SECTION—B

5.	Explain :		
	(a)	First ionisation enthalpy of 5d elements are higher than those	se of
		3d and 4d elements.	2
	(b)	Hg differs from Zn and Cd in reactivity.	2
6.	Give points of similarities and differences between lanthanides and		
	actinides. 4		4
7.	Compare the first transition series with 2^{nd} and 3^{rd} transition series in terms of :		
	(a)	Ionisation Enthalpies	
	(b)	Complex formation	
	(c)	Magnetic properties	
	(d)	Metallic Bonding. 1×4	4=4
8.	(a)	How is uranium extracted from its ores ?	2
	(b)	Discuss the magnetic properties of actinides.	2
		SECTION—C	
9.	(a)	Which is a better oxidising agent, Co^{2+} or Co^{3+} in water ?	2
	(b)	Lanthanides do not form oxo-cations.	2
	(c)	Cu ⁺¹ compounds are colourless and diamagnetic while compounds are coloured and paramagnetic. Why ?	Cu ²⁺ 2
	(d)	Explain the stereochemistry of :	
		(i) $[PtCl_3]^{2-}$	
		(ii) [HgI ₃] ⁻	2
	(e)	Write a note on the preparation of transuranic elements.	2
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BS/2111 INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—I Semester—III

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 26

Note :- The candidates are required to attempt *two* questions each from Sections A and B. Section C will be compulsory.

SECTION—A

1. Explain the following :

- (a) All transition metals exhibit variable valency.
- (b) Transition metals show catalytic properties.
- (c) Most of transition metal ions are coloured.
- (d) Transition elements have tendency to form complexes. $1 \times 4=4$
- 2. (a) What are d-block elements ? How they differ from s-and p-block elements ? 2
 - (b) Describe the preparation of $KMnO_4$ from pyrolusite.Mention one of its oxidising reaction in each of the acidic, basic and neutral medium. 2
- 3. What do you mean by lanthanide contraction ? Mention its cause and consequences. 4
- 4. (a) How are lanthanides separated from each other by ion-exchange method ? 2
 - (b) How does titanium occur in nature ? Discuss its general characteristics. 2

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