PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY - III

		(Common for B.Sc. Bio-1ech Semester-II)
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I IIII		empt two questions each from Sections A and B, and the entire Section C.
Not	e: Au	SECTION-A
		State and explain Raoult's law for solution containing non-volatile solute.
1.	(a)	State and explain Raoult's law los solution containing 35 g of urea at 20°C
	(b)	Calculate the osmotic pressure of 100 mL of solution containing 35 g of urea at 20°C.
	10.0	Given $R = 0.0821$ atm LK^{-1} mol ⁻¹ .
IL.	Wha	at do you mean by Osmotic pressure? Derive thermo-dynamically the expression for
-	osm	otic pressure of dilute solutions.
III.	Wha	at are Emulsions? What are their different types? Give example of each type
ĬV.	(a)	Explain Brownian movement. What is the significance of Brownian movement?
	₹5	Describe briefly the Cleansing action of soap.
	(0)	SECTION - B
V.	(0)	Differentiate between Rate law and Law of mass action.
V.	(a)	A first order resettion is 12.75% and Law 01 mass action.
	(0)	A first order reaction is 12.75% complete in 32 minutes. Calculate the value of the rate
	-cons	BILL ALSO THU THE HALL THE TIME DEFING FOR the reaction
VI.	Defii	ne Half life of a reaction. Derive an expression for the half life period of the first order
	react	
VII.	'(a)	Why does the rate of reaction become double for every ten degree rise in temperature?
	()	ten degree rise in temperature?
	(b)	Discuss the Collision theory of reaction rates.
VIII.	Deriv	re Michaelis-Menton equation for enzyme catalysed reaction.
¥ 111.	Deriv	o Wiendaris Welkon Equation of Enzyme catalysed reaction.
137		SECTION - C
IX.	(a)	Define Ideal and Non-ideal solutions.
	(p).	What is Gel? Give two examples.
	(c)	What are the units of rate company of .
	(d)	What are the units of rate constant of zero order and third order reaction? Define Activation energy. What is the relation between Activation energy.
	• •	Define Activation energy. What is the relation between Activation energy and Rate constant
		By mid rate constant

of a reaction? A catalyst is more effective when finely divided. Comment. (e)