

5

States of Matter

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q. 1 A person living in Shimla observed that cooking food without using pressure cooker takes more time. The reason for this observation is that at high altitude

- (a) pressure increases
- (b) temperature decreases
- (c) pressure decreases
- (d) temperature increases

Ans. (c) Pressure at the top of a mountain [or at high altitude] is low. This suggests that boiling takes place at lower temperature, due to which things take more time to boil.

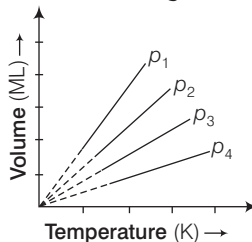
However, in a pressure cooker, pressure is increased and hence, boiling point increases. Thus, things come to boil in a pressure cooker in a less period of time.

Q. 2 Which of the following property of water can be used to explain the spherical shape of rain droplets?

- (a) Viscosity
- (b) Surface tension
- (c) Critical phenomena
- (d) Pressure

Ans. (b) The spherical shape of rain droplets is due to surface tension. The lowest energy state of a liquid will be when the surface area is minimum. Surface tension tries to decrease the surface area of the liquid to the minimum. The rain droplets are spherical because for a given volume, a sphere has minimum surface area.

Q. 3 A plot of volume (V) versus temperature (T) for a gas at constant pressure is a straight line passing through the origin. The plots at different values of pressure are shown in figure. Which of the following order of pressure is correct for this gas?



- (a) $p_1 > p_2 > p_3 > p_4$
- (b) $p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = p_4$
- (c) $p_1 < p_2 < p_3 < p_4$
- (d) $p_1 < p_2 = p_3 < p_4$

💡 Thinking Process

The question is based upon Boyle's law. It states that at constant temperature, the volume of a given gas is proportional to its pressure. i.e., $V \propto \frac{1}{p}$ or, $pV = \text{constant}$

- Ans. (c)** At a particular temperature, $pV = \text{constant}$
Thus, $\rho_1 V_1 = \rho_2 V_2 = \rho_3 V_3 = \rho_4 V_4$
As $V_1 > V_2 > V_3 > V_4$
Therefore, $\rho_1 < \rho_2 < \rho_3 < \rho_4$

Q. 4 The interaction energy of London force is inversely proportional to sixth power of the distance between two interacting particles but their magnitude depends upon

- (a) charge of interacting particles
- (b) mass of interacting particles
- (c) polarisability of interacting particles
- (d) strength of permanent dipoles in the particles

- Ans. (c)** London dispersion forces operate only over very short distance. The energy of interaction varies as $\frac{1}{(\text{distance between two interacting particles})^6}$

Large or more complex are the molecules, greater is the magnitude of London forces. This is obviously due to the fact that the large electron clouds are easily distorted or polarised.

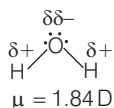
Hence, greater the polarisability of the interacting particles, greater is the magnitude of the interaction energy.

Q. 5 Dipole-dipole forces act between the molecules possessing permanent dipole. Ends of dipoles possess 'partial charges'. The partial charge is

- (a) more than unit electronic charge
- (b) equal to unit electronic charge
- (c) less than unit electronic charge
- (d) double the unit electronic charge

- Ans. (c)** Dipole-dipole forces act between the molecules possessing permanent dipole and ends of dipoles possess 'partial charges'. Partial charges present on ends of a dipole are always less than the unit electronic charge.

e.g.,



Q. 6 The pressure of a 1 : 4 mixture of dihydrogen and dioxygen enclosed in a vessel is one atmosphere. What would be the partial pressure of dioxygen?

- (a) $0.8 \times 10^5 \text{ atm}$
- (b) 0.008 Nm^{-2}
- (c) $8 \times 10^4 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$
- (d) 0.25 atm

- Ans. (c)** Given that, pressure of a 1 : 4 mixture of H_2 and O_2 enclosed in a vessel is one atmosphere. This suggests that the moles ratio of H_2 and O_2 is 1:4. Thus, partial pressure of dioxygen (O_2) is given as

\therefore Partial pressure of $\text{O}_2 = \text{Mole fraction of } \text{O}_2 \times \text{total pressure of mixture}$

$$= \frac{4}{1+4} \times 1 = \frac{4}{5} \times 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 0.8 \text{ atm} = 0.8 \times 10^5 \text{ Nm}^{-2} = 8 \times 10^4 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$$

Q. 7 As the temperature increases, average kinetic energy of molecules increases. What would be the effect of increase of temperature on pressure provided the volume is constant ?

- (a) Increases (b) Decreases
(c) Remains same (d) Becomes half

💡 Thinking Process

This problem is based on Gay-Lussac's law which states that "volume remaining constant, the pressure of a given mass of a gas is directly proportional to its temperature in degrees Kelvin".

Ans. (a) As the temperature increases, average kinetic energy of molecules increases. From Gay-Lussac's law, at constant volume, as the temperature is increased, pressure increases.

