



2.5/5

P₂³⁶

50/100

Fifty only

Physical Chemistry 2nd YUGS_EV_ST



Name of a student _____ Signature _____ No. _____

Mustansiriyah University
Department of Chemistry

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)

Q2/

2 = units

P = 1

n = 40 g mol⁻¹

R = 0.082

T = 273 + 273 = 273

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

~~d = $\frac{1 \text{ atm} \times 40 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}{0.082 \times 273 \text{ K}}$~~

~~22.38~~

~~= 1.78 ?~~

Q2 $\frac{90}{25}$

Q3/

~~$\Delta T = 450 - 340 = 110 \text{ K}$~~

~~T_i = 67°C + 273~~

~~= 340 K~~

T_f = 450 K

~~$C_v = (\frac{2}{3}) \times 1.5 \times RT$~~

~~$\frac{2}{3} \times 1.5 \times 3.814 \times 110 = 377.58$~~

~~a) = w_{ad} = 2~~

~~w_{ad} = n C_{v,m} ΔT~~

~~w_{ad} = 377.58 × 110 ?~~

~~w_{ad} = 41533.8 J~~

Q3 $\frac{15}{25}$

b) ΔU = w_{ad}

~~c) $\frac{\Delta H}{\Delta P} = C_p \Delta T$~~

~~= 377.58 × 110 ⇒ 41533.8~~

d)