroth law of Thermodynamics.
10. What are isothermal and adiabatic processes?

**Section B (5 x 5 =
25) Answer all questions**

11. a) Write a note on solubility product and its applications.
(or)
b) How is Titanium extracted from its ore?
12. a) Explain the mechanism of Reimer–Tiemann reaction.
(or)
b) Give the mechanism of Stobbe reaction.
13. a) Write a method of preparation of cinnamic acid and discuss its chemical properties. (or)
b) Explain the amido-imido tautomerism.

14. a) Differentiate crystalline and amorphous solids.

(or)

b) Derive Bragg's equation. What are its applications?

15. a) Derive an expression for work done during isothermal expansion of an ideal gas. (or)

b) Explain absolute scale temperature.

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. Explain the extraction, properties and uses of Molybdenum.

17. Explain the addition reactions of the following in Aldehydes and Ketones

a) HCN

b) $\text{NH}_2\text{CONHNH}_2$

c) NH_2OH

d) Grignard reagent

18. a) Give the mechanism of ester hydrolysis.

b) Explain the action of heat on hydroxy acids.

19. Explain band theory of solids.

20. a) Derive Kirchhoff's equation.

b) Explain Joule-Thomson effect.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY
THIRD and
FOURTH SEMESTER SKILL BASED
ELECTIVE COURSE- II
Paper Code: 17UCHS02

Internal assessment Marks: 25

External Marks

: 75 POLYMER CHEMISTRY (30 Hours)

(Note: The paper will be taught in third and fourth semesters, but the examination will be at the end of fourth semester)

UNIT-I

- 1.1. Basic concepts: Monomer, polymerization, degree of polymerization, repeat units. Classification of Polymers- addition and condensation polymers, natural and synthetic, based on structure, inorganic and organic, thermoplastic and thermosetting resin.
- 1.2. General methods of preparation of polymers. Polymerization through functional groups, multiple bonds and ring opening and Coordination polymerization.

UNIT-II

- 2.1. Structure of polymers- linear, branched and crosslinked. Homo & hetero copolymers. Block copolymers & graft copolymers. Stereochemistry of polymers- Isotactic, Syndiotactic and Atactic
- 2.2. Properties of polymers: The crystalline melting point. The glassy state and glass transition temperature

UNIT-III

- 3.1. Molecular weight of polymers
 Number average molecular weight
 and weight average molecular weight. Determination of molecular weight by Viscosity and Osmometry methods.
- 3.2. Polymer processing- calendaring, Die casting, blow moulding, and Wet spinning.

UNIT-IV

4.1. Preparation, properties and uses of Poly olefins-polythene, PTFE, Freons, PVC, polypropylene and polystyrene.

4.2. Natural and synthetic rubbers-Constitution of natural rubber. Butyl, Buna-N, Neoprene, Thiocol, Polyurethane and silicone rubbers.

UNIT-V

5.1. Plastics and Resins Definitions. Thermoplastic and thermosetting resins. Constituents of plastic-fillers, dyes, pigments, plasticizers, Lubricants and catalysts. Uses of thermoplastic resins and thermosetting resins.

REFERENCES:

1. V.R.Gowrikar, N.V.Viswanathan: Polymer Science- Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi. 1986.
2. R.B.Seymour, Introduction to Polymer Chemistry, MC Craw Hill, New York 1971.
3. S.S.Dara, A Text Book in Engineering Chemistry, S.Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi. Third Edition, 1992.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University
Salem SEMESTER-IV
B.Sc. Chemistry – Skill Based Elective Course – II

Polymer Chemistry-Code:17UCHS02

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all questions**

1. Define polymerization.
2. Write any two differences between addition and condensation polymerisation.
3. What are homo and hetero polymers?
4. Define glass transition temperature.
5. Define weight average molecular weight.
6. What is wet spinning?
7. How are freons prepared?
8. What are uses of thiocol?
9. Define lubricants. What are its functions?
10. What are pigments? Mention its uses.

Section B (5 x 5 = 25)

Answer all questions

11. a) Write a note on ring opening polymerization.
(or)
b) Explain co-ordination polymerization.
12. a) Classify the polymer on the basis of their stereochemistry.
(or)
b) Explain how the crystallinity affects the properties of a polymer.
13. a) Discuss blow moulding process.
(or)
b) How is molecular weight of a polymer determined by osmometry method?

14. a) Write the preparation, properties (any two) and uses of polypropylene. (or)
b) Write note on silicon rubbers.
15. a) Differentiate thermosetting and thermoplastic resins.
(or)
b) Write a short note on plasticizers.

**Section- C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. Write a note on classification of polymers.
17. Explain the structure of polymers.
18. a) How is molecular weight of a polymer determined by viscosity method?
b) Describe die casting process.
19. a) Write the preparation, properties and uses of polyethylene.
b) Write note on Buna-N rubber.
20. Write note on the following
- i) Fillers
 - ii) catalysts.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY- FOURTHSEMESTER

**Major Core Paper –
IV Paper Code:17UCH04**

Internal assessment Marks: 25

External Marks

:75 GENERAL CHEMISTRY – IV (75 Hours)

UNIT-I Nuclear Chemistry

- 1.1. Nuclear stability-n/p ratio-nuclear forces-Exchange theory and nuclear fluid theory. 1.2. Natural radioactivity-modes of decay-Geiger Nuttal rule. Units of radioactivity- Kinetics of radioactive disintegration-Half life and average life-Radioactive equilibrium-Numerical problems.
- 1.3. Mass defect and binding energy-Artificial transmutation and artificial radioactivity.
- 1.4. Application of radioactive isotopes-C-14 dating, rock dating-Numerical problems-isotopes as tracers-study of reaction mechanism (e.g. ester hydrolysis), radiodiagnosis and radiotherapy.
- 1.5. Nuclear reactors-types- common features like fuels, moderators, coolant control materials, reactor shielding- uses- Nuclear reactors in India.

UNIT II - Heterocyclic Compounds

- 2.1. Molecular orbital picture and aromatic characteristics of pyrrole, furan, thiophene and pyridine.
- 2.2. Preparation, properties and uses of furan, pyrrole & thiophene.
- 2.3. Synthesis and reactions of pyridine. Comparative study of basicity of pyrrole, pyridine with amines.
- 2.4. Condensed five and six membered heterocyclic compounds- preparation of indole, quinoline and isoquinoline- Fischer indole synthesis, Skraup synthesis and Bischer-Napieralski synthesis- Electrophilic substitution reactions.

UNIT III – Amines and their derivatives

- 3.1. Aliphatic amines-separation of amines by Hinsberg's & Hofmann methods- preparation and properties of dimethyl amine, trimethyl amine, (ethylenediamine and hexamethylene diamine).
- 3.2. Derivatives of aniline-acetanilide, N-methylaniline & N,N-dimethylaniline- preparation and properties.
- 3.3. Diazonium compounds-diazotisation mechanism-diazonium ion as a weak electrophile- preparation and synthetic uses of diazoacetic ester & diazomethane.

UNIT IV- Second law of thermodynamics-I

4.1. Limitations of the first law-need for second law-spontaneous processes-cyclic process-Carnot cycle –efficiency-Carnot theorem-Thermodynamic scale of temperature.

4.2. Concept of entropy-Entropy-as a state function-

Entropy change in isothermal expansion of an ideal gas-

entropy change in reversible and irreversible processes-Clausius inequality-

Entropy change accompanying change of phase—Entropy of mixture of ideal gases-entropy of mixing-physical significance of entropy.

UNIT V Second law of thermodynamics-II

5.1. Work and free energy functions-

Maxwell's relationships criteria for reversible and irreversible processes-Gibbs-Helmholtz equation-

Partial molar free energy.Clapeyron equation-Clapeyron- Clausius equation-Applications of Clapeyron-Clausius equation.

5.2. Third law of thermodynamics

Nernst heat theorem-statement of III law-

Evaluation of absolute entropy from heat capacity measurements-Test for the validity of the law.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University
Salem SEMESTER-IV
B.Sc. Chemistry — Major core paper –
IV General Chemistry-IV - Code: 17UCH04

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

Section A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all questions

1. What is Geiger – Nuttall rule? 2. What is mass defect?
3. Why Furan is least aromatic when compared to pyrrole and thiophene? 4. What is Chichibabin reaction?.
5. Write any two synthetic uses of diazoacetic ester. 6. How is hexamethylenediamine prepared?
7. Calculate the efficiency of a Carnot engine operating between the temperatures 100°C and 0°C?
8. What is the need for Second Law of Thermodynamics? 9. What are work and free energy functions? Give their relations? 10. What is partial molar free energy?

Section B (5 x 5 =
25) Answer all questions

11. a) Discuss the Nuclear force exchange theory?
 (or)
 b) Write a note on C-14 Dating.
12. a) Discuss the aromatic character
 of pyrrole. (or)
 b) How is isoquinoline synthesised? Write its electrophilic substitution reactions.
13. a) Write a method of preparation of N,N-
 dimethylaniline. How is it react with HONO and HCHO?
 (or)
 b) Explain the mechanism of diazotisation.

14. a) What are the limitations of the first law of thermodynamics?

(or)

b) Discuss the concept of entropy

15. a) Derive Gibbs-Helmholtz derivation.

(or)

b) Discuss the Nernst Heat theorem.

Section C
(3x10=30) Answer any three
questions

16. Write note on Nuclear reactor.

17. Give the electrophilic substitution reactions of

a) Furan

b) Pyridine

18. How are aliphatic amines separated by Hinsberg's and Hofmann methods? 19. Discuss Carnot cycle and derive an expression for the efficiency of a Carnot engine?

20. a) Derive Clapeyron-Clausius equation.

b) Test for validity of third law of thermodynamics.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY- FIFTH SEMESTER**Major Core Paper –
V Paper Code: 17UCH0****5****Internal assessment Marks: 25****External Marks****:75 INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (60 Hours)****UNIT-I Concept of acids, bases and Non aqueous solvents**

1.1. Acids and Bases: Arrhenius, Bronsted-

Lowry, the Lewis concepts of acids and bases. Relative strength of acids and bases.

1.2. Hard and Soft Acids and Bases—classification of acids and bases as hard and soft—examples-

Pearson's HSAB concept, acid-base strength and hardness and softness, Theoretical basis of hardness and softness, Applications of HSAB principle.

1.3. Non-aqueous solvents-

physical properties of a solvent, types of solvents and their general characteristics. Reactions in non-aqueous solvents with reference to liquid NH_3 and liquid SO_2 -Comparison.**UNIT II Chemistry of f-block elements**

2.1. Position in the Periodic Table-General characteristics of Lanthanides and Actinides-

Lanthanide contraction and its consequences.

2.2. Isolation of Lanthanides from Monazite including the Ion exchange resin method.

2.3. Actinides—occurrence and preparation.

2.4. Chemistry of Thorium and Uranium—Important compounds—preparation, properties and uses of Uranyl nitrate, Uranium hexafluoride, Thorium dioxide.

UNIT III Coordination Chemistry

3.1. Definition of the terms—Classification of ligands-

Nomenclature of mononuclear and polynuclear complexes—chelating ligands and chelates—Examples—chelate effect—explanation.

 γ . β . Werner's theory—conductivity and precipitation studies—Sidgwick's theory—Effective Atomic Number concept.

3.3. Isomerism in complexes—Structural Isomerism—types. Stereoisomerism-

Geometrical isomerism in 4 and 6 coordinated complexes. Optical isomerism in 4- and 6-coordinated complexes

UNIT-IV

4.1. Theories of bonding in complexes-Valence Bond Theory-Postulates- Hybridisation and geometries of complexes-Outer orbital and inner orbital octahedral complexes. Square planar and tetrahedral complexes-V.B.Theory and magnetic properties of complexes- limitations of V.B.Theory.

4.2. Crystal Field Theory-postulates-d-orbitals splitting in octahedral, tetrahedral and square planar complexes-strong and weak ligands- Spectrochemical series-High spin and low spin complexes- C.F.Theory and magnetic properties of complexes- Crystal Field Stabilisation Energy (CFSE) and its uses- Calculation of CFSE values of d^1 to d^{10} Octahedral and Tetrahedral complexes- C.F.theory and colour of complexes-limitations of C.F.theory-comparison between VBT and CFT.

UNIT-V Reaction Mechanism and Application of Complexes

5.1. Substitution reactions in square planar complexes-Trans Effect-Trans effect series- uses of Trans effect-Theories of Trans effect-polarisation theory and π -bonding theory.

5.2. Application of coordination compounds in Qualitative and Quantitative analysis-separation of Copper and Cadmium ions, Cobalt and Nickel ions-Identification of Cu, Fe, and Ni.

5.3 EDTA and its applications- estimation of metals, hardness of water and sequestration.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University
Salem SEMESTER-V
B.Sc. Chemistry — Major core paper – V

Inorganic Chemistry-Code:17UCH05

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

Section A (10 x 2 = 20)

Answer all questions

1. What is leveling effect?
2. What is protic and aprotic solvents?
3. Write electronic configuration of trivalent Lu and Gd.
4. Mention important ores of thorium.
5. Calculate EAN for $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_4$ and $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$.
6. Draw the possible isomers of the following complexes i) $\text{M}(\text{AB})_3$ ii) $\text{M}(\text{AA})_2\text{a}_2$
7. What is the hybridization involved and geometry of the following complexes? (i) $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$
(ii) $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$
8. What is High Spin complex?
9. What are the uses of trans effect?
10. What is meant by sequestration?

Section B (5 x 5 = 25)

Answer All Questions

11. a) Discuss Arrhenius concept of acids and bases.
(or)
b) Write chemical reactions in liquid ammonia.
12. a) Write a note on Lanthanide contraction and its consequences.
(or)
b) Explain isolation of lanthanides by Ion-exchange method.
13. a) Write postulates of Werner's Theory and give the structure of $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}_2$. (or)
b) Explain Chelate effect.

14. a) Explain why splitting of d-orbitals in tetrahedral is reversed that of octahedral. (or)
b) Compare VBT and CFT.
15. a) What are theories of Trans effect?
(or)
b) How do you estimate Hardness of water?

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. a) Explain Bronsted-Lowry theory.
b) Discuss HSAB concept.
17. Discuss extraction, properties and uses of Uranium.
18. Discuss Geometrical isomerism in 4 and 6 co-ordinated complex.
19. Give applications of VBT.
20. Explain quantitative applications of co-ordination complex.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY- FIFTH SEMESTER

**Major Core Paper–
VIPaper Code:17UCH
06**

Internal assessment Marks: 25**External Marks****:75 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (60 Hours)****UNIT I Optical isomerism**

- 1.1. Optical isomerism Definition, optical activity, Optical and Specific rotations- conditions for optical activity- asymmetric centre- Chirality- achiral molecules- meaning of (+) and (-) and D and L notations- Elements of symmetry.
- 1.2. Projection formulae- Fischer, and Newmann projection formulae- Notation of optical isomers- Cahn-Ingold-Prelog rules- R-S notations for optical isomers with one and two asymmetric Carbon atoms- erythro and threo representations.
- 1.3. Racemisation- methods of racemisation (by substitution and tautomerism)- Resolution- methods of resolution (mechanical, seeding, biochemical and conversion to diastereoisomers)- Asymmetric synthesis (partial and absolute synthesis) Walden inversion.
- 1.4. Optical activity of allenes, spiranes and biphenyls.