Q. 8 Gases possess characteristic critical temperature which depends upon the magnitude of intermolecular forces between the particles. Following are the critical temperatures of some gases.

Gases	H ₂	He	O ₂	N ₂
Critical temperature in Kelvin	33.2	5.3	154.3	126

From the above data what would be the order of liquefaction of these gases? Start writing the order from the gas liquefying first

- (a) H₂, He, O₂, N₂ (b) He, O₂, H₂, N₂
(c) N₂, O₂, He, H₂ (d) O₂, N₂, H₂, He

Ans. (d) Higher the critical temperature, more easily is the gas liquified. Hence, order of liquefaction starting with the gas liquefying first will be O₂, N₂, H₂, He.

Note Critical temperature of a gas may be defined as that temperature above which it cannot be liquified howsoever high pressure may be applied on the gas.

Q. 9 What is SI unit of viscosity coefficient (η) ?

- (a) Pascal (b) Nsm⁻² (c) km⁻² s (d) Nm⁻²

Ans. (b) The SI unit of viscosity coefficient (η) is Nm⁻² s or Nsm⁻².

As we know that, $f = \eta A \frac{dv}{dx}$

where, $f = \text{force}$
 $\eta = \text{viscosity coefficient}$
 $\frac{dv}{dx} = \text{velocity gradient}$

Substitute SI units of $f = \text{N}$, $dx = \text{m}$, $A = \text{m}^2$ and $v = \text{ms}^{-1}$ in above equation, to get,

$$\eta = \frac{\text{N} \times \text{m}}{\text{m}^2 \times \text{ms}^{-1}} = \text{Nm}^{-2} \text{s}$$

Hence, the si unit of η is nsm⁻²

Q. 10 Atmospheric pressures recorded in different cities are as follows

Cities	Shimla	Bangalore	Delhi	Mumbai
p in N/m^2	1.01×10^5	1.2×10^5	1.02×10^5	1.21×10^5

Consider the above data and mark the place at which liquid will boil first.

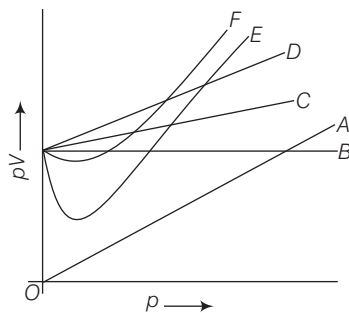
- (a) Shimla (b) Bangalore (c) Delhi (d) Mumbai

💡 Thinking Process

- (i) A liquid boils when vapour pressure above it becomes equal to the atmospheric pressure. Lower the atmospheric pressure, lower is the boiling point.
 (ii) Arrange the four cities according to the increase of atmospheric pressures and pick out the lowest one.

Ans. (a) Shimla has the lowest atmospheric pressure among all the four cities. Thus, at Shimla liquid will boil first because lower the atmospheric pressure, lower is the boiling point.

Q. 11 Which curve in figure represents the curve of ideal gas?



- (a) Only B (b) C and D (c) E and F (d) A and B

💡 Thinking Process

- (i) The graph given in the question depend upon the Boyle's law.
 (ii) At constant temperature, the graph between pV vs p at all pressures will be straight line parallel to x -axis for ideal gas.
 (iii) At constant temperature pV vs p plot for real gases is not straight line.

Ans. (a) For ideal gas $pV = \text{constant}$ at all pressures. Therefore, only B represents ideal gas.

Q. 12 Increase in kinetic energy can overcome intermolecular forces of attraction. How will the viscosity of liquid be affected by the increase in temperature?

- (a) Increase (b) No effect
 (c) Decrease (d) No regular pattern will be followed

Ans. (c) With increase of temperature, the kinetic energy of the molecules of liquid increases which can overcome the intermolecular forces. Hence, the liquid starts flowing.

In other words the viscosity of a liquid decreases with increase in temperature. It has been found that the decrease is about 2% per degree rise in temperature.

Q. 13 How does the surface tension of a liquid vary with increase in temperature?

- (a) Remains same (b) Decreases
(c) Increases (d) No regular pattern is followed

Ans. (b) The surface tension of liquids generally decreases with increase of temperature and becomes zero at the critical temperature. The decrease in surface tension with increase of temperature is obviously due to the fact that with increase of temperature, the kinetic energy of the molecules increases and therefore, the intermolecular attraction decreases.

Note Surface tension of a liquid is defined as the force acting at right angles to the surface along one centimetre length of the surface. Units of surface tension are dyne per cm (or newtons per metre i.e., Nm^{-1} in the SI systems).

