



## PHYSICS

# BOOKS - JEEVITH PUBLICATIONS PHYSICS (KANNADA ENGLISH)

## KINETIC THEORY

### One Mark Question And Answers

1. What does 'atom' in Greek mean?



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2. Name the ancient Indian scholar who introduced the concept of atom.

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3. Name the ancient Greek scholar who propounded the atomic hypothesis.

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4. Who propounded the scientific 'atomic theory' (also called molecular theory)?

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5. Name the smallest chemical constituent of an element.



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6. State Avogadro's hypothesis.



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7. State Gay Lussac's law with relevance to the chemical reaction.



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8. Write the postulates of Daltons Atomic theory.

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9. Atoms of one element differ from those of other elements. Say whether this statement is true or false.

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10. What is meant by a free path ?

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**11.** Give any one property of molecular force.

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**12.** Give any one condition at which a real gas behaves as an ideal gas.

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**13.** Relate Boltzmann constant and Universal gas constant.

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**14.** Write the SI unit for Boltzmann's constant.



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**15.** Say whether two different gases have the same value of Boltzmann's constant or not.



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**16.** Represent graphically that real gases approach ideal gas behaviour at low pressures and high temperatures.



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17. Give any one condition at which a real gas behaves as an ideal gas.

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18. State Boyle's law.

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19. State Charles' law.

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20. Write ideal gas equation for one mole of gas.



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21. State Dalton's law of partial pressures.



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22. What is meant by a partial pressure?



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23. Write the formula to calculate the size of the molecule of gas.



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24. Give the expression for the radius of a molecule.



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25. Write the expression for the pressure exerted by a gas in terms of rms velocity.



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26. Give the expression for the average distance (interatomic) between atoms.



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27. State law of equipartition of energy.



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28. Give the expression for internal energy of a monotomic gas.



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29. How many degrees of freedom are there in there in the translatory motion of atoms?



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**30.** Why is the number of degrees of freedom for rotatory motion taken as two diatomic gases?

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**31.** The experimental values for specific heats of polyatomic gases are greater than the predicted values. Suggest one probable method to improve the results.

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**32.** Give the expression for the average difference between the successive collisions (also called mean free path).

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**33.** How does the mean free path depend on the number density of molecules?

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**34.** How does the mean free path depend on the diameter (size) of the molecules?

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**35.** Give the expression for root mean square velocity of the molecules.



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**36.** How does the internal energy of a system depend on pressure and volume?



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**37.** How does root means square velocity depend on the mass of the molecule?



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**38.** What is meant by translatory motion ?





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39. What is meant by rotatory motion ?



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40. What is meant by vibratory motion of a molecule?



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41. Express ratio of specific heats of a gas in terms of degrees of freedom?



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42. Define degrees of freedom of a molecule.



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## Two Mark Question And Answers

1. Give the expression for the average kinetic energy of a molecule.



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2. Show that the specific heat capacity of water in terms of universal gas constant.





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3. Obtain the value of specific heat of water in terms of  $Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$ .



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4. Give the expression for the vibrational energy of molecules?



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5. Show that specific heat capacity of a solid is equal to three times that of Gas constant ( $C = 3R$ )





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6. Draw PV indicator diagram for the ideal and real behaviours of a gas.



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7. Draw T-V curves for ideal and real gas behaviours.



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8. Write the expression for pressure exerted by an ideal gas on the walls of a container and explain the symbols

used.



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9. Express average K.E. per molecule of two gaseous mixtures?



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## Three Mark Question And Answers

1. State the postulates of Kinetic theory of ideal gases.



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2. Distinguish between gas constant and universal gas constant.

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3. State and explain Dalton's law of partial pressures.

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## Fivemark Question And Answers

1. Obtain an expression for the pressure of an ideal gas from the kinetic theory of an ideal gas.

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2. Show that the average K.E. per molecule does not depend on pressure, volume or nature of gas starting from the expression of pressure of an ideal gas.

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3. Briefly discuss the law of equipartition of energy.

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4. Write a note on mean free path.