UNIT II Geometrical isomerism

- 2.1. Geometrical isomerism- Definition, cis-trans, syn-anti and E-Z notations- geometrical isomerism in maleic and fumaric acids and unsymmetrical ketoximes, Methods of distinguishing geometrical isomers using melting point, dipole moment, dehydration, cyclisation and heat of hydrogenation.
- 2.2. Conformational Analysis- introduction of terms- conformers- dihedral angle, torsional strain, conformational analysis of ethane, ethylene glycol, chloroethane and n-butane including energy diagrams- conformers of cyclohexane (chair, boat and skew boat forms)- axial and equatorial bonds- ring flipping showing axial-equatorial interconversions- conformers of mono and disubstituted cyclohexanes- 1:2 and 1:3 interactions- Conformation and stereochemistry of Cis and Trans decalins.

UNIT III Amino acids and proteins

- 3.1. Amino acids- classification- essential and non-essential amino acids- preparation of alpha amino acids- glycine, alanine and tryptophan- General properties of amino acids- Zwitterions, isoelectric point.

3.2. Peptides and proteins-synthesis of peptide-Bergmann method. Proteins-classification based on physical and chemical properties and on physiological functions-primary and secondary structure of proteins-helical and sheet structures (elementary treatment only)-Denaturation of proteins.

UNIT- IV Ureides and nucleic acids

4.1. Ureides-Definition, classification-pyrimidines-thymine, uracil (Fischer and Roeder synthesis) and cytosine (Wheeler-Johnson method)-purines-adenine and guanine-Fischer's synthesis (structural elucidation not necessary)

4.2. Nucleic acids-structures of ribose and 2-deoxyribose-DNA and RNA-their components-Biological functions of nucleic acids-Elementary ideas on replication and protein synthesis.

UNIT V Chemistry of natural products

5.1. Alkaloids-classification-isolation-general methods of determination of structure of alkaloids-synthesis and structural elucidation of piperine, atropine and nicotine.

5.2. Terpenes-classification-isolation-isoprene rule-synthesis and structural elucidation of citral, geraniol, alpha pinene.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER**Periyar University****Salem SEMESTER-V****B.Sc. Chemistry — Major core paper – VI****ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -Code:17UCH06**

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all questions**

1. What are optical isomers?
2. Assign R, S notation to the following compounds i) $\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCOOH}$ ii) $\text{CH}_3\text{CHBrC}_2\text{H}_5$
3. What is meant by 1,3 diaxial interaction?
4. Differentiate between configuration and conformation.
5. How will you prepare tryptophan?
6. What is a Zwitter ion?
7. Outline the preparation of adenine.
8. Write the structure of i) Cytosine ii) Guanine.
9. Define isoprene rule.
10. How will you identify $-\text{OCH}_3$ and $-\text{OCH}_2\text{O}$ groups in an alkaloid.

**Section B (5 x 5 =
25) Answer all questions**

11. a) Explain the necessary conditions for a molecule to be optically active. (or)
b) Describe the methods of resolution.
12. a) Discuss the cis-trans isomerism in maleic acid and fumaric acid.
(or)
b) Write the various conformers of ethylene glycol and chlorohydrins and explain their stability.
13. a) How glycine will react with i) CH_3I ii) LiAlH_4 .
(or)
b) Discuss the secondary structure of proteins.

14. a) What are nucleic acids? Write the names and the structure of their components. (or)
b) Discuss the structure of RNA.
15. a) Explain the structure of piperine.
(or)
b) Elucidate the structure of citral.

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. a) Differentiate between enantiomers and diastereoisomers
b) What is Walden inversion? Give an example
c) Illustrate asymmetric synthesis with a suitable example.
17. a) Explain the stability of conformers of cyclohexane
b) Mention the methods of distinguishing geometrical isomerism.
18. a) Discuss general properties of amino acids
b) Explain denaturation of proteins.
19. a) Explain the structure of DNA.
b) Write a note on replication.
20. Write the synthesis of α -pinene.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY- FIFTH SEMESTER

**Major Core Paper –
VII Paper Code: 17UCH0**

7

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY (60 Hours)**Internal assessment Marks: 25****External Marks****:75 UNIT-I Chemical Equilibrium**

- 1.1. Thermodynamic derivation of equilibrium constants - K_p , K_c and K_x - Relations between K_p , K_c and K_x - Standard free energy change - Derivation of van't Hoff reaction isotherm De-Donder's treatment of chemical equilibria - concept of chemical affinity (no derivation) - Temperature dependence of equilibrium constant - van't Hoff isochore - Pressure dependence of equilibrium constant.
- 1.2. Adsorption - Physical and chemical adsorption - Types of adsorption isotherms - Freundlich adsorption isotherm - Derivation of Langmuir adsorption isotherm (BET isotherm (postulates only) BET equation (statement)).

UNIT-II Chemical Kinetics-I

- 2.1. Derivation of rate constant of a second order reaction - when the reactants are taken at different initial concentrations - when the reactants are taken at the same initial concentrations - Determination of the rate constant of a first order reaction - Derivation of rate constant of a third order reaction - when the reactants are taken at the same initial concentrations. Derivation of half-life periods for second and third order reactions having equal initial concentration of reactants.
- 2.2. Methods of determining the order of a reaction - Experimental methods in the study of kinetics - volumetry, manometry, polarimetry and colorimetry.
- 2.3. Effect of temperature on reaction rates - Derivation of Arrhenius equation - concept of activation energy - determination of Arrhenius frequency factor and energy of activation.

UNIT-III Chemical Kinetics-II

- 3.1. Collision theory of reaction rates - Derivation of rate constant of a bimolecular reaction from collision theory - Failures of CT.
- 3.2. Lindemann theory of Unimolecular reactions.
- 3.3. Theory of Absolute Reaction Rates - Thermodynamic derivation of rate constant for a bimolecular reaction based on ARRT - comparison between ARRT and CT. Significance of free energy of activation and entropy of activation.

UNIT-IV Electrochemistry– I

- 4.1. Metallic and electrolytic conductance–Definitions of specific, equivalent and molar conductances– Relations between them– measurement of conductance and cell constant.
- 4.2. Variation of conductance with dilution–Qualitative explanation–Strong and weak electrolytes.
- 4.3. Migration of ions–transport number–determination by Hittorf and moving boundary methods– Kohlrausch’s law–applications–calculation of equivalent conductance for weak electrolytes and determination of transport number.
- 4.4. Ionic mobilities and Ionic conductances. Diffusion and ionic mobility- molar ionic conductance and viscosity- Walden rule.
- 4.5. Applications of conductance measurements–Degree of dissociation of weak electrolytes– Determination of ionic product of water–Determination of solubility of sparingly soluble salts– conductometric titrations.

UNIT– V Theory of strong electrolytes

- 5.1. Debye–Huckel–Onsager theory–verification of Onsager equation–Wein and Debye–Falkenhagen effect.
- 5.2. Activity and activity co-efficients of strong electrolytes– ionic strength.
- 5.3. Ostwald dilution law–determination of dissociation constants–Ionic product of water– pH value.
- 5.4. Buffer solution–Henderson’s equations–uses of Buffers including living systems–common ion effect– solubility product principle– relation to solubility–Applications in qualitative and quantitative analysis.
- 5.5. Hydrolysis of salts–expression for hydrolysis constant– Degree of hydrolysis and pH of salt solutions for different types of salts–Determination of Degree of hydrolysis– conductance and distribution methods.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University
Salem SEMESTER-V
B.Sc. Chemistry — Major core paper – VII

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY -Code:17UCH07

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all questions**

1. When K_p becomes equal to K_x ?
2. Explain the term adsorption.
3. What is order of reaction.
4. Define activation energy. What happened when E_a becomes zero?
5. What is entropy of activation?
6. Give the failure of collision theory.
7. What are strong electrolytes? Give examples.
8. What is Walden's rule for mobility of ions?
9. Calculate ionic strength of solution containing 0.1 Molal NaCl and 0.01 Molal CaCl_2 assuming complete ionization.
10. State principle of solubility product.

**Section B (5 x 5 =
25) Answer all questions**

11. a) Explain De-Donder's treatment of chemical equilibria.
(or)
b) Explain Freundlich adsorption isotherm.
12. a) Derive the equation for half-life period of a second order reaction.
(or)
b) How will you experimentally determine the rate constants for acid hydrolysis of sucrose.
13. a) Discuss the Lindeman theory of unimolecular reactions.
(or)
b) Compare Arrhenius and Collision theory.

14. a) Define

- i) Specific conductance
- ii) Equivalent conductance
- iii) Molar conductance

(or)

b) How will you measure equivalent conductance of a solution.

15. a) Explain

- i) Weineffect
- ii) Debye-Falkenhagen effect.

(or)

b) State and explain Oswald's dilution law.

Section C (3 x 10 =

30) Answer any three

questions

16. a) Derive an equation for Langmuir adsorption isotherm.

b) Derive the relation between K_p , K_c and K_x .

17. Derive rate constant of a second order reaction of reactants at different initial concentration.

18. Derive the rate constant of a bimolecular reaction from collision theory.

19. Describe the determination of transport number of Hittorf's method.

20. a) Derive Henderson's equation.

b) Calculate the pH of buffer solution containing 0.2 Moles NH_4OH and 0.5 Moles NH_4Cl per litre. Dissociation constant of NH_4OH is 1.81×10^{-5} .

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY- FIFTH SEMESTER**Elective Paper –****IPaperCode:17UCHE01****Internal assessment Marks: 25****External Marks :75****ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY – I (75 Hours)****UNIT – I**

- 1.1. Data analysis-Idea of significant figures-its importance-Accuracy-Method of expressing accuracy-Error analysis-Types of Errors-Minimizing Errors,Precision-Method of expressing precision- Mean, Median, Mean deviation, Standard deviation and Confidence limits
- 1.2. Separation techniques-Precipitation,Solvent extraction,Extraction by chemically active solvents, Continuous extraction- Soxhlet extraction.
- 1.3. Purification techniques-Purification of solids-Crystallisation,Fractional crystallization and Sublimation.Purification of liquids-Distillation,Fractional Distillation,Vacuum distillation and Steam distillation.

UNIT– II Gravimetric Analysis

- 2.1 Principle-Theories of precipitation-Solubility product and precipitation-Factors affecting solubility.Conditions of precipitation–Co-precipitation & Post precipitation,Reduction of errors.precipitation from homogeneous solution-Washing and Drying of precipitate.
- 2.2 Choice of the precipitant-Specific and Selective precipitants-Anthranilic acid,Cupferon,Dimethylglyoxime,Ethylenediamine,8-hydroxyquinoline,Salicylaldehyde-Use of Masking agent.
- 2.3 Crucibles-Types,Care and uses.Calculation in gravimetric analysis-Use of Gravimetric factor.

UNIT– III U.V-Visible Spectroscopy

- 3.1.Definition of spectrum–Types-absorption and emission spectra.Electromagnetic radiation,quantization of different types of energies in molecules(translational,rotational and electronic)Born Oppenheimer approximation.
- 3.2. U.V-VISIBLE Spectroscopy-Types of electronic transitions.Beer's-Lambert's law-O.D.,chromophore,auxochrome,bathochromic and hypsochromic shifts-Instrumentation,Applications.

UNIT-IV I.R.Spectroscopy

4.1.I.R.Spectroscopy-Principles-modesofvibrationofdiatomic, triatomiclinear(CO_2)andnon-linear triatomicmolecules(H_2O)-stretchingandbendingvibrations-selectionrules.Expressionforvibrationalfrequency(derivationnotneeded)-instrumentation-samplingtechniques-Applications.

UNIT-V Raman spectroscopy

5.1. Ramanspectroscopy-condition-RayleighandRamanscattering, stokesandantistokeslines-Instrumentation.DifferencesbetweenRamanandI.R.Spectroscopy.Mutualexclusionprinciple(CO_2 and N_2O)

5.2. SEM, TEM Studies-Elementaryidea andapplications.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University
Salem SEMESTER-V
B.Sc. Chemistry — Elective paper – I

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY I - Code: 17UCHE01

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all questions**

1. Define accuracy and precision.
2. What is sublimation? Give example.
3. Define gravimetric factor. Give example.
4. Define Solubility product.
5. Define blue and red shift.
6. What is Beer-Lambert's law.
7. Draw the vibration modes of H₂O molecule.
8. Write the selection rule for IR spectroscopy.
9. What is Rayleigh Scattering?
10. Define the term SEM. Give any one of its uses.

**Section B (5 x 5 =
25) Answer All Questions**

11. a) What is determinate and indeterminate errors? Explain with examples.
(or)
b) Write a note on mean, median, mean deviation, standard deviation and confidence limit.
12. a) Write the applications of solubility product principle in gravimetric analysis.
(or)
b) Explain with examples specific and selective precipitants.
13. a) Explain any two applications of UV visible spectroscopy. (or)
b) Write a note on Born-Oppenheimer approximation.

14. a) Explain various types of vibrations.

(or)

b) Explain how hydrogen bond is detected by IR spectroscopy.

15. a) What are differences between IR and Raman spectra.

(or)

b) Explain the principle of TEM and its applications.

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. a) Explain the methods used for minimization of errors.

b) How is Soxhlet extraction method used for the separation of solids.

17. a) Write a note on precipitation from homogeneous solution.

b) Explain co-precipitation and post precipitation with examples.

18. a) Explain various types of electronic transitions.

b) Explain the terms chromophores and auxochromes.

19. Explain the instrumentation of IR spectrometer.

20. Write a note on

i) Mutual exclusion principle

ii) Stokes and anti-Stokes lines.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY- FIFTH SEMESTER

Skill Based Elective Course –

III Paper Code: 17UCHS03

Internal assessment Marks: 25

External Marks

:75 AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY (30 Hours)

UNIT – I FERTILIZERS

Effect of Nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus on plant growth – commercial method of preparation of urea, triple superphosphate. Complex fertilizers and mixed fertilizers – their manufacture and composition. Secondary nutrients – micronutrients – their function in plants.

UNIT – II MANURES

Bulky organic manures – Farmyard manure – handling and storage – oilcakes – blood meal – fish manures.

UNIT – III PESTICIDES AND INSECTIDES

Pesticides – classification of Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides as organic and inorganic – general methods of application and toxicity. Safety measures when using pesticides.