Multiple Choice Questions (More Than One Options)

Q. 14 With regard to the gaseous state of matter which of the following statements are correct ?

- (a) Complete order of molecules (b) Complete disorder of molecules
(c) Random motion of molecules (d) Fixed position of molecules

Ans. (b, c)

In gaseous state, molecules are in a state of random motion i.e., it is the state in which molecules are disorderly arranged. Gaseous state have higher entropy than the liquid as well as solid.

Q. 15 Which of the following figures does not represent 1 mole of dioxygen gas at STP?

- (a) 16 g of gas (b) 22.7 L of gas
(c) 6.022×10^{23} dioxygen molecules (d) 11.2 L of gas

Ans. (a, b, d)

It is known that, 1mole of a gas = gram molecular mass = Avogadro's number of molecules = 22.4 L at STP

Thus, 1 mole of O_2 gas = 32 g of O_2 = 6.02×10^{23} molecules = 22.4L of O_2 at STP

Q. 16 Under which of the following conditions applied together, a gas deviates most from the ideal behaviour?

- (a) Low pressure (b) High pressure
(c) Low temperature (d) High temperature

Ans. (b, c)

A gas which obeys the ideal gas equation, $pV = nRT$ under all conditions of temperature and pressure is called an 'ideal gas'.

However, there is no gas which obeys the ideal gas equation under all conditions of temperature and pressure. Hence, the concept of ideal gas is only theoretical or hypothetical. The gases are found to obey the gas laws fairly well when the pressure is low or the temperature is high.

Such gases are, therefore, known as 'real gases'. All gases are real gases. Hence, at high pressure and low temperature a real gas deviates most from ideal behaviour.

Q. 17 Which of the following changes decrease the vapour pressure of water kept in a sealed vessel ?

- (a) Decreasing the quantity of water
- (b) Adding salt to water
- (c) Decreasing the volume of the vessel to one-half
- (d) Decreasing the temperature of water

Ans. (b, d)

When salt is added, less surface area is available for the water molecules to vaporise because salt molecules occupy the position of water molecules on the surface. Hence, vapour pressure of the water decreases.

Moreover, vapour pressure also decreases with decrease in temperature because kinetic energy of the molecules decrease.

Short Answer Type Questions

Q. 18 If 1 g of each of the following gases are taken at STP, which of the gases will occupy (a) greatest volume and (b) smallest volume?

CO, H₂O, CH₄, NO

Ans. From Avogadro's law, we know that

Volume of 1 mole of the gas = gram molecular mass = 22.4 L at STP

Volume occupied by 28 g CO (1 mol CO) = 22.4 L at STP

(∵ Molar mass of CO = 12 + 16 = 28 g mol⁻¹)

∴ Volume occupied by 1 g CO = $\frac{22.4}{28}$ L at STP

Similarly, volume occupied by 1 g H₂O = $\frac{22.4}{18}$ L at STP

(∵ Molar mass of H₂O = (2 × 1) + 16 = 18 g mol⁻¹)

Volume occupied by 1 g CH₄ = $\frac{22.4}{16}$ L at STP

(∵ Molar mass of CH₄ = 12 + (4 × 1) = 16 g mol⁻¹)

Volume occupied by 1 g NO = $\frac{22.4}{30}$ L at STP

(∵ Molar mass of NO = 14 + 16 = 30 g mol⁻¹)

Thus, 1 g CH₄ will occupy maximum volume while 1 g of NO will occupy minimum volume at STP.

Q. 19 Physical properties of ice, water and steam are very different. What is the chemical composition of water in all the three states?

Ans. Physical properties of ice, water and steam are very different because they found in different states. Ice found in solid, water found in liquid and steam found in vapour states. The chemical composition of water in all the three states (ice, water and steam) is same, i.e., H₂O.

Q. 20 The behaviour of matter in different states is governed by various physical laws. According to you, what are the factors that determine the state of matter ?

Ans. Temperature, pressure, mass and volume are the factors which determine the different states of matter. *i.e.*, solid, liquid and gas.

Q. 21 Use the information and data given below to answer the questions (a) to (c),

Stronger intermolecular forces result in higher boiling point.

Strength of London forces increases with the number of electrons in the molecule.

Boiling point of HF, HCl, HBr and HI are 293 K, 189 K, 206 K and 238 K respectively.

- Which type of intermolecular forces are present in the molecules HF, HCl, HBr and HI?
- Looking at the trend of boiling points of HCl, HBr and HI, explain out of dipole-dipole interaction and London interaction, which one is predominant here.
- Why is boiling point of hydrogen fluoride highest while that of hydrogen chloride lowest?

Ans. From the information and data given in the question, we concluded that

- In HCl, HBr and HI, dipole-dipole and London forces are present because molecules possess permanent dipole. In HF dipole-dipole, London forces and hydrogen bonding are present.
- Electronegativity of chlorine, bromine and iodine decreases in the order are present



Therefore, dipole moment should decrease from HCl to HI. Thus, dipole-dipole interaction should decrease from HCl to HI. But boiling point increases on moving from HCl to HI. This means that London forces are predominant.

