



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - NCERT CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

STATES OF MATTER

Mcq

1. A person living in shimla observd that cooking 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

Answer: C



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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

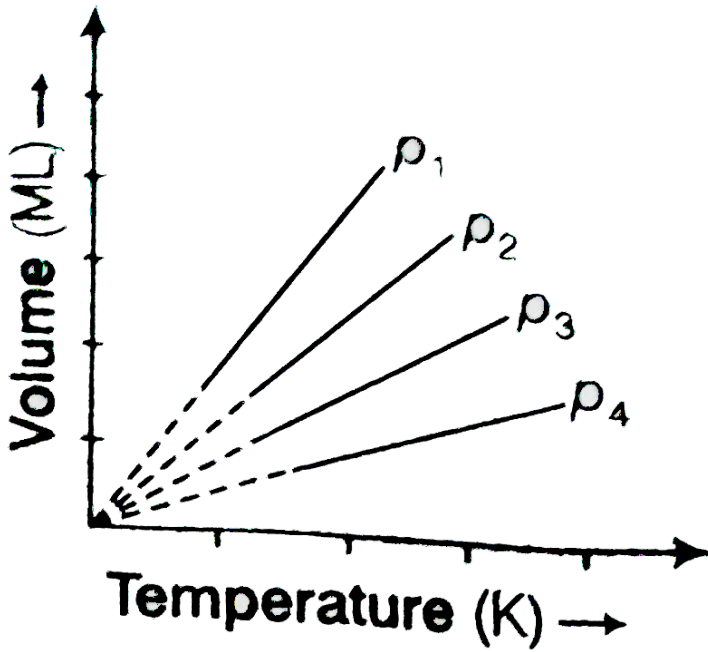
Answer: B



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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. $p_1 < p_2 = p_3 < p_4$

Answer: C



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4. the interaction energy of London force is inversely proportional to sixth power of the distance between two interaction 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

Answer: C



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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

Answer: C



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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

Answer: C



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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

Answer: A



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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. H_2, He, O_2, N_2

B. He, O_2, H_2, N_2

C. N_2, O_2, He, H_2

D. O_2, N_2, H_2, He

Answer: D



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

A. Pascal

B. Nsm^{-2}

C. $Km^{-2}s$

D. Nm^{-2}

Answer: B



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10. Atmospheric pressure 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 mark the place at which liquid will boil first.

A. Shimla

B. Bangalore

C. Delhi

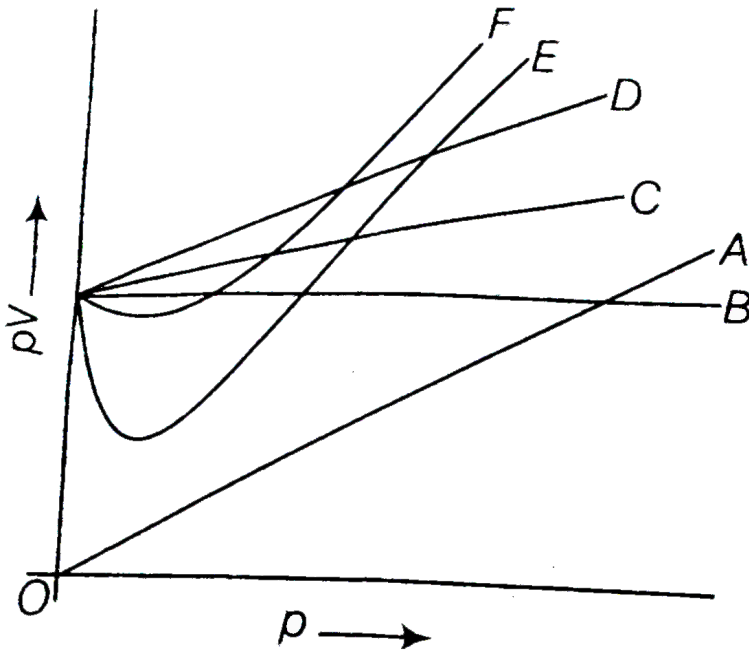
D. Mumbai

Answer: A



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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

Answer: A



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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

Answer: C



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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

Answer: B



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Mcq More Than One Option

1. 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

Answer: B::C



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2. 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

Answer: A::B::D



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3. 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

Answer: B::C



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4. 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

Answer: B::D



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Short Answer Type Question

1. 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 , H_2O , CH_4 , NO

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

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

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4. Use the information and data given below to answer the question (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.

