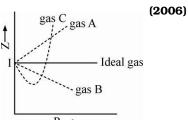


Date Planned : / /	Daily Tutorial Sheet-5	Expected Duration : 90 Min
Actual Date of Attempt : / /	JEE Advanced (Archive)	Exact Duration :

- 61. The ratio of the rate of diffusion of helium and methane under identical condition of pressure and temperature will be: (2005)
  - (A) 4
- **(B)** 2
- (C) 1
- (D) 0.5
- **62**. The given graph represents the variations of compressibility factor Z = pv / nRT vs P for three real gases
  - A, B and C. Which of the following statements is wrong?
  - For gas A, a = 0 and Z will linearly depend on pressure (A)
  - **(B)** For gas B, b = 0 and Z will linearly depend on pressure
  - Gas C is a real gas and we can find 'a' and 'b' if (C) intersection data is given
  - (D) At high pressure, the slope is positive for all real gases



Match gases under specified conditions listed in Column I with their properties/laws in Column II. 63.

(2007)

Column I		Column II	
(A)	Hydrogen gas (P = 200 atm, T = 273 K)	(p)	Compressibility factor ≠ 1
(B)	Hydrogen gas $(P \rightarrow 0 \text{ atm}, T = 273 \text{ K})$	(p)	Attractive forces are dominant
(C)	$CO_2(P = 1 \text{ atm}, T = 273 \text{ K})$	(r)	PV = nRT
(D)	Real gas with very large molar volume	(s)	P(V - nb) = nRT

64. A gas described by van der Waals equation: (2008)

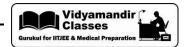
- (A) behaves similar to an ideal gas in the limit of large molar volumes
- behaves similar to an ideal gas in limit of large pressures (B)
- (C) is characterized by van der Waals coefficients that are dependent on the identity of the gas but are independent of the temperature
- (D) has the pressure that is lower than the pressure exerted by the same gas behaving ideally
- 65. If a gas is expanded at constant temperature:

(2008)

- (A) the pressure decreases
- **(B)** the kinetic energy of the molecules remains the same
- the kinetic energy of the molecules decreases (C)
- (D) the number of molecules of the gas increases
- 66. At 400 K, the root mean square (rms) speed of a gas X (molecular weight = 40) is equal to the most probable speed of gas Y at 60 K. The molecular weight of the gas Y is: (2009)
- 67. The term that corrects for the attractive forces present in a real gas in the van der Waals equation is:

158

- (A) nb
- (B)
- $an^2$ (C)
- (D) -nb
- (2009)



- 68. To an evacuated vessel with movable piston under external pressure of 1atm, 0.1mol of He and 0.1mol of an unknown compound (vapour pressure 0.68 atm at 0°C) are introduced. Considering the ideal (P) (2011) behaviour, the volume (in litre) of the gases at 0°C is close to:
- 69. According to kinetic theory of gases:

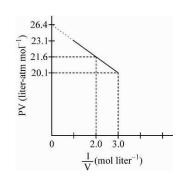
(2011)

- (A) collisions are always elastic
- heavier molecules transfer more momentum to the wall of the container **(B)**
- (C) only a small number of molecules have very high velocity
- **(D)** between collisions, the molecules move in straight lines with constant velocities
- 70. For one mole of a van der Waals gas when b = 0 and T = 300 K, the PV vs. 1 / V plot is shown below. The value of the van der Waals constant a (atm.litre<sup>2</sup>mol<sup>-2</sup>) is:





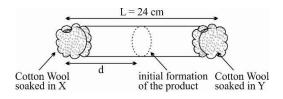




## Paragraph for Questions No. 71-72

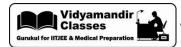


X and Y are two volatile liquids with molar weights of 10 g mol<sup>-1</sup> and 40 g mol<sup>-1</sup> respectively. Two cotton plugs, one soaked in X and the other soaked in Y, are simultaneously placed at the ends of the tube of length  $L = 24 \,\mathrm{cm}$ , as shown in the figure. The tube is filled with an inert gas at 1 atmosphere pressure and a temperature of 300 K. Vapours of X and Y react to form a product which is first observed at a distance dcm from the plug soaked in X. Take X and Y to have equal molecular diameters and assume ideal behavior for the inert gas and the two vapours. (2014)

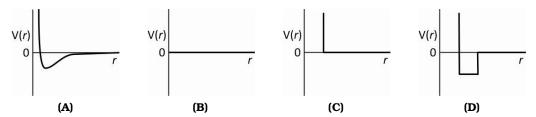


- 71. The value of d in cm (shown in the figure), as estimated from Graham's law, is:
  - (A)

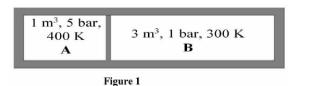
- **(B)**
- (C)
- (D) 20
- **72**. The experimental value of d is found to be smaller than the estimate obtained using Graham's law. This is due to:
  - (A) larger mean free path for X as compared to that of Y
  - **(B)** larger mean free path for Y as compared to that of X
  - (C) increased collision frequency of Y with the inert gas as compared to that of X with the inert gas
  - (D) increased collision frequency of X with the inert gas as compared to that of Y with the inert gas
- If the value of Avogadro number is  $6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$  and the value of Boltzmann constant **73**. is  $1.380 \times 10^{-23} \text{JK}^{-1}$ , then the number of significant digits in the calculated value of the universal gas constant is: (2014)

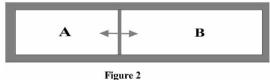


74. One mole of a monoatomic real gas satisfies the equation p(V-b) = RT where b is a constant. The relationship of interatomic potential V(r) and interatomic distance r for the gas is given by: (2015)



- 75. The diffusion coefficient of an ideal gas is proportional to its mean free path and mean speed. The absolute temperature of an ideal gas is increased 4 times and its pressure is increased 2 times. As a result, the diffusion coefficient of this gas increases x times. The value of x is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (2016)
- A closed tank has two compartments **A** and **B**, both filled with oxygen (assumed to be ideal gas). The partition separating the two compartments is fixed and is a perfect heat insulator (Figure 1). If the old partition is replaced by a new partition which can slide and conduct heat but does **NOT** allow the gas to leak across (Figure 2), the volume (in m<sup>3</sup>) of the compartment **A** after the system attains equilibrium is \_\_\_\_\_\_.





- Which of the following statement(s) is(are) correct regarding the root mean square speed  $(U_{rms})$  and average translational kinetic energy  $U_{avg}$  of a molecule in a gas at equilibrium? (2019)
  - (A)  $U_{rms}$  is inversely proportional to square root of its molecular mass
  - (B)  $U_{avg}$  at a given temperature does not depend on its molecular mass
  - (C)  $U_{avg}$  is doubled when its temperature is increased four times
  - (D)  $U_{rms}$  is doubled when its temperature is increased four times