This is so because London forces increases as the number of electrons in a molecule increases and in this case number of electrons is increasing from HCl towards HI.

- Hydrogen fluoride has highest dipole moment attributes due to highest electronegativity of fluorine as well as presence of hydrogen bonding in HF. Therefore, HF has highest boiling point.

Q. 22 What will be the molar volume of nitrogen and argon at 273.15 K and 1 atm?

Ans. When temperature and pressure of a gas is 273.15 K (or 0 °C) and 1 atm (or 1 bar or 10^5 pascal), such conditions are called standard temperature and pressure conditions (STP). Under these conditions, the volume occupied by 1 mole of each and every gas is 22.4L. Hence, the molar volume of N_2 and Ar at 273.15 K and 1 atm is 22.4L.

Q. 23 A gas that follows Boyle's law, Charles's law and Avogadro's law is called an ideal gas. Under what conditions a real gas would behave ideally?

Ans. At low pressure and high temperature, a real gas behaves as an ideal gas. Almost all gases are real gas.

Q. 24 Two different gases 'A' and 'B' are filled in separate containers of equal capacity under the same conditions of temperature and pressure. On increasing the pressure slightly the gas 'A' liquefies but gas B does not liquify even on applying high pressure until it is cooled. Explain this phenomenon.

Ans. The temperature above which a gas cannot be liquefied howsoever high pressure may be applied on the gas is called critical temperature. Since, gas 'A' liquifies easily, this suggests gas 'A' is below its critical temperature.

On the other hand, gas 'B' does not liquefy easily even on applying high pressure. This suggests that gas 'B' is above its critical temperature.

Q. 25 Value of universal gas constant (R) is same for all gases. What is its physical significance?

Ans. Unit of R depends upon those units in which p , V and T are measured as, $R = \frac{pV}{nT}$. If pressure is measured in Pascal, per mole volume is measured in m^3 and temperature is measured in Kelvin then units of ' R ' are $\text{Pa m}^3 \text{K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ or $\text{J mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$. Since, joule is the unit of work done, so ' R ' is work done by the gas per mole per kelvin.

Q. 26 One of the assumptions of kinetic theory of gases states that "there is no force of attraction between the molecules of a gas." How far is this statement correct? Is it possible to liquefy an ideal gas? Explain.

Ans. This statement is correct only for ideal gases. It is not possible to liquefy an ideal gas because there is no intermolecular forces of attractions between the molecules of an ideal gas.

Q. 27 The magnitude of surface tension of liquid depends on the attractive forces between the molecules. Arrange the following in increasing order of surface tension:

Water, alcohol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) and hexane [$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_3$].

Ans. In the above given molecules, only hexane ($\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_3$) is a non-polar molecule in which only London dispersion forces exist. These forces are very weak while both water and alcohol are polar molecules in which dipole-dipole interactions as well as H-bonding exists.

However, H-bonding interactions are much stronger in water than H_2O , therefore, it possesses stronger intermolecular forces than alcohol and hexane. Hence, the increasing order of surface tension is

hexane < alcohol < water

Greater is the attractive forces between the molecules, greater is the magnitude of surface tension of liquid.

Q. 28 Pressure exerted by saturated water vapour is called aqueous tension. What correction term will you apply to the total pressure to obtain pressure of dry gas?

Ans. Whenever a gas is collected over water, it is moist and saturated with water vapours which exert their own pressure. The pressure due to water vapours is called aqueous tension thus, the total pressure of the gas (p moist gas) is

$$p_{\text{moist gas}} = p_{\text{dry gas}} + \text{aqueous tension}$$

Thus, $p_{\text{dry gas}}$ is given as

$p_{\text{dry gas}} = p_{\text{moist gas}} - \text{aqueous tension}$ Hence, the correction term applied to the total pressure of the gas in order to obtain pressure of dry gas is p moist gas – aqueous tension.

Q. 29 Name the energy which arises due to motion of atoms or molecules in a body. How is this energy affected when the temperature is increased?

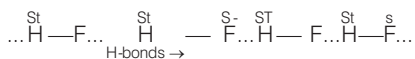
Ans. The energy which arises due to motion of atoms or molecules in a body is known as thermal energy. It is a measure of average kinetic energy of the particles. It increases with increase in temperature.

Q. 30 Name two intermolecular forces that exist between HF molecules in liquid state.

Ans. H–F is a polar covalent molecule in which dipole-dipole interactions exist. Since, it contains an electronegative atom, F bonded to H atom, therefore, H-bond exists between its molecules. Due to these H-bonds, --HF molecules exist in liquid state. Hence, in liquid state, H-bonds as well as dipole-dipole interactions exist within HF molecules.

Q. 31 One of the assumptions of kinetic theory of gases is that there is no force of attraction between the molecules of a gas. State and explain the evidence that shows that the assumption is not applicable for real gases.

