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F-30

45/100 Farqy Fine

Physical Chemistry 2nd YUGS_EV_ST



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1st SEM-2025 Bologna Process
Mid Exam Class A Paper B

Q1: Circle the right answer for all of the following

(50 Marks)

1: Liquification of the gas means which of the following?

- (a) $pV_m = nRT$
- (b) $pV_m < nRT$
- (c) $pV_m > nRT$
- (d) $pV_m \neq nRT$

2: What is the right formula that can be used for calculating the mole fraction of the gas in a mixture?

- (a) V/n
- (b) n/V
- (c) V/m
- (d) n/nT

3: A real gas behaves like an ideal gas, when which of the following is true?

- (a) $pV_m/RT = 1$
- (b) $pV_m/RT \neq 1$
- (c) $pV_m/RT < 1$
- (d) $pV_m/RT > 1$

4: Heat energy transfer can be measured by which of the following?

- (a) thermometer
- (b) closed system
- (c) heat capacity
- (d) calorimeter

5: An isobaric process means which of the following?

- (a) $\Delta T = 0$
- (b) $\Delta p = 0$
- (c) $C_v \Delta T = 0$
- (d) $C_p \Delta T = 0$

6: The unit of C_p/C_v is:

- (a) $J mol^{-1} K^{-1}$
- (b) $J g^{-1} K^{-1}$
- (c) $J mol^{-1} ^\circ C^{-1}$
- (d) none of these

7: When the process cannot compensate the loss of q, then we can call it:

- (a) isothermal
- (b) adiabatic
- (c) isobaric
- (d) isochoric

8: When the system is completely isolated, then ΔH can be calculated by which of the following?

- (a) $p_{ex} \Delta V$
- (b) $nRT \ln V_f/V_i$
- (c) $C_p \Delta T$
- (d) ΔVU

9: $C_p > C_v$ due to which of the following?

- (a) ΔU
- (b) Q
- (c) ΔH
- (d) R

10: When the process is reversible and $p_{in} > p_{ex}$, the process is called:

- (a) isochoric
- (b) isothermal
- (c) isobaric
- (d) exothermic

Q2: Calculate the density of an unknown gas with a molar mass of $40 g mol^{-1}$ at STP conditions. (25 points)

Q3: A diatomic ideal gas is compressed reversibly and adiabatically at T_i of $67^\circ C$ to T_f of $450 K$. Calculate

- (a) work was performed? (b) ΔU , (c) q and (d) ΔH . (25 Marks)

$$Q_2 / PV = nRT \implies PV = \frac{m}{M} RT$$

$$PM = dRT$$

"STP"

المعطيات :-

$$d = \frac{PM}{RT}$$

20%
225

$$T = 25^\circ C + 273 K$$

$$T = 298 K$$

$$P = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$R = 0.082 \text{ atm}\cdot\text{L/mol}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$M = 40 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$d = \frac{1 \text{ atm} \times 40 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}{0.082 \text{ atm}\cdot\text{L/mol}\cdot\text{K} \times 298 \text{ K}}$$

$$d = \frac{40 \text{ g}}{24.436}$$

$$d \approx 1.636 \text{ g/L}$$

Q3/

$$D \quad W_{\text{rev}}^{\text{ad}} = -nRT \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$$

$$W_{\text{rev}}^{\text{ad}} = -nRT \ln$$

20%
25

$$\Delta U = q + W$$

$$\Delta H = \Delta U + \Delta n_g \Delta T$$