Insecticides: Plant products – Nicotine, pyrethrin – Inorganic pesticides – borates. Organic pesticides – D.D.T. and BHC.

UNIT – IV FUNGICIDES AND HERBICIDES

Fungicide : Sulphur compounds, Copper compounds, Bordeaux mixture.

Herbicides: Acaricides – Rodenticides. Attractants – Repellants. Preservation of seeds.

UNIT – V SOILS

Classification and properties of soils – soil water, soil temperature, soil minerals, soil acidity and soil testing.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER**Periyar University****Salem SEMESTER-V****B.Sc. Chemistry — Skill Based Elective Course– III****AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY -Code:17UCHS03**

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

Section A (10 x 2 = 20)**Answer all questions**

1. Define fertilizer. Give one example.
2. What are complex fertilizers.
3. What are manures?
4. What is the use of oilcakes?
5. How are borates used as an insecticide?
6. Define toxicity.
7. What are attractants?
8. Name two rodenticides.
9. Give any two properties of soil.
10. What are the minerals present in the soil?

Section B (5 x 5 =**25) Answer all questions**

11. a) Discuss the role of phosphorus in plant growth.
(or)
b) How is urea prepared?
12. a) What are the differences between fertilizers and manures.
(or)
b) Write a note on farmyard manure.
13. a) What are the safety measures while using pesticides?
(or)
b) How is DDT prepared? How is it useful?

14. a) Discuss sulphur compounds used as a fungicide.

(or)

b) How is Bordeaux mixture prepared? What are its uses?

15. a) Write a note on soil water.

(or)

b) How is soil acidity tested?

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. Discuss the role of micronutrients in plant

growth. 17. Write notes on handling and storage

of manures. 18. Discuss the classification of pesticides.

19. a) Discuss the methods to preserve seeds.

b) What are repellants? What are its

uses? 20. Discuss classification and properties of
soils.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY- FIFTH SEMESTER

Skill Based Elective Course –

IV Paper Code: 17UCHS04

Internal assessment Marks: 25

External Marks

: 75 DYE STUFFS AND TREATMENT OF EFFLUENTS (30 Hours)

UNIT-I

1.1 Introduction, Definition-Dye, colour, chromophore, auxochrome, bathochromic effect and hypsochromic effect

1.2 Classification- acid, base, azo, vat and reactive dyes.

UNIT-II

2.1. Various methods of dyeing-Direct, vat, mordant and

disperse. 2.2. Anthraquinone and Mordant Dyes- synthesis and applications of Alizarin.

UNIT III

3.1. Diphenylmethane Dyes- synthesis and application of Auramine-

3.2. Triphenylmethane Dyes- Malachite Green, Crystal Violet, Pararosaniline- Preparation and applications.

3.3. Indigo Dyes- Preparation and application of Indigo. Derivatives of Indigo- Synthesis and uses of Indigo sol and tetrabromoindigo-(Cibablue)

UNIT-IV

4.1. Phthalein Dyes- Phenolphthalein-

Preparation and applications 4.2. Xanthine Dyes- Rhodamine B, Fluorescein-

Preparation and applications. 4.3. Acridine dyes- synthesis and application of Acridine orange NO

4.4. Reactive dyes- synthesis and applications of Procion Blue HB.

UNIT-V

5.1. Textile Effluent-

Characteristics, effect of untreated effluent, degradability of wastes. Effluent treatment plants- Aerated lagoon, photo oxidation process.

References:

1. B. K. Sharma, Industrial Chemistry, Goel

Publishing Co, 1997. R. Chatwal, Synthetic Dyes-Himalayan

Publishing House, 1995. R. S. Prayag, Dyeing of wool, Silk and man made fibres.

4. V. A. Shenai, Chemistry of Dyes and Principles of Dyeing.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER**Periyar University****Salem SEMESTER-V****B.Sc. Chemistry — Skill Based Elective Course—****IV Code: 17UCHS04****Dyestuffs and treatment of Effluents**

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

Section A (10 x 2 =**20) Answer all questions**

1. What are dyes?
2. Define auxochrome. Give example.
3. What are anthraquinone dyes?
4. What is disperse dyeing?
5. How is crystal violet prepared?
6. What are indigo dyes?
7. Define phthalin dye.
8. What are reactive dyes?
9. What are degradable wastes?
10. What is photo oxidation process?

Section B (5 x 5 =**25) Answer all questions**

11. a) Discuss bathochromic and hypsochromic effects?
(or)
b) What are special characters of a good dye?
12. a) Give the preparation and application of Alizarin.
(or)
b) Discuss vat dyeing?
13. a) Give the preparation and uses of Indigo.
(or)
b) How is Auramine prepared? Mention its uses?

14. a) How is acridine orange prepared? Mention its uses?

(or)

b) Write the preparation and uses of phenolphthalein.

15. a) Give the characteristics of textile

effluent. (or)

b) What are the effects of untreated effluent?

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three**

16. Discuss classification of dyes? **questions**

17. Write a note on various methods of dyeing?

18. Give the preparation and uses of Pararosaniline and

tetrabromoindigo? 19. Give the preparation and uses of

Fluorescein & Procion Blue HB.

20. Explain the various processes of treatment of textile effluents.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY - SIXTH SEMESTER**Core Chemistry Major Paper –****VIII Paper Code: 17UCH08****Internal assessment Marks: 25****External Marks****:75 INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (60 Hours)****UNIT-I Bioinorganic Chemistry**

1.1. Essential and trace elements in Biological processes-

Biological role of Haemoglobin and Chlorophyll (elementary idea of structure and function)

1.2. Metal carbonyls- Bonding in carbonyls- Mono and binuclear Carbonyls of Ni, Fe, Cr, Co and Mn- Hybridisation and structure. Preparation, properties and uses.

1.3. Silicates- classification and structure- examples. Composition, properties and uses of asbestos, talc, mica, and zeolite.

UNIT II Organometallic compounds2.1. Definition- classification- ionic, σ -bonded and π -bonded organometallic compounds- examples- nature of carbon-metal bond.

2.2. General methods of preparation. General properties of organometallic compounds- physical and chemical characteristics.

2.3. Organometallic compounds of Lithium & Boron- preparation, properties, structure and uses.

2.4. Olefin complexes- Zeise's salt - synthesis and structure

2.5. Cyclopentadienyl complexes- Ferrocene- preparation, properties, structure and uses.

2.6. Uses of organometallic compounds.

UNIT-III Nano Science

3.1. Introduction- Definition- types- quantum dots, Nanorods, Fullerenes and Carbon nanotubes- nanowires and crystals, nanocomposites and clusters- properties of nanomaterials- Plasmon resonance.

- 3.2. Preparation of Nanostructured materials - Bottom up and Top down Approaches - Methods of preparation of nanomaterial - Plasma arcing, Chemical vapour deposition, Electrodeposition, Sol-gel synthesis, Ball-milling, Chemical reduction.
- 3.3. Application of nanomaterials - Use of natural nanoparticles (elementary treatment only) - Catalysis, Environmental and Biomedical (Drug delivery) applications.

UNIT IV - Some Special compounds

- 4.1. Classification and structure of carboranes.
- 4.2. Boron Nitride - Borazole - metal Borides (elementary idea)
- 4.3. Interhalogen Compounds - Naming of the compounds - Types. Preparation, properties, structure and uses of ICl , BrF_3 , IF_5 , IF_7 . Basic properties of Iodine.
- 4.4. Pseudohalogens - Definition, similarities and dissimilarities between halogen and pseudohalogen, cyanogens, thiocyanogen - Preparation, properties and uses.

UNIT V

- 5.1. Symmetry Elements and Symmetry operations - point groups - point groups of simple molecules like H_2 , HCl , CO_2 , H_2O & NH_3 .
- 5.2. Magnetic properties of molecules: Magnetic susceptibility. Types of magnetic behaviour - diamagnetism and paramagnetism, Temperature and magnetic behaviour, Ferromagnetism and antiferromagnetism - Temperature independent paramagnetism - determination of magnetic moment using Guoy Balance - Applications of magnetic measurements.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University
Salem SEMESTER-VI
B.Sc. Chemistry — Major core paper –
VIII INORGANIC CHEMISTRY -
Code: 17UCH08

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

Section A (10 x 2 = 20)

Answer all questions

1. Write the structure and functions of Haemoglobin.
2. Give the composition and uses of Mica.
3. How do you prepare t-butyl Lithium.
4. List any two uses of organometallic compounds.
5. Define nanocomposites.
6. What are quantum dots?
7. Define pseudohalogen? Give two examples.
8. What are carboranes?
9. Write point group of NH_3 and CO_2 .
10. Define magnetic susceptibility.

Section B (5 x 5 =

25) Answer all questions

11. a) Write the preparation, structure and properties (any two) of $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_9$. (or)
 b) Explain the bonding in Metallic carbonyls.
12. a) Describe synthesis and structure of Zeise's salt.
 (or)
 b) What are organometallic compounds? How are they classified?
13. a) Give an account of fullerenes and carbon nano tubes.
 (or)
 b) Discuss any four applications of nano materials.

14. a) Write a note on boron nitrides.

(or)

b) Write the basic property of Iodine.

15. a) Distinguish between ferromagnetism and antiferromagnetism.

(or)

b) What are symmetry elements and symmetry operations.

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30 Marks) Answer any three
questions**

16. How are silicates classified? Give structure for each type.

17. Write the preparation, properties and structure of ferrocene.

18. Write various methods of preparation of nanomaterials.

19. What are interhalogen compounds? Write preparation, properties and structure of IF_7 and BrF_3 .

20. a) How is magnetic moment of a material determined with Guoy Balance?

b) Write the symmetry elements present in H_2 and H_2O molecule.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY - SIXTH SEMESTER**Elective Paper –****II Paper Code: 17UCHE0****2****Internal assessment Marks: 25****External Marks****:75 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (75 Hours)****UNIT I Carbohydrates**

1.1. Classification, Reactions of Glucose and Fructose - Constitution of glucose and fructose - open chain structure - Configuration and ring structure - mutarotation, epimerisation Conformations of glucose and fructose.

1.2. Interconversion of monosaccharides - conversion of pentose to hexose and vice-versa, aldose to ketose and vice-versa

1.3. Disaccharides - structural elucidation of sucrose and maltose, Polysaccharides - structure of starch and cellulose - derivatives of cellulose.

UNIT II Vitamins and antibiotics

2.1. Vitamins - occurrence and biological importance of Vitamin A, Thiamine, Riboflavin, Pyridoxin and Ascorbic acid. - Synthesis and structural elucidation of ascorbic acid.

2.2. Antibiotics - structural elucidation of penicillin G and chloramphenicol.

UNIT III Molecular rearrangements

3.1. Classification as anionotropic, cationotropic, intermolecular and intramolecular. 3.2. Mechanisms of pinacol-

pinacolone, Beckmann, benzidine, Hofmann, Curtius, Lossen, Schmidt, benzilic acid, Fries and Cope rearrangements.

UNIT IV Important reagents and their applications inorganic chemistry

AlCl_3 , BF_3 , LiAlH_4 , NaBH_4 , PCl_5 , P_2O_5 , Na /ethanol, alcoholic KOH , H_2/Ni , $\text{H}_2/\text{Pd}-\text{BaSO}_4$, $\text{Zn}/\text{Hg}-\text{HCl}$, $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{NH}_2/\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONa}$, Ag_2O , HIO_4 , Lead tetra acetate and Osmium tetroxide.

UNIT V GreenChemistry

5.1. GreenChemistry-Principle&GreenerReactions-

Definition, need of green chemistry, Twelve basic principles of green chemistry-

Planning a green synthesis in a chemical laboratory- Solvent-less reactions, Selection of appropriate solvent .

5.2. Use of microwaves- Fundamentals of closed-vessel heating and sonication- Water as green solvent- reactions in ionic-liquid, Solid support organic synthesis, Phase transfer catalyst (PTC) (Simple treatment only).

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Periyar University

Salem SEMESTER-VI

B.Sc. Chemistry — Major Elective paper –

II Organic Chemistry- Code:17UCHE02

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all the
questions**

1. Define mutarotation.
2. What is epimerization?
3. Write the structure and uses of Vitamin A.
4. Name the sources and deficiency diseases of Vitamin C.
5. What is Cope rearrangement?
6. Illustrate intramolecular rearrangement with an example.
7. Mention two applications of alcoholic KOH.
8. Write the reducing properties of LiAlH_4 .
9. What is green chemistry?
10. Mention the tools for materializing green reaction.

**Section B (5 x 5 =
25) Answer all questions**

11. a) What is the action of fructose with i) HNO_3 ii) HCN iii) AC_2O
(or)
b) Write the conformation of glucose and fructose.
12. a) Elucidate the structure of chloromycetin. (or)
b) Discuss the biological importance of pyridoxine.
13. a) Write the mechanism of pinacol-pinacolone rearrangement.
(or)
b) Explain Beckmann rearrangement.
14. a) Write the oxidative properties of Osmium tetroxide
(or)
b) Mention the applications of anhydrous aluminium chloride and phosphorous pentoxide.

15. a) How will you use microwave as a green chemical tool in the laboratory. (or)
b) What is the need for green chemistry.

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. Discuss the constitution of maltose.
17. a) Write the sources and biological importance of Riboflavin
b) Write the structural elucidation of ascorbic acid.
18. Bring out the relationship between Hofmann, Curtius, Lossen and Schmidt rearrangements.
19. Give the functions of the following reagents and their use in organic chemistry.
1) PCl_5 2) Zn/Hg-HCl 3) HIO_4 4) $\text{H}_2/\text{Pd} - \text{BaSO}_4$
20. Enumerate the basic principle of green chemistry.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY - SIXTH SEMESTER**Major Core Paper –****IX Paper Code: 17UCH09****Internal assessment Marks: 25****External Marks :75****PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY (60 Hours)****UNIT-I Solutions**

1.1. Solutions of gases in liquids – Henry's law – solutions of liquids in liquids – Raoult's law –

Binary liquid mixture – ideal solution – deviation from ideal behaviour –

Thermodynamics of ideal solutions – curves, (V-P-temperature curves) Azeotropic distillation.

1.2. Nernst's Distribution law – Thermodynamic derivations – applications. Solvent extraction.

1.3. Thermodynamic derivation of elevation of boiling point and depression of freezing point – van't Hoff factor – Abnormal molecular mass – Degree of dissociation and association.

UNIT– II Phase Rule

Definition of terms – Derivation of phase rule – One component systems – H₂O system, Sulphur system – explanation using Clausius-Clapeyron equation –

supercooling and sublimation. Two component systems – solid liquid equilibria – reduced phase rule –

simple eutectic systems – Ag-Pb only – Compound formation with congruent melting point – Mg-

Zn system only. KI-H₂O system – efflorescence – deliquescence. C.S.T-phenol water system only.