Ans. Real gases can be liquefied by cooling and compressing the gas. This proves that force of attraction exist among the molecules.



Q. 32 Compressibility factor, Z of a gas is given as $Z = \frac{pV}{nRT}$

(i) What is the value of Z for an ideal gas?

(ii) For real gas what will be the effect on value of Z above Boyle's temperature?

Ans. (i) For ideal gas, compressibility factor, $Z = 1$.

(ii) Above Boyle's temperature, real gases show positive deviation.

So, $Z > 1$

Note Following important points come out from the compressibility factor, $Z = \frac{pV}{nRT}$.

(i) For ideal gas $Z = 1$ at all temperatures and pressures because $pV = nRT$.

(ii) At very low pressure all gases shown have $Z \approx 1$ and behave as ideal gas.

(iii) At high pressure, all the gases have $Z > 1$. These are more difficult to compress.

(iv) At intermediate pressures most gases have $Z < 1$.

Q. 33 The critical temperature (T_c) and critical pressure (p_c) of CO_2 are 30.98°C and 73 atm respectively. Can $\text{CO}_2(g)$ be liquefied at 32°C and 80 atm pressure?

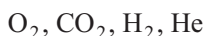
Ans. The given critical temperature and pressure of CO_2 gas are 30.98°C and 73 atm respectively. This suggests that CO_2 gas cannot be liquefied above 30.98°C and 73 atm however high temperature and pressure may be applied on CO_2 gas. Hence, CO_2 gas cannot be liquefied at 32°C and 80 atm .

Q. 34 For real gases the relation between p , V and T is given by van der Waals' equation

$$\left(p + \frac{an^2}{V^2}\right)(V - nb) = nRT$$

where, ' a ' and ' b ' are van der Waals' constants, ' nb ' is approximately equal to the total volume of the molecules of a gas. ' a ' is the measure of magnitude of intermolecular attraction.

(i) Arrange the following gases in the increasing order of ' b '. Give reason.



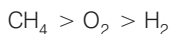
(ii) Arrange the following gases in the decreasing order of magnitude of ' a '. Give reason.



Ans. (i) Molar volume occupied by the gas molecules \propto size of the molecules and van der Waals' constant ' b ' represents molar volume of the gas molecules. Hence, value of ' b ' increases in the following order



(ii) van der Waals' constant ' a ' is the measure of magnitude of intermolecular attraction. The magnitude of intermolecular attractions increases with increase in size of electron cloud in a molecule. Hence, for the given gases magnitude of ' a ' decreases in the following order



Greater the size of electron cloud, greater is the polarisability of the molecule and greater is the dispersion forces or London forces.

Q. 35 The relation between pressure exerted by an ideal gas (p_{ideal}) and observed pressure (p_{real}) is given by the equation,

$$p_{\text{ideal}} = p_{\text{real}} + \frac{an^2}{V^2}$$

(i) If pressure is taken in Nm^{-2} , number of moles in mol and volume in m^3 , calculate the unit of ' a '.

(ii) What will be the unit of ' a ' when pressure is in atmosphere and volume in dm^3 ?

Ans. Given that, $p_{\text{ideal}} = p_{\text{real}} + \frac{an^2}{V^2}$

(i) $a = \frac{pV^2}{n^2}$ If units of $p = \text{Nm}^{-2}$,

units of $V = \text{m}^3$, units of $n = \text{mol}$

then, units of $a = \frac{\text{Nm}^{-2} (\text{m}^3)^2}{(\text{mol})^2} = \text{Nm}^4 \text{ mol}^{-2}$

(ii) If units of $p = \text{atm}$, units of $V = \text{dm}^3$, units of $n = \text{mol}$

then, units of $a = \frac{pV^2}{n^2} = \frac{\text{atm} \cdot (\text{dm}^3)^2}{(\text{mol})^2} = \text{atm dm}^6 \text{ mol}^{-2}$

Q. 36 Name two phenomena that can be explained on the basis of surface tension.

Ans. Two phenomena that can be explained on the basis of surface tension are as following

- (i) Rise or fall of the liquid in a capillary-(capillary action).
- (ii) Spherical shape of small liquid drops.

Q. 37 Viscosity of a liquid arises due to strong intermolecular forces existing between the molecules. Stronger the intermolecular forces, greater is the viscosity. Name the intermolecular forces existing in the following liquids and arrange them in the increasing order of their viscosities. Also give reason for the assigned order in one line.

Water, hexane ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), glycerine ($\text{CH}_2\text{OHCH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$)

Thinking Process

Stronger the intermolecular forces existing between the liquids, more viscous is the liquid.

Ans. In water and glycerine – Hydrogen bonding and dipole-dipole interactions exists as both are polar molecules.

