

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

suitable example.

bridge?

(b)

(c)

(a)

(b)

(c)

Q. 8.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2019

FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

(6)

(6)

(7)

(20)

(20)

CHEMISTRY, PAPER-I

PART-I (MCQS)

PART-I(MCOS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES PART-II MAXIMUM MARKS = 80NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered. (vi) (vii) Use of calculator is allowed. **PART-II** O. 2. (a) Describe the assumption of Bohr's atomic model. Based on Bohr's calculation, (8) establish the energy expression of the rotation of electrons in Hydrogen like atomic species. **(b)** Derive de-Broglie's equation for the dual nature of matter. Apply this equation (6) for microscopic and macroscopic properties of substances. What are the postulates of Quantum Mechanics? (c) (6) (20)Q. 3. (a) What is Third law of thermodynamics? How it is used to determine the (7) entropies of substance. Discuss the isothermal expansion of a gas and derive the equation for the work **(b)** done due to expansion of a gas. Explain the law of corresponding states. (20)(c) (6) Deduce the rate expression for 2nd order reaction where both the concentration Q. 4. (a) (10)terms are same. What is the half-life period for the 2nd order reaction? **(b)** What is activation energy? How it can be determined? (5) Write a note on Transition state theory of reaction rates. (20)(c) (5) Q. 5. Develop a relation among phase, component and degree of Freedom. Draw a (10) (a) complete diagram for water system. What is catalysis? Differentiate between positive and negative catalysis. **(b)** (6) What is stoichiometry? Explain it with help of examples. (c) (4) (20)State and explain Lowry-Bronsted theory and Lewis theory of acids and bases. Q. 6. (a) In what way Lewis theory differs from Bronsted theory. Explain with the help of examples why pH of a buffer solution does not change (6) **(b)** significantly on small addition of acids and bases. What are indicators? How a suitable indicator can be chosen? Discuss. **(c)** (6)(20)Q. 7. Give an account of phenomena of isomerism in co-ordination compound with (a)

What is meant by transport number of ions? Give different methods for

What is specific conductance? How it can be determined by using Wheatstone (6)

Describe the extraction of thorium from mozite sand.

Compare the properties of lanthanides and actinides?

Explain Kohlrausch's Law? Give its applications.

determination of transport number.



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Roll Number

CHEMISTRY, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES		PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80					
NOTE	(ii) (iii)	 Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks. i) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different 						
	(iv)	No Pag	Q. No. in the Answer Book in accee/Space be left blank between	_	-	· Book	must	
	(vi) (vii)							
			<u>P</u>	ART – II				
Q. No.	2.	(a) (b) (c)	Elaborate the optical isomerism Express the resolution and its a Explain the geometric isomerism	applications.	ès.	(10) (5) (5)	(20)	
Q. No.	3.	(a)	Prepare a plausible synthesis for A.	for each of the following tra	nsformation:	(12)		
			В. //					
			c.					
			D. HO BI					
			E	Br				
			F. Br	Br				
		(b) (c)	Explain the type of hybridizati Mention any three methods for			(4) (4)	(20)	
Q. No.	4.	(a)		enzene, cyclohexane,	Benz-aldehyde,	(8)		
		(b)	Benzoic acid, and Chlorobenzo Draw all possible structures of ar		formula C ₉ H ₁₂	(6)		
		(c)	containing the benzene ring. How do you account for the by electrophiles than nitrobenz	<u>-</u>	e easily attacked	(6)	(20)	
Q. No.	5.	(a)		hanism for the following re bromoethane and NaOH. 2-chloro-2-methyl propane		(8)		
		(b)	Discuss the various factors, natur group in SN2 reaction.	• • •		(8)		
		(c)	How does methyl iodide react	with the following reagent	s?	(4)	(20)	

Acetic acid, Mg, Alcoholic KOH and Na.

CHEMISTRY, PAPER-B

Q. No. 6.	(a)	Describe two methods for preparation of salicylic acid? How would	(10)	
		you convert it into (a) Phenol, (b) Salol, (c) Benzoic acid and (d) Aspirin?		
		Give its at least two medicinal uses.		
	(b)	How will you obtain the following from suitable mono carboxylic acid?	(6)	
		(a) Iso-butane (b) Butanone (c) Benzamide (d) Propionaldehyde.		
	(c)	Describe the mechanism of esterification of an acid.	(4)	(20)
Q. No. 7.	(a)	An unknown substance shows a molecular ion peak at m/z=170 with a relative intensity of 100. The M+1 peak has relative intensity of 13.2 and	(10)	
		the M+2 peak has an intensity of 1.00. What is the molecular formula for this substance?		
	(b)	Mention the various tools to interpret the mass spectra.	(5)	
	(c)	What is the nitrogen rule? Explain it with suitable examples.	(5)	(20)
Q. No. 8.	(a)	Elucidate the various steps involved in Glycolysis.	(12)	
	(b)	Express the role of ATP in Glycolysis.	(4)	
	(c)	Describe the pathway that leads to the formation of Lactic acid.	(4)	(20)