Effect of impurities on CST.

UNIT– III Electrochemistry– II

3.1. Galvanic cells – Reversible and Irreversible cells – EMF and its measurement – Weston Standard cell – types of reversible single electrodes – standard Hydrogen electrode – calomel electrode –

Derivation of Nernst equation both for EMF of cells and single electrode potentials –

Nernst theory for single electrode potential – standard reduction potentials – electrochemical series – significance.

3.2. Application of EMF measurements – Application of Gibbs-Helmholtz equation to galvanic cells – calculation of thermodynamic quantities – pH using hydrogen, quinhydrone and glass electrodes – potentiometric titrations.

UNIT– IV

4.1. Concentration cells with and without transference–LJP expression– applications of concentration cells–valency of ions–transport number–solubility product– activity coefficient.

4.2. Storage cells–Lead storage battery–mechanism of charging and discharging fuel cells– hydrogen– oxygen cell– polarization– overvoltage- decomposition voltage.

UNIT– V Photochemistry

5.1. Consequences of light absorption-The Jablonski diagram-nonradiative transitions- radiative transitions-Grotthus-Draper law-The Stark Einstein law of photochemical equivalence- Quantum efficiency (quantum yield).

5.2. Energy transfer in photochemical reactions-photosensitization-Photosynthesis in plants- Chemiluminescence -fluorescence and phosphorescence-lasers-uses of lasers.

5.3. Photochemical reactions-Kinetics of hydrogen-bromine reaction-decomposition of HI.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University
Salem SEMESTER-VI
B.Sc. Chemistry — Major Core Paper –
IX Physical Chemistry -Code:17UCH09

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

Section A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all the
questions

1. Under what condition Raoult's law is obeyed by solution of liquid in liquid.
2. Find the molal elevation constant of water, evaporates at 100°C with absorption of 40669.2 Joule per mole. ($R=8.314$ J/K).
3. What is congruent melting point?
4. Give an example each for a) efflorescence b) deliquescence.
5. Write the Nernst equation for EMF of cells.
6. Write the cell reaction for the following cells. $Zn/ZnSO_4(aq) / AgNO_3(aq) / Ag$
7. Give the example each for concentration cell with and without transference.
8. Define overvoltage.
9. What is Grotthuss-Draper law?
10. What is Chemiluminescence?

Section B (5 x 5 =
25) Answer all
questions

11. a) Derive thermodynamically Nernst distribution law.
 (or)
 b) Discuss Azeotropic distillation.
12. a) Explain phase diagram of Zinc -Magnesium system.
 (or)
 b) Explain Phenol-Water system and the effect of impurity on CST.
13. a) Explain the function of Weston standard cell.
 (or)
 b) Give an account of Potentiometric titrations.

14. a) Derive LJP expression at the junction of two electrolytic solutions.

(or)

b) Explain construction and working of Lead storage battery.

15. a) Explain Jablonski diagram for radiative and nonradiative transitions.

(or)

b) What are Lasers? Give its uses.

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. Derive an expression connecting molality of dilute solution with its freezing point depression.

17. Explain Sulphur system using Clausius-Clapeyron equation.

18. a) How will you determine the p^H of a solution using quinhydrone electrode?

b) Discuss working of Calomel electrode.

19. What are fuel cells? Explain working of Hydrogen-Oxygen Fuel cell.

20. a) Discuss the kinetics of reaction between H_2 and Br_2 .

b) Write notes on Photosensitisation.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY - SIXTH SEMESTER**Elective Paper –****III Paper Code: 17UCHE****03****Internal assessment Marks: 25****External Marks****: 75 ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY – II (75 Hours)****UNIT – I CHROMATOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES****1.1 Column Chromatography-**

principle, types of adsorbents, preparation of the column, elution, recovery of substances and applications.

1.2 TLC-principle, choice of adsorbent and solvent, preparation of chromatoplates, R_f-values, factors affecting the R_f-values. Significance of R_f-values.

1.3 Paper Chromatography-

principle, solvents used, development of chromatogram, ascending, descending and radial paper chromatography.

1.4 Ion-exchange chromatography-principle-types of resins-requirements of a good resin-action of resins-experimental techniques-separation of Na-K, Ca-Mg, Co-Ni, and Chloride-bromide.

1.5 Gas Chromatography (GC)-principle-experimental techniques-instrumentation and applications.

UNIT II - THERMOANALYTICAL METHODS

2.1. Principle-thermogravimetric analysis and differential thermal analysis-discussion of various components with block diagram-

TGA & DTA curves of CuSO₄.5H₂O, MgC₂O₄.H₂O and Ca(OOCCH₃)₂.H₂O-Simultaneous DTA-TGA curves of SrCO₃ in air and CaC₂O₄.H₂O in air and in CO₂- factors affecting TGA & DTA curves.

2.2 Thermometric titrations-principle- apparatus-applications.

UNIT-III -ELECTROANALYTICAL METHOD

3.1 Polarography-principle, concentration polarization, dropping mercury electrode (DME)-advantages and disadvantages-migration, residual, limiting and diffusion currents-

Use of supporting electrolytes-Ilkovic equation (derivation not required) and significance-experimental assembly-current voltage curve-oxygen wave-

influence of temperature and agitation on diffusion layer. Half wave potential (E_{1/2})-

Polarography as an analytical tool in quantitative and qualitative analysis.

3.2 Amperometric titrations Basic principle – titrations-advantages, disadvantages – applications.

UNIT IV NMR SPECTROSCOPY

4.1. NMR Spectroscopy-principle of nuclear magnetic resonance, instrumentation-number of signals-chemical shift-shielding and deshielding-spin-spin coupling and coupling constants-TMS as NMR standard.

4.2. Interpretation of NMR spectra of simple organic compounds such as Acetone, Anisole, Benzaldehyde, Ethylacetate, Ethylamine, Ethyl Bromide, Toluene and Isopropylphenyl ketone.

UNIT V MASS SPECTROSCOPY

5.1 Mass Spectroscopy-Basic principles-instrumentation-molecular ion peak, base peak, metastable peak, isotopic peak- their uses. Nitrogen rule-ring rule-fragmentation.

5.2. Interpretation of mass spectra of simple organic compounds such as Acetone, Anisole, Benzaldehyde, Ethylacetate, Ethylamine, Ethyl Bromide, Toluene and Isopropylphenyl ketone.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University
Salem SEMESTER-VI
B.Sc. Chemistry — Elective Paper –
III Analytical Chemistry –II - Code:17UCHE03

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

Section A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all the
questions

1. What is chromatography?
2. What is elution in chromatography?
3. What are the Principles of TGA?
4. What are the factors that influence thermogram?
5. Write three types of current in polarography?
6. Write Ilkovic equation?
7. Write the Resonating conditions of NMR?
8. Define chemical shift?
9. What is base peak?
10. What is Ring rule

Section B (5 x 5 =
25) Answer all
questions

11. a) Explain the types of adsorbents used in adsorption chromatography?
 (or)
 b) Define R_f value? Write the factors affecting it?
12. a) Write application of TGA?
 (or)
 b) Draw and explain TG curve of calcium oxalate monohydrate
13. a) Write the advantages of DME?
 (or)
 b) Explain concentration polarization?
14. a) Explain the coupling constant in NMR.

(or)

b) What are advantages of TMS as internal standard?

15. a) Write a note on metastable peak.

(or)

b) Explain McLafferty rearrangement.

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. Explain the principle techniques and separation

of TLC

17. Explain Thermometric Titrations and its applications

18. a) Discuss the application of Polarography in Qualitative and quantitative analysis

b) What are advantages of Amperometric titrations?

19. a) Write interpretation of NMR spectra of i) ethyl acetate

ii) ethylamine

b) Explain factors affecting chemical shift

20. Write in detail

i) Molecular ion peak

ii) Isotopic peak

iii) Nitrogen rule

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY - SIXTH SEMESTER

Skill Based Elective Course -

V Paper Code: 17UCHS05

Internal assessment Marks: 25

External Marks

: 75 PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY (30 Hours)

UNIT-I

1.1. Definition of the terms -

drug, pharmacophore, pharmacodynamics, pharmacopoea, pharmacology, bacteria, virus, fungus, actinomyces, metabolites, antimetabolites, LD50, ED50. Therapeutic index.

UNIT-II

2.1. Sulphonamides - mechanism and action of sulpha drugs - preparation and uses of sulphadiazine, sulphapyridine.

2.2. Antibiotics - Definition - classification as broad and narrow spectrum, Antibiotics - penicillin, ampicillin, structure and mode of action only (no structural elucidation, preparation, assay)

UNIT-III

3.1. Analgesics - definition and actions - narcotic and non narcotic - morphine, Heroin.

3.2. Antipyretic analgesics - salicylic acid derivatives - methylsalicylate, aspirin

UNIT-IV

4.1. Anaesthetics - definition - classification - local and general - volatile, nitrous oxide, ether, chloroform, uses and disadvantages - nonvolatile - intravenous - thiopental sodium, - local anaesthetics - cocaine and benzocaine.

4.2. Antianaemic drugs - iron, vitamin B12 and folic acid - mode of action.

UNIT-V

5.1. Diabetics - Hypoglycemic agents - sulphonylurea, biguanides.

5.2. AIDS - causes, prevention and control.

5.3. Indian medicinal plants and uses - tulasi, kilanelli, mango, semparuthi, adadodai and thoothuvalai.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER**Periyar University****Salem SEMESTER-VI****B.Sc. Chemistry — Skill Based Elective Course-****V Pharmaceutical Chemistry - Code: 17UCHS05**

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

Section A (10 x 2 =**20) Answer all the****questions**

1. Define the term Pharmacophore and give one example.
2. What are the differences between virus and fungus?
3. How is sulphapyridine prepared?
4. Write the structure of ampicillin.
5. Define analgesics and give one example.
6. How is methyl salicylate prepared?
7. What are the disadvantages of ether?
8. Mention any two advantages of nitrous oxide.
9. Define Hypoglycemic agents & give one example.
10. Write the uses of adadodai.

Section B (5 x 5 =**25) Answer all questions**

11. a) Write a note on 1) Fungus 2) Actinomyces (or)
 - b) Discuss metabolites and antimetabolites
12. a) Define antibiotics. How is it classified?
 - (or)
 - b) Explain the mode of action of penicillin.
13. a) How is aspirin prepared? What are its disadvantages?
 - (or)
 - b) How are analgesics classified? Give examples.
14. a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of chloroform.
 - (or)
 - b) Discuss the mode of action of folic acid.

15. a) Write a note on hypoglycemic drugs.

(or)

b) Discuss the medicinal uses of Kulanelli and thoothuvalai.

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. a) Write a note on therapeutic index

b) Pharmacodynamic and pharmacopoeia

17. a) How is sulphadiazine prepared? What are its uses?

b) Discuss the mode of action of sulpha drugs.

18. Write a note on

i) Morphine

ii) Heroin

19. Describe intravenous and local anaesthetics.

20. Write the causes, prevention and control methods of AIDS.

B.Sc.CHEMISTRY - SIXTH SEMESTER**Skill Based Elective Course -****VI Paper Code: 17UCHS06****Internal assessment Marks: 25****External Marks****: 75 INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY (30 Hours)****UNIT I Chemical Explosives**

Preparation and chemistry of lead azide, nitroglycerine, nitrocellulose, TNT, RDX, Dynamite, cordite, picric acid, gunpowder, introduction to rocket propellants.

UNIT II Leather Industry

Curing, preservation and tanning of hides and skins, process of dehairing and dyeing. Treatment of tannery effluents.

UNIT III Electrochemical Industries

Production of materials like chlorine, caustic soda, sodium chlorate, Batteries—primary and secondary cells, solar cells, fuel cells.

UNIT IV Paints, Varnishes & Cleansing Agents

Paints & Varnishes: Primary constituents of paints, Dispersion medium (solvent), binder, Pigments, for mulation of paints and varnishes. Requirements of a good paint, manufacture.

Cleansing Agents: Preparation of toilet and washing soaps, synthetic detergents-alkylaryl sulphonate and cleansing action of soaps.

UNIT V Cement & Glass

Cement: Manufacture—Wet Process and Dry process, types, analysis of major constituents, setting of cement, reinforced concrete. Cement industries in India.

Glass: Composition and manufacture of glass. Types of glasses-optical glass, coloured glasses and lead glass.

Note: Industrial visit for 2-5 days is recommended under the guidance of teachers.

Reference:

1. B.N. Chakrabarty, Industrial Chemistry, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co, New Delhi, 1981.
2. B.K. Sharma, Industrial Chemistry, Goel Publishing House, Meerut.
3. P.P. Singh, T.M. Joseph, R.G. Dhavale, College
Industrial Chemistry, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 4th Ed., 1983.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER**Periyar University****Salem SEMESTER-VI****B.Sc. Chemistry — Skill Based Elective Course- VI****INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY -Code:17UCHS06**

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all the
questions**

1. What is TNT?
2. Give the preparation of picric acid?
3. What is curing in leather industry?
4. Mention the toxic metals present in tannery effluents?
5. What are primary cells?
6. Write the uses of caustic soda and sodium chlorate.
7. Mention some solvents used for making paints.
8. Define a paint.
9. Write the composition of Lead glass.
10. What are the main constituents of cement?

**Section B (5 x 5 =
25) Answer all
questions**

11. a) Explain rocket propellants.
(or)
b) Write notes on i) cordite ii) RDX
12. a) How are hides and skins of animals preserved in Tanning Industry?
(or)
b) Explain process of dehairing in tannery industry.
13. a) How is chlorine produced in large scale?
(or)
b) How is caustic soda prepared in large scale?
14. a) Distinguish varnish and paint.
(or)

- b) What are the requirements of a good paint?
15. a) How is cement prepared by wet process? (or)
- b) How is optical glass prepared?

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. Give the preparation of the following explosives.
- i) Gunpowder
 - ii) Dynamite
 - iii) Nitroglycerine
17. a) How are the treated tannery hides dyed?
- b) Discuss the effluent treatment of tannery industry.
18. a) Write note on solar cells.
- b) Write note on fuel cells.
19. a) Write the preparation of washing soaps.
- b) Explain the cleansing action of soap.
20. Explain the setting of cement with equation.

B.Sc.DEGREE
BRANCHIV-CHEMISTRY COREPRACTICAL-I
PaperCode:17UCHP01

InternalAssessmentMarks:40

Externalmarks

:60PRACTICAL– I VOLUMETRIC ESTIMATIONS and

INORGANICPREPARATIONS

I. 1. ACIDIMETRY –ALKALIMETRY :

a)Estimation of sodium hydroxide– standard sodium carbonate.
 b)Estimation of Oxalic acid–Std Oxalic acid.

2. Permanganometry

Estimation of ferrous iron .StandardOxalic acid.