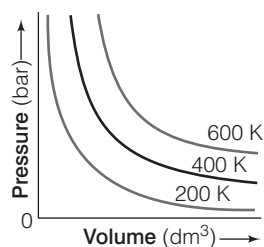
hexane – Dispersion forces/London forces are present due to its non-polar nature. The order of intermolecular forces among the given liquids is, hexane < water < glycerine.

Since, hexane has weakest intermolecular forces and glycerine the strongest (three OH groups) intermolecular forces. Therefore, hexane has minimum viscosity and glycerine has maximum viscosity.

Q. 38 Explain the effect of increasing the temperature of a liquid, on intermolecular forces operating between its particles. What will happen to the viscosity of a liquid if its temperature is increased?

Ans. As the temperature of a liquid increases, kinetic energy of the molecules increases which can overcome intermolecular forces. So, the liquid can flow more easily, this results in decrease in viscosity of the liquid.

Q. 39 The variation of pressure with volume of the gas at different temperatures can be graphically represented as shown in figure. On the basis of this graph answer the following questions.



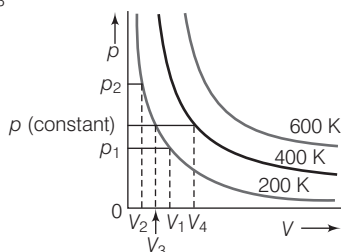
- (i) How will the volume of a gas change if its pressure is increased at constant temperature?
- (ii) At a constant pressure, how will the volume of a gas change if the temperature is increased from 200 K to 400 K?

Ans. (i) In accordance to Boyle's law, pressure of a gas is inversely proportional to its volume if temperature is kept constant. Thus, the volume of a gas will decrease if the pressure on the gas is increased keeping the temperature constant. e.g., at 200 K when pressure increases from p_1 to p_2 , volume of the gas decreases, $V_2 < V_1$.

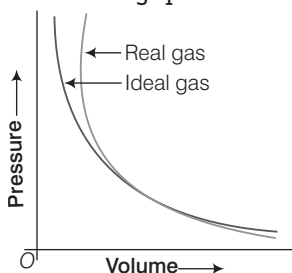
(ii) In accordance to Charles law, volume of a gas is directly proportional to its temperature if pressure is kept constant.

Thus, on increasing temperature, the volume of a gas will increase if pressure is kept constant.

At constant p when we increase the temperature from 200 K to 400 K, the volume of the gas increases, $V_4 > V_3$.

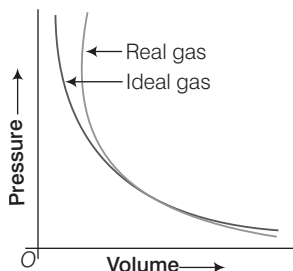


Q. 40 Pressure *versus* volume graph for a real gas and an ideal gas are shown in figure. Answer the following questions on the basis of this graph.



- (i) Interpret the behaviour of real gas with respect to ideal gas at low pressure.
- (ii) Interpret the behaviour of real gas with respect to ideal gas at high pressure.
- (iii) Mark the pressure and volume by drawing a line at the point where real gas behaves as an ideal gas.

- Ans.** (i) At low pressure, the real gas shows very small deviation from ideal behaviour because the two curves almost coincide at low pressure.
- (ii) At high pressure, the real gas show large deviations from ideal behaviour as the curves are far apart.
- (iii) At point 'A', both the curves intersect each other. At this point real gas behaves as an ideal gas. p_1 and V_1 are the pressure and volume which corresponds to this point A.



Matching The Columns

Q. 41 Match the graphs between the following variables with their names.

Graphs	Names
A. Pressure vs temperature graph at constant molar volume	1. Isotherms
B. Pressure vs volume graph at constant temperature	2. Constant temperature curve
C. Volume vs temperature graph at constant pressure	3. Isochores
	4. Isobars

Ans. A. → (3) B. → (1) C. → (4)

- A. When molar volume is constant, the p - T graph is called isochore.
 B. When temperature is constant, the p - V graph is called isotherm.
 C. When pressure is constant, V - T graph is called isobar.

Q. 42 Match the following gas laws with the equation representing them.

A. Boyle's law	1. $V \propto n$ at constant T and p
B. Charle's law	2. $p_{\text{Total}} = p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + \dots$ at constant T, V
C. Dalton's law	3. $\frac{pV}{T} = \text{constant}$
D. Avogadro's law	4. $V \propto T$ at constant n and p
	5. $p \propto \frac{1}{V}$ at constant n and T

Ans. A. → (5) **B.** → (4) **C.** → (2) **D.** → (1)


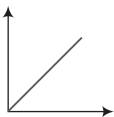
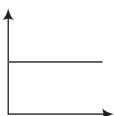
A. Boyle's law, $p \propto \frac{1}{V}$ at constant T and n .

