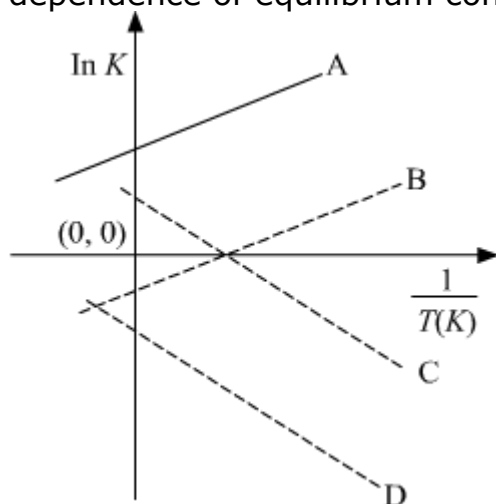




## Thermodynamics

**Q.No.1:** Which of the following lines correctly show the temperature dependence of equilibrium constant,  $K$ , for an exothermic reaction?

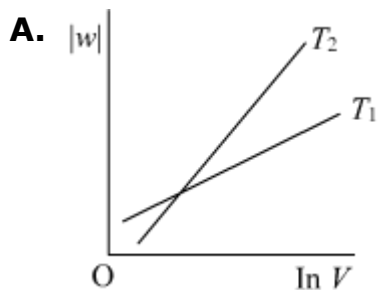
**JEE 2018**

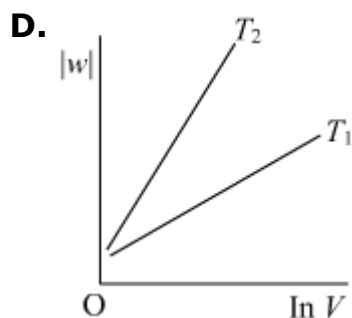
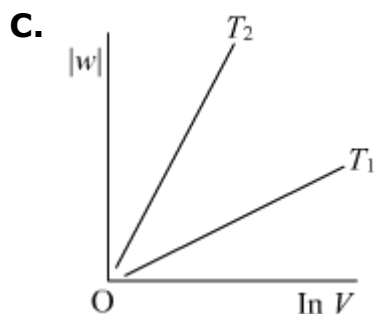
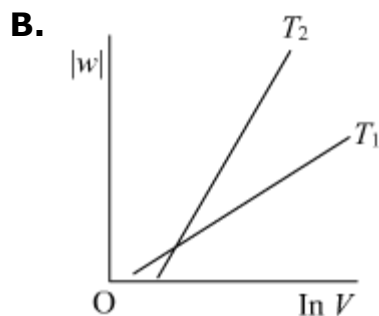


- A. C and D
- B. A and D
- C. A and B
- D. B and C

**Q.No.2:** Consider the reversible isothermal expansion of an ideal gas in a closed system at two different temperatures  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  ( $T_1 < T_2$ ). The correct graphical depiction of dependence of work done ( $w$ ) on the final volume ( $V$ ) is :

**JEE 2019**





**Q.No.3:** The entropy change associated with the conversion of 1 kg of ice at 273 K to water vapours at 383 K is:

(Specific heat of water liquid and water vapour are  $4.2 \text{ kJ K}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1}$  and  $2.0 \text{ kJ K}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ; heat of liquid fusion and vapourisation of water are  $334 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1}$  and  $2491 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1}$ , respectively). ( $\log 273 = 2.436$ ,  $\log 373 = 2.572$ ,  $\log 383 = 2.583$ )

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- A.**  $7.90 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
- B.**  $2.64 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
- C.**  $8.49 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
- D.**  $9.26 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

**Q.No.4:** A process has  $\Delta H = 200 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$  and  $\Delta S = 40 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ . Out of the values given below, choose the minimum temperature above which the process will be spontaneous:

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- A.** 20 K

- B. 12 K
- C. 5 K
- D. 4 K

**Q.No.5:** The process with negative entropy change is :

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- A. Dissociation of  $\text{CaSO}_4(\text{s})$  to  $\text{CaO}(\text{s})$  and  $\text{SO}_3(\text{g})$
- B. Sublimation of dry ice
- C. Dissolution of iodine in water
- D. Synthesis of ammonia from  $\text{N}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2$

**Q.No.6:** An ideal gas undergoes iso-thermal compression from  $5 \text{ m}^3$  to  $1 \text{ m}^3$  against a constant external pressure of  $4 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ . Heat released in this process is used to increase the temperature of 1 mole of Al. If molar heat capacity of Al is  $24 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ , the temperature of Al increases by :

**JEE 2019**

- A.  $\frac{3}{2} \text{ K}$
- B. 2 K
- C.  $\frac{2}{3} \text{ K}$
- D. 1 K

**Q.No.7:** The reaction,  $\text{MgO}(\text{s}) + \text{C}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{Mg}(\text{s}) + \text{CO}(\text{g})$ , for which  $\Delta_r H^\circ = +491.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  and  $\Delta_r S^\circ = 198.0 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ , is not feasible at 298 K.

Temperature above which reaction will be feasible is :

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- A. 2040.5 K
- B. 1890.0 K
- C. 2480.3 K
- D. 2380.5 K

**Q.No.8:** The standard reaction Gibbs energy for a chemical reaction at an absolute temperature  $T$  is given by  $\Delta_r G^\circ = A - BT$

Where A and B are non-zero constants. Which of the following is **TRUE** about this reaction?

**JEE 2019**

- A. Endothermic if  $A > 0$
- B. Exothermic if  $A > 0$  and  $B < 0$
- C. Endothermic if  $A < 0$  and  $B > 0$

**D.** Exothermic if  $B < 0$

**Q.No.9:** Two blocks of the same metal having same mass and at temperature  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ , respectively, are brought in contact with each other and allowed to attain thermal equilibrium at constant pressure. The change in entropy,  $\Delta S$ , for this process is: **JEE 2019**

- A.**  $C_p \ln \left[ \frac{(T_1+T_2)^2}{4T_1T_2} \right]$
- B.**  $2C_p \ln \left[ \frac{(T_1+T_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{T_1T_2} \right]$
- C.**  $2C_p \ln \left( \frac{T_1+T_2}{4T_1T_2} \right)$
- D.**  $2C_p \ln \left[ \frac{T_1+T_2}{2T_1T_2} \right]$

**Q.No.10:** The formula of a gaseous hydrocarbon which requires 6 times of its own volume of  $O_2$  for complete oxidation and produces 4 times its own volume of  $CO_2$  is  $C_xH_y$ . The value of  $y$  is \_\_\_\_\_. **JEE 2021**