3. Dichrometry

Estimation of ferrous iron usingdiphenylamineinternalindicatorstd FeSO₄.

4. Iodometryand iodimetry

Estimation of potassiumdichromate std K₂Cr₂O₇b)Estimation of Arsenious oxide std As₂O₃

5. ComplexometricTitrations

a) Estimation of ZnandMgusingEDTA.

b) Estimation of hardness of water

II. INORGANICPREPARATIONS.

a)Ferrousammoniumsulphate.b)Tetraa

mminecopper(II)Sulphate.c)Microcos

mic salt

d)Bis(acetylacetonato)Nickel(II)orCopper

(II)e)Tris(Thiourea)copper(II)sulphatedihydrate

f)Potassium tri (oxalato) ferrate-III

PERIYAR
UNIVERSITY B.Sc. DEGREE EX
AMINATIONS
PRACTICAL MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Name of the Course: B.Sc. Chemistry Major Core Practical I-17UCHP01

Name of the Title : VOLUMETRIC ESTIMATIONS and INORGANIC PREPARATION

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Volumetric Estimates : 40

Inorganic Preparation : 10

Record : 10

1. Estimate Volumetrically the amount of -----
present in the whole of the given solution. You are provided with -----
and a suitable link solution. Get the titre values attested by the examiners.

2. Prepare maximum quality of
__ from the given simple salts. Submit the dried sample for evaluation.

B.Sc.DEGREE
BRANCHIV-CHEMISTRY CORE PRACTICAL-II
PaperCode:17UCHP02

InternalAssessmentMarks:40

Externalmarks

:60PRACTICAL– II INORGANICQUALITATIVEANALYSIS

1.Inorganicqualitativeanalysis:Analysisofamixturecontainingtwocationsandtwoanionsofwhichone willbeaninterferingion.Semimicromethodsusingtheconventionalschemewithhydrogen sulphide maybe adopted.

2.Anionstobestudied:

Carbonate,sulphide,sulphate,nitrate,fluoride,chloride,bromide,borate,oxalate,phosphate,Cationsto bestudied:lead,bismuth,copper,cadmium,iron,manganese,aluminium,cobalt,nickel, zinc, barium, strontium,calcium,magnesiumandammonium.

PERIYAR
UNIVERSITY B.Sc. DEGREE EX
AMINATIONS
PRACTICAL MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Name of the Course: B.Sc. Chemistry-
Major Core Practical II – 17UCHP02
Name of the Title : Inorganic Qualitative Analysis

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 60

1. Analyse systematically the given Inorganic mixture containing two acid radicals and two basic radicals, one acid radical being interfering one.

Record your observations and inferences then and there. Exhibit confirmative tests for each radical for evaluation.

B.Sc.DEGREEBRAN**CHIV-CHEMISTRY****CORE CHEMISTRY MAJOR PRACTICAL-III PAPER CODE:17UCHP03****Internal Assessment Marks:40****External marks****:60 PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY PRACTICALS****1. Kinetics**

- a) Determination of rate constant – Acid catalysed hydrolysis of an ester (methyl acetate or ethyl acetate)
- b) Iodination of acetone zero order kinetics.
- c) Rate constant for the reaction between persulphate-KI

2. Molecular weight determination – Rast method.**3. Heterogeneous Equilibrium**

- a) Effect of impurity on CST of phenol – water system and determination of concentration of sodium chloride.
- b) Determination of transition temperature of hydrated salts: sodium thiosulfate, sodium acetate, strontium chloride.

4. Phase rule: Simple Eutectic system – Naphthalene-Biphenyl**5. Electrochemistry :**

- Conductivity** i) Determination of cell constant ii) Equivalent conductance of strong electrolyte.
- iii) Conductometric titration- acid base titration

6. Potentiometry – Potentiometric titration – acid-base titration.

PERIYAR
UNIVERSITY B.Sc. DEGREE EX
AMINATIONS
PRACTICAL MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Name of the

Course: B.Sc. Chemistry Major

Core Practical III-17UCHP03

Name of the Title -Physical Chemistry practicals

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Choose any one of the questions given below by lot

1. Determine the rate constant of the acid catalyzed hydrolysis of the given ester at room temperature
2. Determine the molecular weight of the given solute. You are provided with a suitable solvent, whose K_f value is-----
3. Determine the transition temperature of the hydrated salt by thermometric method.
4. Find out the concentration of the given sodium chloride solution. You are provided with pure phenol and 1% solution of Sodium Chloride.
5. Determine the rate constant for Iodination of acetone.
6. Determine the molar depression constant K_f of the given solvent. You are provided with a solute of known molecular weight.
7. Determine the strength of the given Hydrochloric acid solution conductometrically using a standard Sodium Hydroxide solution.
8. Find out the cell constant of the given conductivity cell, using 0.1N and 0.01 N potassium chloride solutions, whose specific conductivities are given. Determine the equivalent conductance of the two solutions of known concentration.

B.Sc. DEGREE BRANCH IV-CHEMISTRY CORE CHEMISTRY**MAJOR PRACTICAL-IV PAPER CODE: -17UCHP04****Internal Assessment Marks: 40****External marks****:60 GRAVIMETRIC ESTIMATIONS and ORGANIC PRACTICALS****I. GRAVIMETRIC ESTIMATIONS**

1. Estimation of Barium as Barium sulphate
2. Estimation of Barium as Barium chromate
3. Estimation of Lead as Lead chromate
4. Estimation of Calcium as Calcium oxalate monohydrate
5. Estimation of Sulphate as Barium sulphate
- 6) Estimation of Nickel as Nickel DMG

II. A. ORGANIC QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Analysis of organic compounds. Characterisation of organic compounds by their functional groups and confirmation by preparation of derivative. The following functional groups may be studied.

Aldehydes, Ketones, carboxylic acids, aromatic primary amines, phenol, aromatic ester, amide, diamide, anilide, nitro compounds and monosaccharides.

b. ORGANIC PREPARATIONS

1. Preparations involving the following:
 - a) Oxidation of benzaldehyde.
 - b) Hydrolysis of Methyl salicylate or ethyl benzoate.
 - c) Nitration— p-nitroacetanilide and m-dinitrobenzene
 - d) Bromination— p- bromoacetanilide and tribromophenol
 - e) Benzoylation— α -naphthyl benzoate
2. Determination of boiling point of liquids.

B.Sc.DEGREE EXAMINATIONS PRACTICE**AL MODEL QUESTION PAPER****Name of the Course:****B.Sc. Chemistry Major Core Practical****IV-17UCHP04****Name of the Title : Gravimetric estimations and Organic Practicals****Time : 6 hours****Maximum Marks : 60**

1. Estimate Gravimetrically the amount of _____ present in the whole of the given _____ solution, by converting it into _____ get the weighings attested by the Examiners.

2. Prepare maximum quantity of _____ from _____. Recrystallise a portion of it and submit the crude and recrystallised sample for evaluation.

3. Analyse the given organic compound and report on the following.

- a) Whether aliphatic or aromatic
- b) saturated or unsaturated
- c) Special elements present (or) absent
- d) Functional group present

Submit a colour reaction or derivative in support of functional group present.

TEXT BOOKS AND REFERENCE BOOKS

I. Inorganic Chemistry

1. Philips and Williams, Inorganic Chemistry, Oxford University Press, Vol I and II.
2. Cotton and Wilkinson, Advanced Inorganic Chemistry Wiley Eastern Private Ltd.
3. Lee Von Nastrand J.D. Concise inorganic Chemistry.
4. Manku.G.S., Inorganic Chemistry Tata McGraw Hill.
5. Soni.P.L, Text Book of Inorganic Chemistry, Sultan Chand & Sons.
6. Puri and Sharma, Text book of Inorganic Chemistry- Vishal publishing co.
7. Madan.R.D., Inorganic Chemistry, S. Chand & Co.,
8. Dutta, Inorganic Chemistry, Science Book Association.
9. Dara.S.S, A text book of Environmental Chemistry and Pollution control- S.Chand & Co.,
10. Dr. C.Murthy, A Text book of Environmental Sciences, Sultan Chand & Sons
11. Anil Kumar De, Text Book of Environmental Chemistry, New Age International Ltd.,
12. Starley E. Manahan, Environmental Chemistry Brooks/Cole publishing company, Monterey, California.
13. A.G. Sharpe, Inorganic Chemistry, Pearson Education Ltd, Indian branch, 482 F.I.E. Patparganj, Delhi-110092.
14. Gurdeep Chatwaal, Inorganic Chemistry, Goel Publishing House, New Delhi.

II. Organic Chemistry

1. Finar I.L. Organic Chemistry, Vol I and II- ELBS.
2. Morrison and Boyd, Organic Chemistry, Allyn and Bacon Inc.
3. Solomons, T.W.G, Organic Chemistry, John Wiley.
4. Organic Chemistry Mehta O Mehta PHI Eastern Economy Edition.
5. Bhal.B.S, and Arun Bhal, A Text book of Organic Chemistry.
6. Soni.P.L., Text Book of Organic Chemistry, Sultan Chand and Sons.
7. Tiwari, Malhotra and Vishoni, Organic chemistry, Vol I and II, Vikas Publishing House.
8. Raj K. Bansal, A Text Book of Organic Chemistry, Wiley Eastern.
9. Singh, Mukarji and Kapoor, Organic Chemistry, MacMillan.
10. Jain.M.K, Principles of Organic Chemistry- Vishal publishing Co.
11. Agarwal and Manivasagam- Reactions and Reagents- Pragati Prakashan

12. Kalsi, P.S., Stereo Chemistry conformation and mechanism, Wiley Eastern Ltd.,
 13. Nasipuri, D., Stereo Chemistry of Organic Compounds, Wiley Eastern Ltd.,
 14. Organic Chemistry Seventh Edition— Francis A Carey. McGraw Hill.

III. Physical Chemistry

1. Glasstone, S., Text Book of Physical Chemistry, MacMillan.
 2. Glasstone and Lewis, Elements of Physical Chemistry, MacMillan.
 3. Maron and Lando, Fundamentals of Physical Chemistry, Collier, Mac Millan.
 4. Castellan, G.W., Physical Chemistry, Naropa Publishing House.
 5. Walter J. Moore, Physical Chemistry, Orient Longman.
 6. Rakshit, P.C., Physical Chemistry, Science Book Agency.
 7. Bajpai, D.N., Advanced Physical Chemistry, S. Chand & Co.,
 8. Gurudeep R. Chatwal, Physical Chemistry.
 9. Jain, S., and S.P. Jauhar, Physical Chemistry— principles and problems, Tata McGraw Hill.
 10. Glasstone, Thermodynamics for Chemists, Van Nostrand and Co.,
 11. Rakshit, Thermodynamics, Science Book Agency.
 12. Laidler, K.J., Chemical Kinetics, Harper and Row New York.
 13. Banwell, Fundamentals of Molecular Spectroscopy, Tata McGraw Hill.
 14. Kundu and Jain, Physical Chemistry, S. Chand. Text— book of physical chemistry, Vishal Publishing Co
 15. Nagi and Anand, Physical Chemistry— Wiley Eastern.
 16. Kapoor, K.L., Physical Chemistry, MacMillan.
 17. Kuriacose and Rajaram, Chemical Thermodynamics, S. Nagin
 18. Latham, J.L., and Burgess, A.E., Chemical Kinetics, Butterworth.
 19. Text book of Physical Chemistry H.K. Moudgil (PHI) (Eastern Economy Editions)
 20. Physical Chemistry G.K. Vemulapalli, (PHI) (Eastern Economy Editions)
 21. Theory and its application PHI (Eastern Economy Editions) Chemistry A. Selahuddin kaju GG.
 22. Aruldas— Molecular Structure and Spectroscopy II In Dedition PHI Eastern Economy Editions.
 23. Quantum Chemistry IRAN. Levine PHI (Eastern Economy Editions).

24. Quantum Chemistry – K.V.Raman, M.S.Selvakumar – Vijay Nicole Imprints Pvt., Ltd., Chennai.
 25. Physical Chemistry, B.R.Puri, L.R.Sharma and Pathania, Vishal Publishing Co.

IV. Analytical Chemistry

1. Bassett, J., Denney, R.C., Jaffery, G. Hand Mendhan, J., Vogel's Hand Book of Quantitative Inorganic Analysis ELBS – Longman.
2. Furniss, B.S., Hannaford, A.J., Rogers, V., Smith, P.W.G., and Tatchell, A.R., Vogel's Text Books of Practical Organic Chemistry.
3. Douglas A., Skoog and Donal M. West Hort, Fundamentals of Analytical Chemistry Rinechan and Winston Inc., New York.
4. Janarthanam, P.B., Physico-Chemical Techniques of Analysis Vol I & II – Asian Publishing House Bombay.
5. William Kemp, Organic Spectroscopy – ELBS.
6. Venkateswaran, V., Veerasamy, R., and Kulandaivelu, R., Basic Principles of Practical Chemistry.
7. Sharma, Y.R., Elementary Organic Spectroscopy, Principles and applications – S. Chand & Co.,
8. Gopalan, R., Subramaniam, P.S., and Rengarajan, K., Elements of Analytical Chemistry – Sultan Chand & Sons.
9. Ramachandra Sastry, A., Analytical Chemistry – K.C.S. Desikan & Co.
10. Walter E. Harris, 10. Brgron Kratochvil - An introduction to Chemical Analysis.

V. Pharmaceutical Chemistry

1. Singh, Hand Kapoor, V.K., Vallabh Prakashan Organic Pharmaceutical Chemistry – New Delhi.
2. Bentley and Drivers, Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
3. Allion Chidambaram, Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
4. Chatwal, Organic Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
5. Jayashree Ghosh, S., Pharmaceutical Chemistry – Chand & Co.,
6. Chatwal, Inorganic Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
7. Wealth of India Raw materials (all volumes) - CSIR Publications

VI. Agricultural Chemistry

1. Brady. N. C, The Nature and properties of soils– Eruasia Publishing House (P) Ltd., 2. Jones. V. S, Fertilizers and soil fertility– Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Fraser. D. E. H, Chemistry of Pesticides– D. Van Nostrand Co.,

VII. Polymer Chemistry

1. Polymer Chemistry– M. G. Arora- Anmol Publications. New Delhi.
2. Text-Book of Polymer Science– F. N. Billmeyer- New Age International
3. Polymer Chemistry- an introduction- M. P. Stevens- Oxford.
4. Text Book of Polymer Science, F. W. Billmeyer Jr. Wiley.
5. Polymer Science, V. R. Gowarker, N. V. Viswanathan and J. Sreedhar, Wiley– Eastern.
6. Polymer Science and Technology– Premamoy Ghosh. IIIrd Edition McGraw Hill.