(a) which type of intermolecular forces are present in the

molecules HF , HCl , HBr and HI ?

(b) 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.

(c) Why is boiling point of hydrogen fluoride highest while that of hydrogen chloride lowest ?

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

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6. 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?

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

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8. Value of universal gas constant (R) is same for all gases.

What is its physical significance ?



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9. 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.



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10. 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 (C_2H_5OH) and hexane [$CH_3(CH_2)_4CH_3$].

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11. 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 ?

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12. Name the energy which arises due to motion of atoms of molecules in a body. How is this energy effected when the temperature is increased ?

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

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14. 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.

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15. 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 ?

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16. The critical temperature (T_c) and critical pressure (p_c) of CO_2 are $30.98^\circ C$ and 73 atm respectively. Can $CO_2(g)$ be liquefied at $32^\circ C$ and 80 atm pressure ?

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17. For real gases the relation between p , V and T is given by

c =van der Waal's equation

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

where, 'a' and 'b' are van der Waal's 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.

O_2, CO_2, H_2, He

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

CH_4, O_2, H_2



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18. 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 ?

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

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20. 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 ($CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$), glycerine ($CH_2OHCH(OH)CH_2OH$)

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21. 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 ?



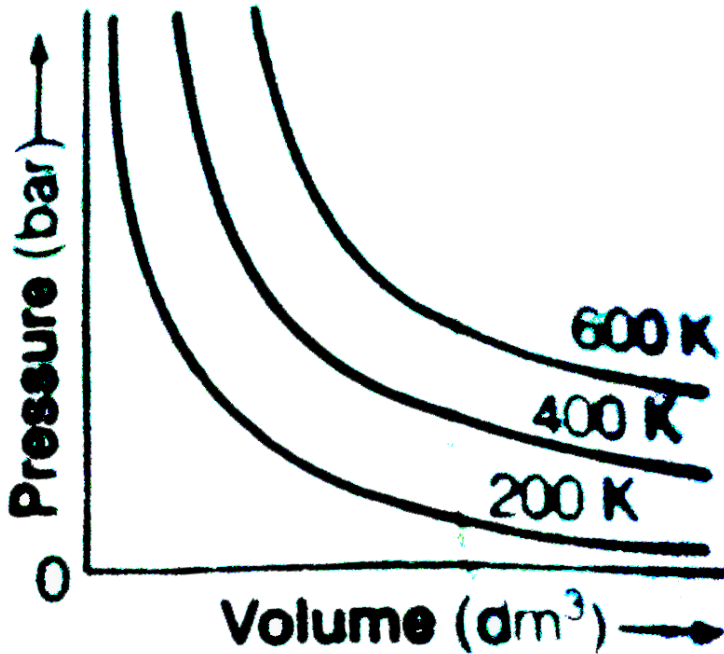
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22. The variation of pressure with volume of the gas at different temperatures can be graphically represented as shown in figure. On the basis of this graph answer the following question.

(i) How will the volume of a gas change if its pressure is increased at constant temperature ?

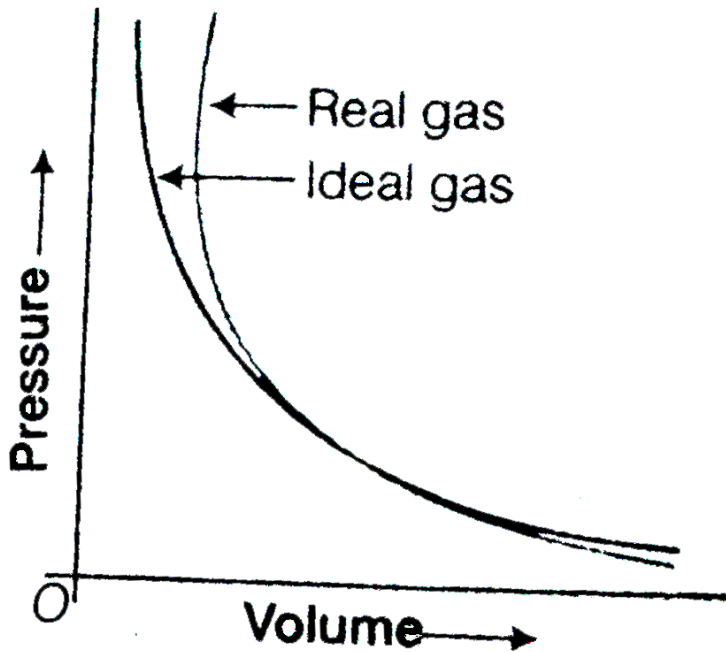
(ii) At a constant pressure, how will the volume of a gas change if the temperature is increased from 200 K to 400 K

