

## Yakeen NEET 2.0 2026

## Physical Chemistry By Amit Mahajan Sir

## Solutions

DPP: 4

- Q1** Osmotic pressure is 0.0821 atm at temperature of 300 K. Find concentration in mole/litre  
 (A) 0.033  
 (B) 0.066  
 (C)  $0.33 \times 10^{-2}$   
 (D) 3
- Q2** A solution containing 6 g of a solute dissolved in 250ml of water gave an osmotic pressure of 4.5 atm at 27°C. Calculate the boiling point of the solution. The molal boiling point elevation constant for water is  $0.52 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$ .  
 (A) 100.095°C  
 (B) 10.095°C  
 (C) 1.095°C  
 (D) 1000.095°C
- Q3** 1.00 g of a non-electrolyte solute when dissolved in 50 g of benzene lowered the freezing point of benzene by 0.40 K.  $K_f$  for benzene is  $5.12 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$ . Molecular mass of the solute will be  
 (A)  $256 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$   
 (B)  $2.56 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$   
 (C)  $512 \times 10^3 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$   
 (D)  $2.56 \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$
- Q4** When mercuric iodide is added to the aqueous solution of potassium iodide, the  
 (A) freezing point is raised  
 (B) freezing point does not change  
 (C) freezing point is lowered.  
 (D) boiling point does not change
- Q5** Osmotic pressure of a solution at a given temperature  
 (A) Increases with concentration  
 (B) Decreases with concentration  
 (C) Remains same  
 (D) Initially increases and then decreases
- Q6** Which one is a colligative property?  
 (A) Boiling point  
 (B) Vapour pressure  
 (C) Osmotic pressure  
 (D) Freezing point
- Q7** The osmotic pressure of a solution containing 1.71 g of sucrose (mol. Wt. 348) dissolved to make a litre of solution at 27°C ( $R = 0.082 \text{ L atm K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ) is  
 (A) 0.246 (B) 0.0273  
 (C) 0.164 (D) 0.123
- Q8** Insulin is dissolved in a suitable solvent and the osmotic pressure  $\pi$  in atm of solutions of various concentrations  $C$  in  $\text{g/cm}^3$  is measured at 27°C. The slope of plot of  $\pi$  against  $C$  is found to be  $4.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ atm cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$ . The molecular mass of insulin is:  
 (A)  $6 \times 10^3$   
 (B)  $3 \times 10^6$   
 (C)  $6 \times 10^6$   
 (D)  $3 \times 10^3$
- Q9** For determination of molar mass of colloids, polymers and protein, which property is used?  
 (A) Diffusion pressure  
 (B) Atmospheric pressure  
 (C) Osmotic pressure  
 (D) Turgor pressure
- Q10** Desalination of sea water can be done by  
 (A) Osmosis  
 (B) Reverse osmosis  
 (C) Filtration  
 (D) Diffusion



## Answer Key

Q1 (C)

Q2 (A)

Q3 (A)

Q4 (A)

Q5 (A)

Q6 (C)

Q7 (D)

Q8 (C)

Q9 (C)

Q10 (B)



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