c. Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺

M.Sc. CHEMISTRY **FOURTH SEMESTER INORGANIC CHEMISTRY-IV** (BIOINORGANIC CHEMISTRY & PHOTOCHEMISTRY)

MSC-402 B (Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)	
Duration: 3 hrs.	Full Marks: 70
(PART-A: Objective)	
Time: 20 min.	Marks : 20
Choose the correct answer from the follow	ving: 1x20=20
 First law of photochemistry is also known as Beer-Lambert law Grothus-Draper law 	: b. Stark-Einstein law d. Warburg-Bodenstein law
Quality and quantity of photoluminescence in a. Temperaturec. Absorbing medium	is characteristic of the: b. Molecular vibrations d. Irradiation of photons
3. Which of the following transition is sharp-?a. Fluorescencec. CTLM	b. d-d transition d. None of these
4. Which type of transition arises within liganda. d-π*c LMCT	energy levels? b. π-d d. π, π*
5. [Co(CN) ₅ (NO)] ³⁻ + CN*- hv [Co(continuous line Linkage photoisomerization c. Racemization	CN*)5(NO)] ³⁻ + CN- is an example of: b. Photoexchange process d. Ligand rearrangement
6. A well known naturally occurring organomea. Vit B12 co-enzymec. Cytochrome P450	etallic compound is: b. Chlorophyll d. Myoglobin
 7. What is not true about ferrodoxins? a. Involved in oxidation of NH₃ c. Reduction potential is from 0 to 0.5 	b. Generate H ₂ from acid solution d. It is Fe-S protein
8. Nitrogenase enzyme contains: a. Fe-S protein c. Both (a) and (b)	b. Mo-Fe-S protein d. None of these
9. Carboxypeptidase contains: a. Fe c. Zn	b. Mn d. Cu
10. In biological system, the metal ions involved	

d. Cu²⁺ and Fe²⁺

11. Cytochrome act as: b. One electron transfer agent a. Two electron transfer agent c. Multielectron transfer agent d. None of the above 12. Ferritin and transferring are: a. Hydrolyses b. Metal storage and structural protein d. Metal sensors c. Electron carriers 13. Which of the following metal is involved in wilson's disease? b. Mn a. Cu c. Zn d. Co 14. The preferred binding site of cisplatin: a. N-7 position of guanine b. N-7 position of cytosine d. None of these c. Both(a) and (b) 15. Which of the following metal atom used as antiarthritis drug? b. Au d. Mn c. Zn 16. The oxidation state of iron in siderophores: b. +1a. +2 c. +3d. +4 17. Vitamin B12 is: a. Electron transport b. Oxygen transport d. Organometallic enzyme c. Iron storage 18. Nitrogenase contains: b. Mg, Fe c. Fe, Zn d. Fe, Cu 19. Which of the following metal atom is used for the treatment of gastritis? b. Ni a. Bi

a. Bi c. Co d. Mn

20. When reduced cytochrome transfers an electron from its Fe(II) to the bound O_2 :

a. Bond order of O_2 reduced by one and $\upsilon_{\text{O}2}$ decreases.

b. A metal bound superoxide is formed and v_{02} decreases.

c. A metal bound superoxide is formed and v_{02} increases.

d. None of these.

PART-B: Descriptive

Time: 2 hrs. 40 min. Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

a. Briefly state all the transitions in transition metal complexes.
 b. Write the general remarks for the toxicity of metal ions.
 c. What are the roles of cis-platin?
 a. Discuss photoredox reactions with reference to first row transition metal complexes.
 b. Explain the photosensitization chemistry in photosynthesis.

3. a. Discuss all the laws of photochemistry. **b.** Explain the principles of Fluorescence and Phosphorescence.

4. Write short notes on the following:i. Siderophoresii. Ionophores

5. Explain the absorption, transport and metabolic function of vitamin B_{12} .

5+5=10

6. Write the mechanism with examples of the following:i. Carboxypeptidase

ii. Carbonic anhydrase

7. What is called Antiarthritis drug? Explain gold and copper in its complexes. 2+4+4=10

8. a. What are the classifications of cytochromes? Explain.

b. Explain Iron-Sulphur protein with examples.

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