



Q.1. Answer the following short questions: (15x2=30)

- (i) What is meant self-ionization of solvent? Explain your answer with two examples.
- (ii) What is dielectric constant? What is its effect on solubility?
- (iii) Write equations to show what happens when each of the following dissolves in liquid HF:
(a) BrF_3 (b) EtOH
- (iv) What are the benefits of metal in liquid NH_3 solution?
- (v) Addition of potassium to H_2O results in a vigorous reaction; addition of potassium to liquid NH_3 gives a bright blue solution, which over a period of time liberates H_2 , why?
- (vi) How the natural radioactive series is differentiated from the artificial radioactive series?
- (vii) Give the relation between activity and number of half-lives in radioactive disintegration.
- (viii) Give examples of metal oxides that can be used as high temperature conductors.
- (ix) What is the role of radioisotopes in medicines?
- (x) Give at least four hazardous effects of oxides.
- (xi) Give a brief note on magnetic properties of mixed metal oxide.
- (xii) Explain briefly AB_2O_4 type spinels.
- (xiii) What is meant by Inverse spinels?
- (xiv) Differentiate between protic and aprotic solvents.
- (xv) Differentiate between ferromagnetic substances and diamagnetic substances.

Q.2. Answer the following questions. (5x6=30)

- (a) How radioactivity is monitored by Geiger Muller counter and Wilson cloud Chamber?
- (b) Write a note on types of artificial transmutation reactions induced by different projectile.
- (c) What are perovskites? Draw their structures also.
- (d) Explain complexometric reactions and redox reactions in liquid ammonia.
- (e) Explain the role of Liq SO_2 as solvent in organic synthesis.