



Name of a student

ت. ا. الهادي صباح

Signature

No. A6

Mustansiriyah University
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2nd SEM-2026_Bologna_Process
Mid_Exam_Class_A_Paper_A

01/MCO test (Answer the following)

(Marks 50 %)

1: Depression of freezing point of a solution associated an increasing in?

Answer: a) T b) H c) μ d) S

2: When applying the reduced phase rule to condensed systems, the pressure is assumed to be ----- atm?

Answer: a) zero b) 1 c) 2 d) 3

3: The reduced phase rule applies when which variable is kept constant?

Answer: a) T b) conc c) p d) χ

4: Which One of the following expressions represents a negative deviation from Raoult's law?

Answer: a) $P_A^* \neq \chi_A P_A^*$ b) $P_A = \chi_A P_A^*$ c) $P_A > \chi_A P_A^*$ d) $P_A < \chi_A P_A^*$

5: Addition of a non-volatile solute to a pure solvent results in a change in?

Answer: a) $\Delta_{mix}H$ b) $\Delta_{mix}S$ c) $\Delta_{mix}V$ d) all of these

6: The difference between pure and impure solvent is?

Answer: a) $\mu^* = \mu$ b) $\mu^* > \mu$ c) $\mu^* < \mu$ d) $\mu^* \neq \mu$

7: The relationship between ΔT_f and χ_B is?

Answer: a) direct b) inverse c) disordered d) none of these

8: With the two-component system (A & B), one part of the solid phase consists of?

Answer: a) A + B b) A + solution c) B + solution d) A + eutectic

9: If you add a solute to a pure solvent, then there is a decrease in the ----- of the solution.

Answer: a) S b) H c) T d) μ

10: Dalton's law is used to calculate the partial pressure of which phase?

Answer: a) liquid b) gas c) solid d) plasma

02] A solution contains 4.0 g of an unknown substance in 0.5 dm³ of solution. Its osmotic pressure is 103 torr at 34.0 °C. Calculate the molar mass of the unknown substance. (Marks 25%)

03] Using the diagram below and the appropriate phase rule, fill in all the blanks and determine the composition of the all-eutectic mixture, all equilibria, all reversible and irreversible processes, and the name of the regions located to the right and left of points C, E & AB? (Marks 25%)



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$$\text{mole} = V \times M$$

$$= 0.5 \text{ dm}^3 \Rightarrow \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3 \times 4.0 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{mole} = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ g/m}^3$$

$$\pi = R T [B]$$

$$R = 0.82 \frac{\text{atm}\cdot\text{L}}{\text{mole}\cdot\text{K}}$$

$$T = 34.0^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow 34.0^\circ\text{C} + 273\text{K} = 307\text{K}$$

$$10.12 = 0.82 \frac{\text{atm}\cdot\text{L}}{\text{mole}\cdot\text{K}} \times 307\text{K} [B]$$

$$[B] = \frac{0.82 \frac{\text{atm}\cdot\text{L}}{\text{mole}\cdot\text{K}} \times 307\text{K}}{10.1} \Rightarrow 251.74 \text{ atm}\cdot\text{L}/\text{mole}$$

$$= 24.924 \text{ atm}\cdot\text{L}/\text{mole}$$

$$\text{mole} = \frac{m.wt}{\text{mole mass}}$$

$$2 \text{ g/m}^3 = \frac{m.wt}{24.92 \text{ atm}\cdot\text{L}/\text{mole}}$$

$$= 49.84 \frac{\text{atm}\cdot\text{L}}{\text{g/m}^3}$$

Two component system (F = P + C - 1)