B. Charle's law, $V \propto T$ at constant p and n .

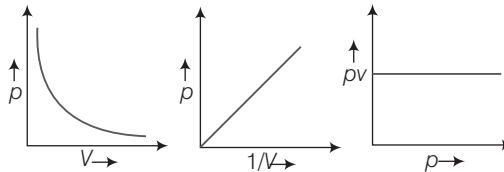
C. Dalton's law, $p_{\text{Total}} = p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + \dots$ at constant T, V .

D. Avogadro's law, $V \propto n$ at constant T and p .

Q. 43 Match the following graphs of ideal gas with their coordinates.

Graphical representation		X and Y coordinates
A.		1. pV vs. V
B.		2. p vs. V
C.		3. p vs. $\frac{1}{V}$

Ans. A. → (2) **B.** → (3) **C.** → (1)



Assertion and Reason

In the following questions a statement of Assertion (A) followed by a statement of Reason (R) is given. Choose the correct option out of the choices given below in each question.

Q. 44 Assertion (A) Three states of matter are the result of balance between intermolecular forces and thermal energy of the molecules.

Reason (R) Intermolecular forces tend to keep the molecules together but thermal energy of molecules tends to keep them apart.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

Ans. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. Intermolecular forces and thermal energy decide the state of matter because the former kept the molecules together but later keep them apart.

Q. 45 Assertion (A) At constant temperature, pV vs V plot for real gases is not a straight line.

Reason (R) At high pressure all gases have $Z > 1$ but at intermediate pressure most gases have $Z < 1$.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. At constant temperature, pV vs V for real gases is not a straight line because real gases have intermolecular forces of attraction.

Q. 46 Assertion (A) The temperature at which vapour pressure of a liquid is equal to the external pressure is called boiling temperature.

Reason (R) At high altitude atmospheric pressure is high.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
At high altitude, atmospheric pressure is low.

Q. 47 Assertion (A) Gases do not liquefy above their critical temperature, even on applying high pressure.

Reason (R) Above critical temperature, the molecular speed is high and intermolecular attractions cannot hold the molecules together because they escape because of high speed.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. Gases do not liquefy above their critical temperature, even on applying high pressure because above critical temperature, the molecular speed is high and intermolecular attractions cannot hold the molecules together.

Q. 48 Assertion (A) At critical temperature liquid passes into gaseous state imperceptibly and continuously.

Reason (R) The density of liquid and gaseous phase is equal to critical temperature.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. At critical temperature, density of liquid and gaseous phase becomes equal. Due to which liquid passes into gaseous state imperceptibly and continuously.

Q. 49 Assertion (A) Liquids tend to have maximum number of molecules at their surface.

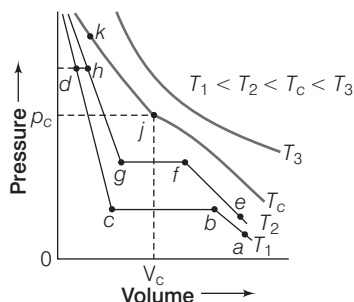
Reason (R) Small liquid drops have spherical shape.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (d) Assertion is false but reason is true. Liquid tend to reduce number of molecules or surface tension at there surface, that's why small liquid drops have spherical shape.

Long Answer Type Questions

Q. 50 Isotherms of carbon dioxide at various temperatures are represented in figure. Answer the following questions based on this figure.

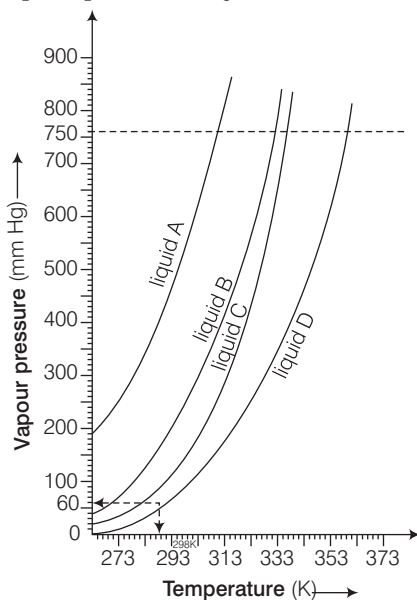


- (i) In which state will CO_2 exist between the points a and b at temperature T_1 ?
- (ii) At what point will CO_2 start liquefying when temperature is T_1 ?
- (iii) At what point will CO_2 be completely liquefied when temperature is T_2 ?
- (iv) Will condensation take place when the temperature is T_3 ?
- (v) What portion of the isotherm at T_1 represent liquid and gaseous CO_2 at equilibrium?

- Ans.** (i) In gaseous state, CO_2 will exist between the points a and b at temperature T_1 .
(ii) At point b , the plot becomes linear, this shows the phase transition, *i.e.*, liquification of CO_2 starts and at point c , it gets completely liquified.
(iii) Similarly, at temperature T_2 , g is the point at which CO_2 will be completely liquified.
(iv) Condensation will not take place at T_3 temperature because $T_3 > T_c$ (critical temperature).
(v) Between b and c , liquid and gaseous CO_2 are in equilibrium.