VIII. Nano science

1. Nano – the essentials. T. Pradeep.
2. Nanoscience and technology– K. K. Chowdhry
3. Nano Technology, Nano material and nano devices– G. Mohankumar

ALLIED CHEMISTRY
Paper Code :17UCHA01FIRST/
THIRD SEMESTER PAPER-I

Internal Assessment Marks :25

External Marks-

75 INORGANIC, ORGANIC AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY-I (60 HOURS)

UNIT-I Chemical Bonding

1.1 Types of Bonding-Ionic Bond, covalent Bond and coordinate bond Molecular Orbital Theory-bonding, antibonding and nonbonding orbitals. M.O. diagrams of Hydrogen, Helium, Nitrogen, discuss on bond order and magnetic properties.

1.2. Hydrides-classification and characteristics-preparation, properties and uses of Borazole, NaBH_4 and LiAlH_4 .

UNIT-II Nuclear Chemistry

2.1. Natural radioactivity-radioactive series including Neptunium series-Group displacement law.

2.2. Nuclear Binding energy, mass defect-Calculations.

2.3. Nuclear Fission and Nuclear Fusion-differences- Stellar energy.

2.4. Nuclear reactors, Applications of radioisotopes-C-14 dating, rock dating.

UNIT-III

3.1. Covalent Bond-Orbital Overlap-Hybridisation-Geometry of Organic molecules-Methane, Ethylene and Acetylene

3.2. Electron displacement Effects: Inductive, Resonance, Hyperconjugative & steric effects. Their effect on the properties of compounds.

3.3. Stereoisomerism: Symmetry-elements of symmetry-cause of optical activity, Tartaric acid. Racemisation. Resolution. Geometrical isomerism of Maleic and Fumaric acids.

UNIT-IV Aromatic compounds

4.1. Aromatic compounds-Aromaticity-Huckel's rule

4.2. Electrophilic substitution in Benzene-Mechanism of Nitration, Halogenation-Alkylation, Acylation.

4.3. Isolation, preparation, properties and structure of Naphthalene Haworth's synthesis.

4.4. Heterocyclic compounds:- Preparation, properties and uses of Furan, Thiophene, Pyrrole.

UNIT-V Solutions & Chromatography

5.1. Solutions: Liquid in liquid type-

Raoult's law for ideal solutions, positive and negative deviation from Raoult's law -
Reasons and examples, Fractional distillation and Azeotropic distillation.

5.2. Chromatography: principle and application of column, paper and thin layer chromatography.

Periyar University
Salem B.Sc. Degree
Examination First/ Third
Semester

Allied Chemistry Paper – I Code : 17UCHA01

Time : Three hours.

Maximum : 75 Marks

Section – A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all the
questions

1. Define Ionic bond ?
2. How is NaBH_4 prepared?
3. What is Binding energy?
4. What are radioisotopes?
5. What is meant by Hybridisation?
6. What is optical activity?
7. State Huckel's rule.
- 8 Give Diels–Alder reaction shown by Furan.
9. State Raoult's law.
10. State principle of TLC?

Section B (5 x 5 = 25

Marks) Answer all questions

11. a) Explain the diamagnetism of nitrogen molecule on the basis of M.O. theory. (or)
 b) What are hydrides? How are they classified? Give one example.
12. a) Define and explain Nuclear fission and Nuclear fusion.
 (or)
 b) Explain mass defect?.
13. a) Explain Resonance and steric effect?
 (or)
 b) Explain Elements of symmetry?
14. a) What is aromaticity? explain with examples. (or)
 b) Explain Haworth synthesis of Naphthalene?

15. a) Describe separation of liquids by fractional distillation.

(or)

b) Explain column chromatography?

Section C (3 x 10 =

30) Answer any three

questions

16. a) What do you understand by the terms bonding and non-

bonding molecular orbitals? Why are they so called? Illustrate with one example.

b) Discuss in detail any two methods of preparation of Borazole and indicate three of its chemical properties.

17. a) What is natural radioactivity? Explain with examples?

b) Discuss application of radioisotope?

18. a) Discuss the geometrical isomerism in Maleic acid and fumaric acid.

b) Explain resolution methods.

19. a) Write mechanism of acylation in benzene

b) How is pyrrole prepared? Explain five of its chemical properties

20. Give the principle, method and applications of paper chromatography.

ALLIED CHEMISTRY
Paper Code
:17UCHA02SECOND/FOURTH
SEMESTER PAPER-II

Internal Assessment Marks :25

External Marks-

75 INORGANIC, ORGANIC AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY-II (60 HOURS)

UNIT-I Co-ordination chemistry

1.1. Co-ordination chemistry- definition of terms- classification of ligands- Nomenclature- Chelation- Examples. Chelate effect- explanation.

1.β. Werner's theory- conductivity and precipitation studies. Sidgwick's theory- Effective Atomic Number concept.

1.γ. Pauling's theory- postulates-

Application to octahedral, square planar and tetrahedral complexes. Pauling's theory and magnetic properties of complexes. Merits and demerits of Pauling's theory.

1.4. Biological role of Haemoglobin and Chlorophyll (Elementary idea of structure and functions).

UNIT-II Carbohydrates & Amino acids

2.1 Carbohydrates: Classification, preparation and properties of Glucose and Fructose- Properties of Starch, Cellulose and derivatives of Cellulose. Interconversion of Glucose to Fructose and vice versa.

2.2. Amino Acids- classification, preparation and properties of Glycine and Alanine.

UNIT-III Pharmaceutical chemistry

3.1. Chemotherapy: Preparation, uses and mode of action of sulphadiazine, sulphathiazole, sulphadiazine, sulphathiazole, sulphadiazine, sulphathiazole.

Uses of penicillin, chloramphenicol and streptomycin, Definition and one example each for-

analgesics, antipyretics, tranquilizers, sedatives, hypnotics, local anaesthetics and general anaesthetics .

Cause and treatment of diabetes, cancer and AIDS.

UNIT-IV

4.1. **Photochemistry:** Grotthus-Draper law and Stark-Einstien's law of photochemical equivalence. Quantum yield. Example for photochemical reactions - Hydrogen-Chlorine reaction (elementary idea only) Photosynthesis. Phosphorescence and Fluorescence.

4.2. **Phase Rule:** Phase rule and the definition of terms in it. Application of phase rule to water system. Reduced phase rule and its application to a simple eutectic system (Pb-Ag) Freezing mixtures.

UNIT-V

5.1. **Electrochemistry:** Kohlrausch law - measurement of conductance, pH determination. Conductometric titrations.

Galvanic cells - EMF - standard electrode potentials, reference electrodes. 5.2. Corrosion: Methods of prevention.

Reference books :

1. Soni, P.L, Text Book of Inorganic Chemistry, Sultan Chand & Sons.
2. Puri and Sharma, Text book of Inorganic Chemistry - Vishal publishing
3. Soni, P.L. Text Book of Organic Chemistry, Sultan Chand and Sons.
4. Jain, M.K, Principles of Organic Chemistry - Vishal publishing Co.
5. Kundu and Jain, Physical Chemistry, S. Chand.
6. Puri, Sharma and Pathania, Text-book of Physical Chemistry, Vishal Publishing Co.

PERIYAR UNIVERSITY SALEM**B.Sc.Degree****Examination Second/Fourth****Semester Allied Chemistry P****aper – II Code : 17UCHA02****Time : Three hours.****Maximum : 75 Marks****Section – A (10 x 2 =****20) Answer all the
questions**

1. Write the formula of HexachloroPlatinum(IV)Chloride and Potassium hexacyanoferrate(III)
2. What are ligands? Give example.
3. How are carbohydrates classified?
4. How do you prepare glycine by Gabriel's phthalimidesynthesis.
5. What are antibiotics? Give examples.
6. What are tranquilizers? Give one example.
7. State Grotthus- Draper law.
8. Define the terms a) phase b) component.
9. Draw conductometric titration curve between NaOH and CH₃COOH.
10. Define standard electrode potential.

Section B (5 x 5 =**25) Answer all
questions**

11. a) Explain EAN concept.
(or)
b) Explain the biological importance of Haemoglobin.
12. a) How is fructose converted to glucose?
(or)
b) Discuss the preparation and properties of alanine
13. a) What are different types of analgesics? Give examples.
(or)
b) Write an account of cause and treatment of AIDS.

14. a) Write a note on Quantum yield.

(or)

b) Discuss the salient features of phase diagram of water.

15. a) Explain the Galvanic cell.

(or)

b) Define corrosion. Indicate any three methods to prevent it.

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. a) What are the postulates of Pauling's theory?

b) What are the biological functions of chlorophyll?

17. Write the physical and chemical properties of glucose and fructose

18. What are sulphadiazine drugs? Write names and formulae of any two sulphadiazine drugs. Give the preparation of one of these. Discuss the mode of action of sulphadiazine drugs.

19. i) Explain

a) Fluorescence

b) phosphorescence

ii) Define Phase rule and apply it to Pb-Ag system.

20. i) What is pH? How would you determine it?

ii) State Kohlrausch law and explain its applications.

ALLIED
CHEMISTRY SECOND/FOURTH
SEMESTER
ALLIED
CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL PAPER CODE: 17UCHAP01
VOLUMETRIC and
ORGANIC ANALYSIS

Internal Assessment Marks :40

External marks :60

I. TITRIMETRY

- a) Estimation of Sodium hydroxide- Standard sodium carbonate.
- b) Estimation of Hydrochloric acid- Standard Oxalic acid.
- c) Estimation of Ferrous sulphate – Standard Mohr's Salt.
- d) Estimation of Oxalic Acid– Standard Ferrous Sulphate.
- e) Estimation of Ferrous iron using diphenylamine as internal indicator.

II. Organic Analysis :

- a) Detection of elements-nitrogen, sulphur and halogens.
- b) Detection of aliphatic or aromatic.
- c) Detection of whether saturated or unsaturated compounds.
- d) Preliminary tests and detection of functional groups, phenols, aromatic amines, aromatic acids, Urea, benzamide & carbohydrate.

PERIYAR
UNIVERSITY B.Sc. DEGREE EXA
MINATIONS
PRACTICAL MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B.Sc. Allied Chemistry Practical (
PAPER CODE: 17UCHAP01)

Name of the Title : VOLUMERIC AND ORGANIC ANALYSIS

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 60

1. Estimate the amount of -----
present in the whole of the given solution. You are provided with ----- N solution of -----
----- and a suitable link solution.

2. Analyse systematically the given organic compound and report on the following: Whether the compound is

- a. Aliphatic or Aromatic
- b. Saturated or Unsaturated
- c. Special Elements present in the compound
- d. Functional Group present in the compound. Record your observations then and there.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY NON
MAJOR ELECTIVE
COURSES (THIRD and
FOURTH SEMESTERS)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Dairy Chemistry | -17UCHN01 |
| 2. Textile Chemistry | -17UCHN02 |
| 3. Industrial Chemistry | -17UCHN03 |
| 4. Biological Chemistry | -17UCHN04 |
| 5. Medicinal Chemistry | -17UCHN05 |
| 6. Food Chemistry | -17UCHN06 |
| 7. Agro Chemistry | -17UCHN07 |
| 8. Polymer & Plastics | -17UCHN08 |

NOTE:

Any two papers from the above eight papers may be chosen for all B.A/B.Sc. students except B.Sc. Chemistry major students for NMEC in semester III and IV and the same must be communicated to the University for Examination purpose.

**DEPARTMENT
OF CHEMISTRY NON MAJOR
ELECTIVE COURSE
IPAPER CODE: 17UCHN 01**

Internal assessment marks :25

External Marks :75

DAIRY CHEMISTRY(30 Hours)

UNIT I

Milk: General composition of milk. Factors affecting the gross composition of milk, physico-chemical changes taking place in milk due to processing parameters-boiling, pasteurization-sterilization and homogenization.

UNIT II

1. Milk lipids-terminology and definitions
2. Milk proteins: Physical properties of milk proteins-Electrical properties and hydration, solubility. Reaction of milk proteins with formaldehyde and ninhydrin.
3. Milk carbohydrate-Lactose-Estimation of lactose in milk.
4. Milk vitamins-water and fat soluble vitamins, effect of heat and light on vitamins.
5. Ash and mineral matters in milk.

UNIT III

1. Creams: Definition-composition-chemistry of creaming process-gravitational and centrifugal methods of separation of cream-Factors influencing cream separation (Mention the factor only)-Cream neutralization. Estimation of fat in cream.
2. Butter: Definition-% composition-manufacture-Estimation of fat, acidity, salt and moisture content-Desi butter.

UNIT IV

1. Milk powder: Definition-need for making powder-drying process-spraying, drum drying, jet drying and foam drying-principles involved in each. Manufacture of whole milk powder by spray drying process-keeping quality of milk powder.
2. Ice cream: Definition-percentage composition-types-ingredients needed-manufacture of ice-cream stabilizers-emulsifiers and their role.

UNIT V

Dairy Detergents: Definition-characteristics-classification-washing procedure(modern method)sterilization-chloramin-T and hypochlorite solution.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Outlines of Dairy Technology-Sukumar De
2. Principles of Dairy Chemistry-Robert Jenness & S. Paton.
3. Indian Dairy products-K.S. Rangappa and K.T. Achaya.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University Salem
B.Sc. Chemistry Non-Major Elective Course I

Diary Chemistry- Code :17UCHNO1

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Section – A (10 x 2 =

**20) Answer all the
questions**

1. What are the composition of milk?
2. Write any two factors affecting gross composition of milk.
3. Define milk lipids.
4. What are the vitamins present in milk?
5. Define creams.
6. Define Butter.
7. What is the need for making milk as powder?
8. What are composition of Ice Cream?
9. Define Dairy detergents.
10. Write two examples for dairy detergents.

Section B (5 x 5 =

25) Answer all questions

11. a) What is meant by pasteurization of milk?
(or)
b) What are physico-chemical changes taking place on boiling milk?
12. a) What are physical properties of milk protein?
(or)
b) Write a note on milk carbohydrate.
13. a) Explain composition of creams .
(or)
b) Write methods of separation of creams.

14. a) What are principles involved in milk powder preparation?

(or)

b) Write a note on quality of milk powder.

15. a) What are characteristics of

Dairy detergent? (or)

b) Write a note on classification of Dairy detergent?

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three questions**

16. a) Write a note on

i) Sterilisation

ii) Homogenization.

17. a) Write reaction of milk protein with formaldehyde and ninhydrin.

b) How is milk lactose estimated?

18. What are the composition of butter? How are they estimated?

19. Write in detail about Ice Cream.

20. Write about washing procedure involving dairy detergent.

**DEPARTMENT
OF CHEMISTRY NON MAJOR
ELECTIVE COURSE
II PAPER CODE-17UCHN02**

Internal assessment marks :25

External Marks

:75 TEXTILE CHEMISTRY (30 Hours)

UNIT -I

General classification of fibres-

chemical structure, production, properties and uses of the following natural fibres (a) natural cellulose fibres (cotton and jute) (b) natural protein fibre (wool and silk).

