

96.(B) $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^\circ = 29.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and $T_{\text{boiling}} = 334.7 \text{ K}$

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$$\Rightarrow \Delta_{\text{vap}}S^\circ = \frac{\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^\circ}{T_{\text{boiling}}} = 87.84 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} = 10.6 \text{ R}$$

97.(D) Sucrose (molecular weight) = 342

From $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S = -6000 \times 10^3 - 300 \times 180 = -6054 \times 10^3 \text{ kJ / mol}$

For 34.2 gm energy available = $\frac{6054}{342} \text{ kJ} \times 34.2 = 605.4 \text{ kJ}$

98.(D) $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{s}); \quad \Delta_r H < 0 \text{ and } \Delta_r S < 0$

99.(C) $-\Delta_r G^\circ = RT \ln K_{\text{eq}} < 0 \quad [\because K_{\text{eq}} < 1]$

$\Rightarrow \Delta_r G^\circ > 0 \text{ and } \Delta_r G^\circ = \Delta_r H^\circ - T\Delta_r S^\circ$

Clearly, $\Delta_r S^\circ > 0 \Rightarrow \Delta_r G^\circ < \Delta_r H^\circ$

100.(CD) $\Delta S \propto \frac{1}{T}$ and $\Delta_r G = \Delta_r H - T\Delta_r S$

101.(A) $\Delta_r H^\circ = \Delta_f H_{\text{CH}_4}^\circ = -74.9 \text{ kJ / mol}$

and $\Delta_r S^\circ = S_{\text{CH}_4}^\circ - 2S_{\text{H}_2}^\circ - S_{\text{C}}^\circ = 186.3 - 2 \times 130.7 - 5.6 = -80.7 \text{ J / mol}$

$\Delta_r G^\circ = \Delta_r H^\circ - T\Delta_r S^\circ = -74.9 - 298 \times (-80.7) \times 10^{-3} = -50.85 \text{ kJ / mol}$

$\Rightarrow$ Reaction is spontaneous due to highly negative enthalpy change.

102.(B) $\text{CCl}_4(\ell) \rightleftharpoons \text{CCl}_4(\text{g})$

$\Delta_f H^\circ \quad -135.4 \quad -103.0 \quad \Delta_r H^\circ = -103 - (-135.4) = 32.4 \text{ kJ / mol}$

$S_m^\circ \quad 215.4 \quad 308.7 \quad \Delta_r S^\circ = 308.7 - 215.4 = 93.3 \text{ J / K / mol}$

$T_{\text{boiling}} = \frac{\Delta_r H^\circ}{\Delta_r S^\circ} = \frac{32.4 \times 10^3}{93.3} = 347.3 \text{ K} = 74.3^\circ \text{C}$

103.(C) For an isothermal process : $dG = VdP \Rightarrow \Delta G = \int VdP = \int \frac{nRT}{P} \cdot dP$

$\Rightarrow \Delta G = nRT \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} = 1 \times 8.314 \times 293 \ln \frac{2}{1} = +1.7 \text{ kJ / mol}$

104.(A) $\Delta_r S_{\text{Total}}^\circ = 56 = \Delta_r S_{\text{system}}^\circ + \Delta_r S_{\text{surrounding}}^\circ$

$\Delta S_{\text{surr}} = \frac{-\Delta_r H_{\text{system}}^\circ}{373} = \frac{4.1 \times 10^4}{373} = 109.9 \text{ J / K}$

$\Delta S_{\text{sys}} = 56 - 110 = -54 \text{ J / K}$

105.(D) $\Delta S_{\text{surrounding}} = \frac{q_{\text{surrounding}}}{T_{\text{surrounding}}} = \frac{64 \times 10^3}{300} = 213.3 \text{ J / K}$