Q. 51 The variation of vapour pressure of different liquids with temperature is shown in figure

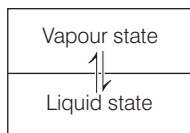
- Calculate graphically boiling points of liquids A and B .
- If we take liquid C in a closed vessel and heat it continuously. At what temperature will it boil?
- At high altitude, atmospheric pressure is low (say 60 mm Hg). At what temperature liquid D boils?
- Pressure cooker is used for cooking food at hill station. Explain in terms of vapour pressure why is it so?



- Ans.** (i) Boiling point of A = approximately 315 K,
 B = approximately 345 K.
(ii) In a closed vessel, liquid C will not boil because pressure inside keeps on increasing.
(iii) Temperature corresponding to 60 mm = 313 K.
(iv) A liquid boils when vapour pressure becomes equal to the atmospheric pressure. However at high altitudes *i.e.*, on, hills, water boils at low temperature due to low atmospheric pressure. But when pressure cooker is used, the vapour pressure of water is increased due to which water boils at even lower temperature within a short period of time

Q. 52 Why does the boundary between liquid phase and gaseous phase disappear on heating a liquid upto critical temperature in a closed vessel? In this situation what will be the state of the substance?

Ans. In a closed vessel, it is essential to know that below the critical point (*i.e.*, critical temperature and critical pressure), the surface of separation between the liquid and its vapour is clearly visible. As we approach towards the critical point, the density of the liquid decreases while that of the vapour increases due to compression.



Below critical point
(Meniscus clearly visible)



Above critical point
(Meniscus disappears)

At the critical point, the densities of the liquid and that of the vapour become equal and the surface of separation disappears *i.e.*, the liquid and the gaseous state become not separable. In other words, the meniscus is no longer visible.

The fluid which is now a homogeneous mixture is called supercritical fluid. Hence, any fluid above its critical temperature and pressure is called a supercritical fluid.

These supercritical fluids dissolve many organic substances. They are used for quick separation of a mixture into its components. *e.g.*, CO_2 above 31.1°C and above 600 bar pressure has a density of about 1g/cm^3 .

It is used to dissolve out caffeine from coffee beans as it is a better substitute than chlorofluorocarbons which are harmful for the environment.

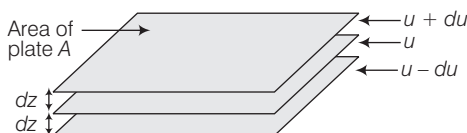
Q. 53 Why does sharp glass edge become smooth on heating it upto its melting point in a flame? Explain which property of liquids is responsible for this phenomenon.

Ans. Sharp glass edges are heated to make them smooth. Because on heating glass melts and the surface of the liquid tends to take the rounded shape at the edges which has minimum surface area. This is called fire polishing of glass.

Q. 54 Explain the term 'laminar flow'. Is the velocity of molecules same in all the layers in laminar flow? Explain your answer.

Ans. When a liquid flows over a fixed surface, the layer of molecules in the immediate contact of surface is stationary. The velocity of the upper layers increases as the distance of layers from the fixed layer increases.

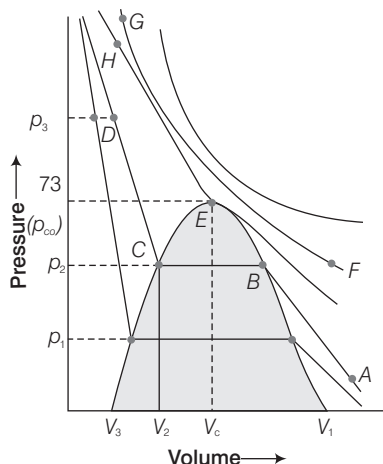
This type of flow in which there is a regular gradation of velocity in passing from one layer to the next is called laminar flow.



In laminar flow, the velocity of molecules is not same in all the layers because every layer offers some resistance or friction to the layer immediately below it.

Q. 55 Isotherms of carbon dioxide gas are shown in figure. Mark a path for changing gas into liquid such that only one phase (*i.e.*, either a gas or a liquid) exists at any time during the change. Explain how the temperature, volume and pressure should be changed to carry out the change?

Ans. It is possible to change a gas into a liquid or a liquid into a gas by a process such that there is always a single phase present.



e.g., In figure given above, we can move from A to vertically by increasing the temperature, then we can reach the point by compressing the gas at constant temperature along the isotherm (isotherm at 31.1°C). The pressure will increase.

Now, we can move vertically down towards D by lowering the temperature. As soon as we cross the point H on the critical isotherm, we get liquid. Thus, at no stage during the process, we can through two-phase region.

It process is carried out at the critical temperature, substance always remains in one phase. This is called continuity of state between the gaseous and the liquid state.