

Q.6 : Give example of :

a) Gas in liquid solution b) S

b) Solid in solid solution.

Section C

Attempt any one of following.

- Q.7: Derive relation of relative lowering of vapour pressure and mole fraction of solute.
- **Q.8 :** The normal boilling point of ethyl acetate is 77.06°C. A solution of 50g of a

nonvolatile solute in 150g of ethyl acetate boils at 84.27°C. Evaluate the molar

mass of solute if K_{h} for ethyl acetate is 2.77°C kg mol⁻¹.

Section D

Attempt any one.

- **Q.9:** i) Define ebullioscopic constant and its formula and units.
 - ii)10 g of substance dissolved in 100 gm of water. The boiling point raised by 1°C. Calculate molecular weight of substance ($K_{b} = 0.50$)
- Q.10: i)Derive the equation of molar mass of solute from Boilling point elevation.

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ii) Osmotic pressure of solution containing 6.8×10^{-3} Kg of protein per 1×10^{-4} m³ of solution is 3.02×10^{3} Pa at 37^{0} C. Calculate molar mass of protein. (R = 8.314JK⁻¹ mol⁻¹)

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