UNIT -II

Chemical structure, production, properties and uses of the following synthetic fibres. (i) Manmade cellulose fibres (Rayon, modified cellulose fibres) (ii) Polyamide fibres (different types of nylons) (iii) Polyester fibres.

UNIT -III

Impurities in raw cotton and grey cloth, wool and silk - general principles of their removal - Scouring - bleaching - Desizing - Kier boiling - Chemicking.

UNIT-IV

Dyeing - Dyeing of wool and silk - Fastness properties of dyed materials - dyeing of nylon, terylene and other synthetic fibres.

UNIT -V

Finishing - Finishes given to fabrics - Mechanical finishes on cotton, wool and silk, method used in process of mercerizing - Anti-crease and Anti-shrink finishes - Waterproofing.

Reference

1. Chemical Technology of fibrous Materials– F. Sadov, M. Horchagin and A. Matetshy, Mir Publishers.
2. The Identification of Textile Fibres– Bruno Nuntak.
3. Introduction to Textile Science -3rd edition, Maryory L. Joseph.
4. Textile Chemistry– Vol. I. R. H. Peters, Elsevier, Amsterdam.
5. Dyeing and chemical Technology of Textile fibres-5th Edition, E.R. Trotman, Charles Griffin & Co Ltd
6. Chemistry of dyes & Principles of Dyeing -V. A. Shenai, Sevak Publications.
7. Scouring and Bleaching E.R. Trotman, Charles Griffin & Co Ltd.
8. Text Book of Applied Chemistry- K. Kapur.
9. A Students Text Book of Textile Science- A.J. Hall.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER**Periyar University Salem****B.Sc. Chemistry Non-Major Elective Course II Textile****Chemistry****Code : 17UCHN02****Time : Three hours****Maximum : 75 Marks****Section – A (10 x 2 =****20) Answer all the****questions**

1. Write any two natural fibres.
2. Give examples for protein fibres.
3. What are synthetic fibres?
4. Give example for polyester and polyamide fibre.
5. What are general impurities in raw cotton?
6. What is meant by scouring process?
7. What are the dyes used for dyeing cotton?
8. What are the dyes used for dyeing synthetic fibres?
9. Define finishing of fabrics.
10. What is mechanical finishing on cotton?

Section- B (5 x 5 =**25) Answer all questions**

11. a) Explain the chemical structure of cotton fibres.
(or)
b) How is natural fibre produced?
12. a) How is synthetic fibre produced?
(or)
b) What are the properties of synthetic fibres?
13. a) What are impurities of raw wool and silk?
(or)
b) How are the impurities removed from wool and silk?

14. a) Write a note on dyeing of wool and silk
(or)
b) Write about the properties of dyed synthetic material .
15. a) Write the mechanical finishes on wool and silk.
(or)
b) What is meant by anti-crease and anti-shrink finishes?

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. a) Write a note on Natural cotton fibres.
b) Explain the Natural protein fibres.
17. a) Write a note on modified cellulose fibres.
b) Discuss polyester fibres.
18. a) Write a note on bleaching.
b) Write a note on Desizing.
19. a) Write a note on Dyeing of nylon.
b) Write a note on Dyeing of Terylene.
20. a) Discuss the methods of Mercerizing.
b) Write a note on waterproofing.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY NON
MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE
III PAPER CODE-17UCHN03

Internal assessment marks: 25

External Marks

: 75 INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY (30 Hours)

UNIT I

Fertilizers: Fertilizer industries in India, Manufacture of ammonia, ammonium salts, urea, superphosphate, triple superphosphate and nitrate salts.

UNIT II

Sugar: Cane sugar manufacture, recovery of sugar from molasses, sugar estimation - sugar industries in India.

UNIT III

Chemical Explosives: Preparation and chemistry of lead azide, nitroglycerine, nitrocellulose, TNT, RDX, Dynamite, cordite, picric acid, gunpowder, introduction to rocket propellants.

UNIT IV

Leather Industry: Curing, preservation and tanning of hides and skins, process of dehairing and dyeing. Treatment of tannery effluents.

UNIT V

Water Industry: Pollution of water by fertilizers, detergents, pesticides and industrial wastes, BOD, COD, thermal pollution. Water Treatment – Ion exchange, electrodialysis, reverse osmosis, softening of hard water.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University Salem
B.Sc. Chemistry Non-Major Elective

Course III Industrial Chemistry Code: 17UCHN0

3

Time : Three hours.

Maximum: 75 marks

**Section – A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all
the questions**

1. What are advantages of urea?
2. Mention the names of any two fertilizers containing phosphorous.
3. Name any two sugar industries in India.
4. What is cane sugar chemically?
5. What is RDX?
6. Give the preparation of picric acid?
7. Which chemical is used in dehairing from hides and skins?
8. Mention the toxic metals present in tannery effluents?
9. Define COD.
10. What is reverse osmosis?

**Section B (5 x 5 =
25) Answer all questions**

11. a) Write notes on triple superphosphate.
(or)
b) Write fertilizers industries in India.
12. a) How is sugar recovered from molasses?
(or)
b) How is sugar estimated?
13. a) Explain rocket propellants.
(or)
b) Write notes on
i) cordite

ii) gun powder

14. a) How are hides and skins of animals preserved in Tanning Industry?

(or)

b) Explain curing of hides and skins of animals in tannery industry.

15. a) Explain thermal pollution of water.

(or)

b) Mention any two methods of softening of hard water.

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three questions**

16. Discuss the main features of

i) Nitrate salts

ii) Superphosphate

17. How is sugar manufactured from sugar cane?

18. Give the preparation of the following explosives.

i) TNT

ii) Dynamite

iii) Nitroglycerine

19. a) How are the treated tannery hides dyed?

b) Discuss the effluent treatment of tannery industry.

20. Discuss water treatment by

a) Ion-exchange

b) Reverse osmosis

c) Electrodialysis

**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY NON
MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE
IV PAPER CODE-17UCHN04**

Internal assessment marks :25

External Marks

:75 BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY (30 HOURS)

UNIT I Amino acids and Nucleic acids

Amino acids- classification, essential and non-essential amino acids and functions. Nucleic acids-DNA, RNA-constituents, structure and functions.

UNIT II Carbohydrates and lipids

Carbohydrates-classification and functions.

Lipids-classification, biological functions and difference between fats and oils.

UNIT III Vitamins

Classification, sources, biological function and deficiency diseases of Vitamins A, C, K, E1 and B6.

UNIT IV Minerals

Sources, biological functions and deficiency disease of macrominerals-Sodium, Potassium, Calcium, Phosphorus and Magnesium. Microminerals: Selenium, copper, Iron, Zinc and Manganese.

UNIT V Enzymes and Hormones

Enzymes : Classification and functions.

Hormones: Classification and biochemical functions of Adrenalin, Thyroxine, Oxytocin, Insulin and Sex hormones.

Reference:

- 1.S.JayashreeGhosh, Fundamentalconcepts ofappliedchemistry.S.Chand&company1stEdition 2006.
- 2.U.SatyanarayanaandU.ChakrapaniBiochemistryElsevierIndiaPvt.Ltd.4th Edition.
- 3.P.Palanivelu,Laboratorymanualforanalyticalbiochemistryandseparationtechniques,Schoolof Biotechnology, Madurai Kamaraj UniversityPress, Madurai.
- 4.GurdeepChatwaal,Naturalproducts, Goel PublishingHouse,New Delhi.

Model Question Paper Periyar University Salem
B.Sc., Chemistry Non-Major Elective Course

IV BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY Code

:17UCHN04

Time : Three hours

Maximum: 75 marks

Section – A (10 x 2 = 20)
Answer all the questions

1. What are amino acids?
2. Name the nitrogenous bases present in DNA.
3. Mention any two functions of lipids.
4. Name any two monosaccharides.
5. Mention any two diseases caused by the deficiency of Vitamin K.
6. What are the sources of Vitamin B₆?
7. Give any two diseases caused by the deficiency of Selenium.
8. What are the sources of Copper?
9. Define enzymes.
10. What are Hormones?

Section B (5 x 5 = 25)
Answer all questions

11. a) What are the functions of RNA?
 (or)
 b) What are essential and non essential amino acids? Give examples.
12. a) Write notes on classification of lipids.
 (or)
 b) Write notes on difference between oils and fats.
13. a) Describe the functions, sources and deficiency disorder of Vitamin A.
 (or)
 b) Describe the functions, sources and deficiency disorder of Vitamin C.

14. a) What are the biological functions of calcium.

(or)

b) Mention the deficiency disease caused by Phosphorus and Magnesium.

15. a) Write notes on classification of

enzymes (or)

b) What are the biochemical functions of oxytocin?

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. Write note on the structure of DNA.

17. Define and classify carbohydrates.

18. Classify vitamins and briefly discuss functions, sources and deficiency disorders of Vitamin K and E.

19. Discuss the sources, biochemical functions and deficiency diseases of Na, K

and Ca. 20. Write note on the biochemical functions Adrenaline and Thyroxine.

**DEPARTMENT
OF CHEMISTRY NON MAJOR
ELECTIVE COURSE
VPAPER CODE-17UCHN 05**

Internal assessment marks :25

External Marks

:75 MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY (30 Hours)

UNIT I- Introduction

Common diseases – infective diseases – insect-borne, air-borne and water-borne – hereditary diseases – Terminology – drug, pharmacology, antimetabolites, absorption of drugs – factors affecting absorption – therapeutic index (Basic concepts only)

UNIT II- Drugs

Various sources of drugs, pharmacologically active constituents in plants, Indian medicinal plants – tulsi, neem, keezhanelli – their importance – Classification of drugs – biological chemical (Structure not required) Drug receptors and biological responses – factors affecting metabolism of drugs. (Basic concepts only)

UNIT III- Chemotherapy

Drugs based on physiological action, definition and two examples each of anesthetics – General and local – analgesics – narcotic and synthetic – Antipyretics and anti-inflammatory agents – antibiotics – Penicillin, Streptomycin, Antivirals, AIDS – symptoms, prevention, treatment – Cancer (Structure not required)

UNIT IV- Common body ailments

Diabetes – Causes, hyper and hypoglycemic drugs – Blood pressure – Systolic & Diastolic Hypertensive drugs – Cardiovascular drugs – depressants and stimulants – Lipid profile – HDL, LDL cholesterol lipid lowering drugs. (Structure not required)

UNIT V-Health promoting drugs

Vitamins A, B, C, D, E and K micronutrients—

Na, K, Ca, Cu, Zn and I, Medicinally important inorganic compounds of Al, P, As, Hg and Fe, Examples and applications, Agents for kidney function (Aminohippuric acid). Agents for liver function (Sulfobromophthalein), antioxidants, treatment of ulcer and skin diseases. (Structure not required)

RECOMMENDED TEXT BOOKS:

1. S. Lakshmi Pharmaceutical Chemistry, S. Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2004
2. V. K. Ahluwalia and Madhu Chopra, — Medicinal Chemistry, Ane Books, New Delhi, 2008
3. P. Parimoo, — A Text Book of Medicinal Chemistry, CBS publishers, New Delhi, 2006

RECOMMENDED REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Ashutosh Kar, — Medicinal Chemistry, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi, 1993.
2. David William and Thomas Lemke, Foyes Principles of Medicinal Chemistry, BI Publishers.
3. Romas Nogrady, Medicinal Chemistry, Oxford Univ. Press

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University
Salem DEPARTMENT
OF CHEMISTRY NON MAJOR
ELECTIVE COURSE V
MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY PAPER CODE-17UCHN05

Time : Three hours

Maximum: 75 marks

Section- A (10 x 2 =

20) Answer all the

questions

1. Define Pharmacology.
2. What is therapeutic index?
3. Write the medicinal uses of Thulasi.
4. Mention any two factors affecting metabolism of drugs.
5. What is an antipyretic? Give example.
6. What are antivirals? Give example.
7. Define blood pressure.
8. What are Hypoglycemic drugs? Give example.
9. What are the uses of amino hippuric acid?
10. What are the biological functions of Zinc?

Section B (5 x 5 =

25) Answer all questions

11. a) Explain some hereditary diseases.
(or)
b) Write a note on airborne diseases.
12. a) Write briefly on the classification of drugs.
(or)
b) Write a note on drug receptors and biological responses.
13. a) Discuss causes of cancer.
(or)
b) Discuss analgesic drugs.

14. a) What are LDL and HDL? Discuss their functions.

(or)

b) Describe hypertensive drugs.

15. a) Define antioxidants. How

are they useful? (or)

b) Write the medically important compounds of Iron.

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. Write a detailed account on adsorption of drugs.

17. Write a detailed account on sources of drugs and metabolism of

drugs. 18. Write notes on symptoms, prevention and treatment of Cancer.

19. Write an account on Cardiovascular drugs.

20. What are the deficiency diseases of Vitamins A, C and K.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY NON
MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE
VIPAPER CODE-17UCHN06

Internal assessment marks :25

External Marks

:75 FOOD CHEMISTRY (30 Hours)

UNIT-I Food Sources

Sources of foods, types, advantages and disadvantages, constituents of foods, carbohydrate, protein, fats and, oils, colours, flavours, natural toxicants.

UNIT-II Food Poisoning & Adulteration

Food poisoning, Sources, causes and remedy.

Adulteration-intentional, unintentional – common adulterants in food. Causes and remedies for acidity, gastritis, indigestion and constipation.

UNIT-III Food Preservation and Processing

Food spoilage, causes of food spoilage, types of food spoilage, food preservation, preservation and processing by heating- sterilisation, pasteurization.

UNIT-IV Vitamins

Sources, requirement deficiency diseases of A, C, K, E1 and B6

UNIT-V Minerals

Mineral elements in food-Principal mineral elements-source. Function-Deficiency and daily requirements-Na, K, Mg, Fe, S and P

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Seema Yadav : — Food Chemistry, Anmol publishing (P) Ltd, New Delhi
2. Car H. Synder: — The Extraordinary Chemistry for ordinary things, John Wiley & sons inc., New York, 1992.
3. Sivasankar – Food Processing and Preservation PHI. (Eastern Economy Editions)
4. Srilakshmi: Food science

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University Salem
B.Sc. Chemistry Non-Major
Elective Course VIFOODCHEMISTRY Code
:17UCHN06

Time : Three hours.

Maximum: 75 Marks

Section – A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all questions

1. What are proteins?
2. Mention any two sources of food.
3. Name some metals which cause food poisoning.
4. What are the remedies of constipation?
5. Why do we preserve food?
6. What is canning?
7. What are the deficiency diseases caused by Vitamin E₁?
8. Mention the sources of Vitamin A.
9. Name the deficiency diseases caused by Sodium.
10. Write any two functions of Sulphur.