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## Numericals With Solutions

1. If atomic mass of Argon =  $39.9 \mu$ , molecular mass of chlorine =  $70.9\mu$  then find the ratio of r.m.s speed of argon atom and chlorine gas molecule.

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2. Give the expression for the radius of a molecule.

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3. If for a given volume and temperature, partial pressure of monatomic and diatomic gases maintain the ratio 3 : 2 then compare the number of moles of gases.

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4. If the ratio of partial pressures of two gases is 3 : 2 and atomic mass of monoatomic gas is 20.2 unit and molecular mass of diatomic gas is 32.0 unit, then compare their mass densities.

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5. Estimate the size of fluorine (liquid) molecule, given its atomic mass  $19.01u$  and density  $1.14 \times 10^3 \text{kgm}^{-3}$ .

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6. Estimate the size of fluorine (liquid) molecule, given its atomic mass  $19.01u$  and density  $1.14 \text{kgm}^{-3}$ .

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7. For a molecule of diameter  $2.5 \text{ \AA}$  and number density of molecule  $2.1 \times 10^{25} \text{ molecule /m}^3$ , calculate average distance (mean free path) covered by a molecule between two successive collisions.



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8. Calculate the rms speed of an ideal gas molecule of mass  $2.99 \times 10^{-25}$  kg at 300k.



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9. An oxygen cylinder of volume 30 litres has an initial gauge pressure of 15 atm and a temperature of  $27^\circ C$ .

After some oxygen is withdrawn from the cylinder, the gauge pressure drops to 11 atm and its temperature drops to  $17^\circ C$ . Estimate the mass of oxygen taken out of the cylinder

$(R = 8.31 \text{ J mole}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}, \text{ molecular mass of } O_2 = 32 \text{ unit})$ .





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**10.** An air bubble of volume  $1.0 \times 10^{-6} m^3$  rises from the bottom of a lake 40 m deep at a temperature  $12^\circ C$ . To what volume does it grow when it reaches the surface, which is at a temperature of  $35^\circ C$  ?



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**11.** Estimate the total number of air molecules in a room capacity  $25 m^3$  at a temperature of  $27^\circ C$  and 1 atm pressure.



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**12.** Estimate the average thermal energy of a helium atom at (i) room temperature  $27^{\circ}\text{C}$  (ii) the temperature on the surface of the sun (6000k) and (iii) the typical core temperature of the star (10 million kelvin).



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**13.** At what temperature is the root mean square speed of a an atom is an argon gas cylinder equal to the rms speed of helium gas at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  ? (atomic mass of Ar = 39.9 u and of He = 4.0u)



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**14.** Estimate the mean free path and collision frequency of a nitrogen molecule in a cylinder containing nitrogen at 2.0 atm and temperature  $17^{\circ}C$ . Take the radius of a nitrogen molecule to be roughly  $1.0\text{\AA}$ . Compare the collision time with the time molecule moves freely between two successive collision ( $M_{of}N_2 = 28$ )



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**15.** From a certain apparatus, the diffusion rate of hydrogen has an average value of  $28.7\text{ cm}^3\text{ s}^{-1}$ . The diffusion of another gas under the same conditions is measured to have an average rate of  $7.2\text{ cm}^3\text{ s}^{-1}$ . Identify the gas (NCERT).



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16. The specific heat at constant volume of a certain metal is  $420 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$ . Write the chemical formula of its chloride, if contains 0.345 fraction of the metal (NCERT).



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17. A vessel contains two non - reactive gases : neon (atomic mass = 20.2u) and oxygen (atomic mass = 32,0u). The ratio of their partial pressures is 3 : 2 Estimate the ratio of (a) number of molecule and (b) mass density of neon and oxygen in the vessel.



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**18.** The ratio of specific heats of a gas is 1.41. If at  $NTP_1$  the volume occupied by the gas is  $0.0224m^3$ , then calculate the molar specific heats at constant volume and pressure.



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**19.** Calculate the internal energy of a diatomic (rigid) gas molecule at  $27^\circ C$ . Estimate  $C_p$  and  $C_v$ .



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