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50 Fifty only
100
25-11-21
Thurs 11/11/21
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Physical Chemistry_Chpt_One_Properties of Gases

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University of Mustansiriyah

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Department of Chemistry

1st Exam-paper €

Q1: Circle the right answer for all of the following:

(50 points)

1: If a gas has polar particles then the difference between the volume of this gas is:

Answer: a) $V_{\text{Real}} > V_{\text{Perfect}}$ b) $V_{\text{Real}} < V_{\text{Perfect}}$ c) $V_{\text{Real}} = V_{\text{Perfect}}$ d) $V_{\text{Real}} \neq V_{\text{Perfect}}$

2: A gas occupies 60×10^3 mL at 150°C and 760 mmHg pressure. What would be its volume at STP?

Answer: a) 38.7 mL b) 38.7 dm^3 c) 38.7 L^{-1} d) 38.7 dm^3

3: Calculate the weight of H_2O gas (18 g mol^{-1}) in a 5 L cylinder at 10×10^2 kPa and 373 K .

Answer: a) 29.40 g mol^{-1} b) 29.40 g c) 29.40 mol d) 29.40 kg

4: Calculate the density of H_2O placed in a 22400 mL cylinder at 10^5 Pa and 0°C .

Answer: a) 0.804 kg L^{-1} b) 0.804 g L^{-1} c) 0.804 g d) 0.804 L^{-1}

5: According to Graham's law the heaviest gas is?

Answer: a) H_2O b) CH_4 c) NH_3 d) Cl_2

6: A tank contains a certain amount of gas at 10^5 Pa. The gas is transferred to another tank 40 dm^3 with pressure of 200×10^3 Pa. What should be its volume?

Answer: a) 80 L b) 80 Pa L c) 80 Pa dm^3 d) 80 L^{-1}

7: According to Boyle's law the pressure of a gas is inversely proportional with?

Answer: a) p b) T c) R d) V e) n

8: The difference between real and ideal gas, that the real gas interested in?

Answer: a) V & p b) V & T c) p & n d) T & p

9: It can follow the direct proportional between temperature and pressure through the law of

Answer: a) Van der Waal b) Graham c) Charles d) Gay-Lussac

10: The behaviour of real gas is ideal when the value of Z is equal to

Answer: a) $V_m < V_m^0$ b) $V_m > V_m^0$ c) $V_m = V_m^0$ d) $V_m \neq V_m^0$

Q2: The following data have been observed for 800 mg of nitrogen gas at 273 K. Calculate the best value of the molar mass of N_2 . (25 points)

$p/10^5 \text{ Pa}$	0.750	0.500	0.200
V/dm^3	3.0	4.5	7.0

Q3: A perfect gas undergoes isothermal compression, which reduces its volume by 1.80 dm^3 . The p_f and V_f of the gas are 2×10^2 kPa and 2.14 dm^3 , respectively. Calculate the p_{original} of the gas in (i) bar, (ii) torr. (25 points)

Wed 10/11/2021

Best wishes

Dr Abduljabbar I. R. Rushdi

Q2//

① $PM = dRT$

should be converted to 0.8g

$PM = \frac{m}{V} RT \Rightarrow M = \frac{mRT}{PV}$

$= \frac{800 * 0.082 * 273}{0.758 * 3.0} = \frac{17.908}{2.25} = 7.959 \text{ g/mol}$

7959

② = 7.959 g/mol

③ = 12.79 g/mol

Q2 ¹⁸/₂₅

Q3//

$P_1 \times V_1 = P_2 V_2 \rightarrow$ It is not V_1

$P_1 * 1.80 = 2 \times 10^2 * 2.14$

Q3 ⁷/₂₅

$P_1 = \frac{2 \times 10^2 * 2.14}{1.80} = \frac{428}{1.80} = 237.8 \text{ KPa}$