Section B (5 x 5 =
25) Answer all questions

11. a) Write an account of colours used in food.
 (or)
 b) Write an account of natural toxicant.
12. a) Mention the causes and remedy for indigestion.
 (or)
 b) How is food contaminated by microorganism?
13. a) Discuss preservatives used for food preservation.
 (or)
 b) How do you preserve food by freezing methods?
14. a) Mention the source and deficiency disease of Vitamin K.
 (or)
 b) Write an account on Vitamin B₆.

15. a) Write an account of biological functions of Iron.

(or)

b) What is the source, function and deficiency effect of potassium?

Section C – (3 x 10 =

30) Answer any three

questions

16. Write note on biological functions of proteins and

carbohydrates

17. Write an account on food poisoning.

18. Write a brief account of food preservation.

19. Write the sources and deficiency diseases of Vitamin C.

20. Write briefly on biological functions of Phosphorus and diseases caused by its deficiency..

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY NON
MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE VII
PAPER CODE-17UCHN07

Internal assessment marks :25

External Marks :75

AGROCHEMISTRY (30 Hours)

UNIT – I

Fertilizers: Effect of Nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus on plant growth – commercial method of preparation of urea, triple superphosphate. Complex fertilizers and mixed fertilizers – their manufacture and composition. Secondary nutrients – micronutrients – their function in plants.

UNIT– II

Manures: Bulky organic manures – Farmyard manure – handling and storage. Oil cakes. Blood meal – fish manures.

UNIT– III

Pesticides and Insecticides: Pesticides – classification of Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides as organic and inorganic – general methods of application and toxicity. Safety measures when using pesticides. Insecticides: Plant products – Nicotine, pyrethrin – Inorganic pesticides – borates. Organic pesticides – D.D.T. and BHC.

UNIT– IV

Fungicides and Herbicides: Fungicide: Sulphur compounds, Copper compounds, Bordeaux mixture. **Herbicides:** Acaricides – Rodenticides. Attractants – Repellants. Preservation of seeds.

UNIT– V

Soils- Classification and properties of soils – soil water, soil temperature, soil minerals, soil acidity and soil testing.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University Salem
B.Sc. Chemistry - Non Major
Elective Course VII AGROCHEMISTRY
Code: 17UCHNO7

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Section – A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all the
questions**

1. Define fertilizer. Give one example.
2. What are complex fertilizers.
3. What are manures?
4. What is the use of oil cakes?
5. How are borates used as an insecticide?
6. Define toxicity.
7. What are attractants?
8. Name two rodenticides.
9. Give any two properties of soil.
10. What are the minerals present in the soil?

**Section B (5 x 5 =
25) Answer all questions**

11. a) Discuss the role of phosphorus in plant growth.
(or)
b) How is urea prepared?
12. a) What are the differences between fertilizers and manures.
(or)
b) Write a note on farmyard manure.
13. a) What are the safety measures while using pesticides?
(or)
b) How is DDT prepared? How is it useful?
14. a) Discuss about sulphur compounds used as a fungicide.
(or)

b) How is Bordeaux mixture prepared? What are its uses?

15. a) Write a note on soil water.

(or)

b) How is soil acidity tested?

**Section C (3 x 10 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. Discuss the role of micronutrients in plant growth.

17. Write notes on handling and storage of manures.

18. Discuss the classification of pesticides.

19. a) Discuss the methods to preserve seeds.

b) What are repellants? What are its uses?

20. Discuss classification and properties of soils.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY NON
MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE VIII
PAPER CODE-17UCHN 08

Internal assessment marks :25

External Marks :75

POLYMER & PLASTICS (30 Hours)

UNIT-I

- 1.1. Basic concepts: Monomer, polymerization, degree of polymerization, repeat units. Classification of Polymers - addition and condensation polymers, natural and synthetic, based on structure, inorganic and organic, thermoplastic and thermosetting resin.
- 1.2. General methods of preparation of polymers. Polymerization through functional groups, multiple bonds and ring opening and Coordination polymerization.

UNIT-II

- 2.1. Structure of polymers - linear, branched and crosslinked. Homo & hetero copolymers. Block copolymers & graft copolymers. Stereochemistry of polymers - Isotactic, Syndiotactic and Atactic
- 2.2. Properties of polymers: The crystalline melting point. The glassy state and glass transition temperature

UNIT-III

- 3.1. Molecular weight of polymers
 Number average molecular weight and weight average molecular weight. Determination of molecular weight by Viscosity and Osmometry methods.
- 3.2. Polymer processing - calendaring, Die casting, blow moulding, and Wet spinning.

UNIT-IV

- 4.1. Polyolefins - polythene, PTFE, Freons, PVC, polypropylene and polystyrene.
- 4.2. Natural and synthetic rubbers. - Constitution of natural rubber. Butyl, Buna-N, Neoprene, Thiocol, Polyurethane and silicone rubbers.

UNIT-V

5.1. Plastics and Resins Definitions. Thermoplastic and thermosetting resins. Constituents of plastic fillers, dyes, pigments, plasticizers, Lubricants and catalysts. Uses of thermoplastic resins and thermosetting resins.

REFERENCES:

1. V.R. Gowrikar, N.V. Viswanathan: Polymer Science - Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi. 1986
2. R.B. Seymour, Introduction to Polymer Chemistry, MC Craw Hill, New York 1971.
3. S.S. Dara, A Text Book in Engineering Chemistry, S. Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi. Third Edition, 1992.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Periyar University
Salem SEMESTER-IV
B.Sc. Chemistry
NON MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE– VIII
Polymer and Plastics Code 17UCHN08

Time: 3 Hrs

Max.Marks:75

Section – A (10 x 2 =
20) Answer all questions

1. Define polymerization.
2. Write any two differences between addition and condensation polymerisation.
3. What are homo and heteropolymers?
4. Define glassy transition temperature.
5. Define weight average molecular weight.
6. What is wet spinning?
7. How are freons prepared?
8. What are uses of thiocol?
9. Define lubricants. What are its functions?
10. What are pigments? Mention its uses.

Section B (5 X 5 =
25) Answer all
questions

11. a) Write a note on ring opening polymerization.
 (or)
 b) Explain co-ordination polymerization.
12. a) Classify the polymers on the basis of their stereochemistry.
 (or)
 b) Explain how the crystallinity affects the properties of a polymer.
13. a) Discuss blow moulding process.
 (or)
 b) How is molecular weight of a polymer determined by osmometry method?

14. a) Write the preparation, properties (any two) and uses of polypropylene. (or)

b) Write note on silicon rubbers.

15. a) Differentiate thermosetting and thermoplastic resins.

(or)

b) Write a short note on plasticizers.

**Section- C (10 x 3 =
30) Answer any three
questions**

16. Write a note on classification of polymers. 17. Explain the structure of polymers.

18. a) How is molecular weight of a polymer determined by viscosity method?

b) Describe die casting process.

19. a) Write the preparation, properties and uses of polyethylene.

b) Write note on Buna-

rubber. 20. Write note on the following

i) Fillers

ii) catalysts.

PERIYARUNIVERSITY
B.SC., CHEMISTRY (CBCS) – PAPER CODES
MAJOR: (Core, Elective and SBEC)

| SEMESTER | PAPER | CODE |
|----------|---|----------|
| I | Core Chemistry-Major Paper I General Chemistry | 17UCHO1 |
| II | Core Chemistry-Major Paper II General Chemistry | 17UCHO2 |
| II | SBEC-I Food and Nutrition | 17UCHSO1 |
| III | Core Chemistry-Major Paper III General Chemistry | 17UCHO3 |
| IV | SBEC-II Polymer Chemistry | 17UCHSO2 |
| IV | Core Chemistry-Major Paper IV General Chemistry | 17UCHO4 |
| V | Core Chemistry-Major Paper V Inorganic Chemistry | 17UCHO5 |
| V | Core Chemistry-Major Paper VI Organic Chemistry | 17UCHO6 |
| V | Core Chemistry –Major Paper VII Physical Chemistry | 17UCHO7 |
| V | Elective Paper –I- Analytical Chemistry-I | 17UCHE01 |
| V | SBEC-III Agricultural Chemistry | 17UCHSO3 |
| V | SBEC-IV Dye Stuffs & Treatment of effluents | 17UCHSO4 |
| VI | Core Chemistry –Major Paper VIII Inorganic Chemistry | 17UCHO8 |
| VI | Elective Paper –II- Organic Chemistry | 17UCHE02 |
| VI | Core Chemistry- Major Paper IX Physical Chemistry | 17UCHO9 |
| VI | Elective Paper –III- Analytical Chemistry-II | 17UCHE03 |
| VI | SBEC-V Pharmaceutical Chemistry | 17UCHSO5 |
| VI | SBEC-VI Industrial Chemistry | 17UCHSO6 |
| | MAJOR PRACTICALS | |
| II | Core Practical-I- Volumetric estimations and Inorganic Preparation | 17UCHP01 |
| IV | Core Practical-II- Inorganic qualitative Analysis | 17UCHP02 |
| VI | Core Practical-III- Physical Chemistry practicals | 17UCHP03 |
| VI | Core Practical-IV- Gravimetric estimations & Organic Practicals | 17UCHP04 |

ALLIED PAPERS

| | ALLIED (Theory & Practical) | |
|-------|--|-----------|
| I/III | Allied Chemistry Paper I (Inorganic, Organic, Phy-I) | 17UCHAO1 |
| II/IV | Allied Chemistry Paper II (Inorganic, Organic, Phy-II) | 17UCHAO2 |
| II/IV | Allied Chemistry Practical - Volumetric & Organic Analysis | 17UCHAP01 |

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**NON-MAJORELECTIVE COURSES**

| SEMESTER | PAPER | CODE |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|
| III/IV | DairyChemistry | 17UCHNO1 |
| III/IV | TextileChemistry | 17UCHNO2 |
| III/IV | IndustrialChemistry | 17UCHNO3 |
| III/IV | BiologicalChemistry | 17UCHNO4 |
| III/IV | MedicinalChemistry | 17UCHNO5 |
| III/IV | Food Chemistry | 17UCHNO6 |
| III/IV | Agrochemistry | 17UCHNO7 |
| III/IV | Polymer&Plastics | 17UCHNO8 |

CONTENTS

1. Introduction–REGULATIONS
2. CBCS–CreditTable
3. PAPERSDetail

MAJOR:(Core,ElectiveandSBEC)

| SEMESTER | PAPER | Page No. |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| I | CoreChemistry-MajorPaperIGeneralChemistry | 14 |
| II | CoreChemistry-MajorPaperIIGeneralChemistry | 18 |
| II | SBEC-IFood and Nutrition | 22 |
| III | CoreChemistry-MajorPaperIII GeneralChemistry | 25 |
| IV | SBEC-IIPolymerChemistry | 29 |
| IV | CoreChemistry-MajorPaperIVGeneralChemistry | 33 |
| V | CoreChemistry-MajorPaperVINorganicChemistry | 37 |
| V | CoreChemistry-MajorPaperVIOrganicChemistry | 41 |
| V | CoreChemistry –MajorPaperVIIPhysicalChemistry | 45 |
| V | ElectivePaper–I-AnalyticalChemistry-I | 49 |
| V | SBEC-IIIAgriculturalChemistry | 53 |
| V | SBEC-IVDye Stuffs & Treatmentofeffluents | 56 |
| VI | CoreChemistry –MajorVIIIInorganicChemistry | 60 |
| VI | ElectivePaper–II-OrganicChemistry | 64 |
| VI | CoreChemistry - MajorPaperIXPhysicalChemistry | 68 |
| VI | ElectivePaper–III- AnalyticalChemistry-II | 72 |
| VI | SBEC-VPharmaceuticalchemistry | 76 |
| VI | SBEC-VIIndustrialChemistry | 79 |
| | MAJORPRACTICALS | |
| II | CorePractical-I- VolumetricestimationsandInorganicPreparation | 83 |
| IV | CorePractical-II-InorganicqualitativeAnalysis | 85 |
| VI | CorePractical-III-PhysicalChemistrypracticals | 87 |
| VI | CorePractical-IV- Gravimetricestimations&OrganicPracticals | 89 |

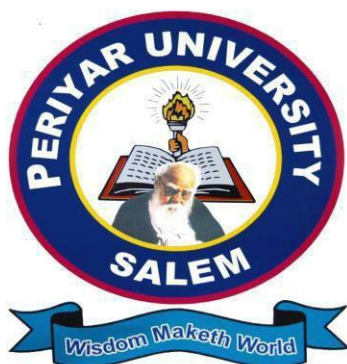
ALLIEDPAPERS

| | ALLIED(Theory&Practical) | |
|-------|--|-----|
| I/III | AlliedChemistryPaperI(Inorganic,Organic,Phy-I) | 95 |
| II/IV | AlliedChemistryPaperII(Inorganic,Organic,Phy-II) | 99 |
| II/IV | AlliedChemistry Practical -Volumetric& OrganicAnalysis | 103 |

NON-MAJORELECTIVE COURSES

| SEMESTER | PAPER | Page No. |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| III/IV | DairyChemistry | 106 |
| III/IV | TextileChemistry | 110 |
| III/IV | IndustrialChemistry | 114 |
| III/IV | BiologicalChemistry | 117 |
| III/IV | MedicinalChemistry | 121 |
| III/IV | Food Chemistry | 125 |
| III/IV | Agrochemistry | 128 |
| III/IV | Polymer&Plastics | 131 |

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COMMON PAPER FOR ALL UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME

**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM SYLLABUS
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

**FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR
2017-2018 ONWARDS**

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

UNIT – I:

Environment–Definition–Scope–Structureandfunctionofecosystems–
Producers,consumersanddecomposers–Energyflowintheecosystems–
Ecologicalsuccession–Foodchain,foodwebsandecologicalpyramids–Conceptof
sustainabledevelopment.

UNIT – II

Naturalresources:Renewable–Air,water,soil,landandwildliferesources.Non-
renewable–
Mineralcoal,Oilandgas.Environmentalproblemsrelatedtotheextractionanduseof
naturalresources.

UNIT – III

Biodiversity–Definition–Values–
Consumptionuse,productivesocial,ethical,aestheticandoptionvaluesthreatstobiodiver-
sity–Hotspotsofbiodiversity–ConservationofBio-diversity:In-situ,Ex-situ,Bio-
wealth–Nationalandgloballevel.

UNIT – IV

EnvironmentalPollutionDefinition–Causes,effectsandmitigationmeasures–
Airpollution,Waterpollution,Soilpollution,Noisepollution,Thermalpollution–
NuclearHazards–Solidwastesacidrain–
ClimatechangeandglobalwarmingenvironmentallawsandregulationsinIndia-
Earthsummit.

UNIT – V

Populationandenvironment–Populationexplosion–
Environmentandhumanhealth–HIV/AIDS–Womenandchildwelfare–
Resettlementandrehabilitationofpeople,roleofinformationtechnologyinenvironmenta
lhealth–Environmentalawareness.