?



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23. Pressure versus volume graph for real gas and are shown in figure. Answer the following question 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.

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Matching The Columns

1. 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 |



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2. 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 |



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3. 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. $\frac{1}{V}$ |



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Assertion And Reason

1. 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.

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

Answer: A



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2. Assertion : – At constant temperature PV vs V plot for real gas is not a straight line.

Reason : – At high pressure, all gases have $Z > 1$ but at low 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

Answer: B

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3. 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

Answer: C

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4. 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

Answer: A

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5. 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

Answer: A



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6. 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

Answer: D



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Long Answer Type Question

1. The average velocity of CO_2 at the temperature T_1K and maximum (most) probable velocity of CO_2 at the temperature T_2K is $9 \times 10^4 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$. Calculate the values of T_1 and T_2 .



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2. The variation of vapour of different liquids with temperature is shown in figure

(i) Calculate graphically boiling points of liquids A and B.

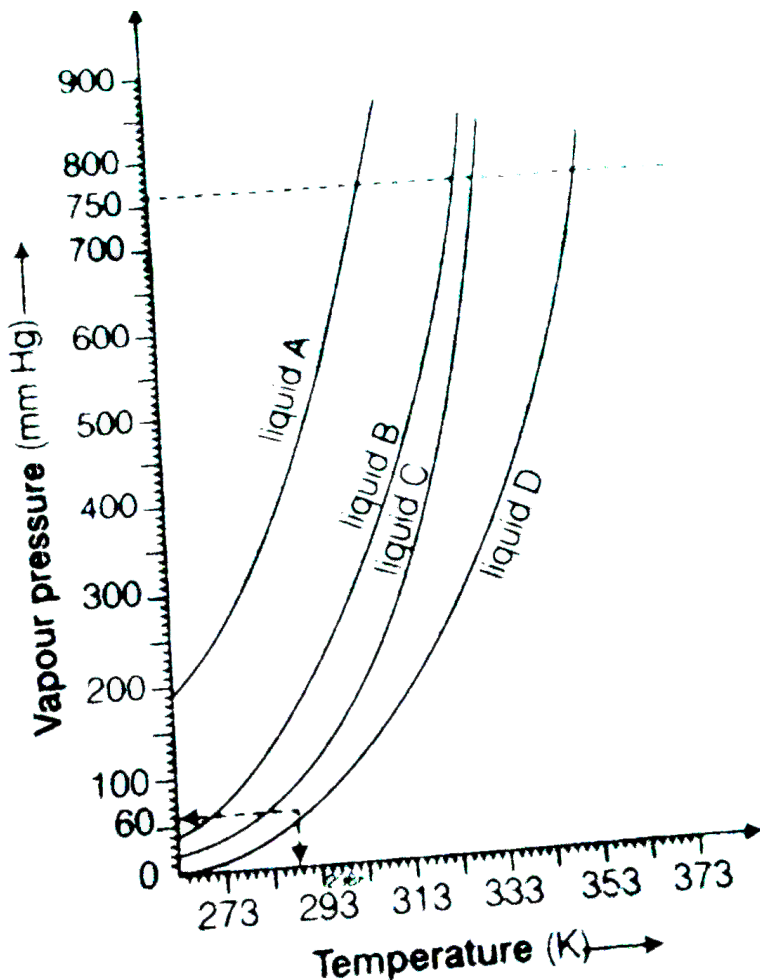
(ii) If we take liquid c in a closed vessel and heat it continuously. At what temperature will it boil ?

(iii) At high altitude, atmospheric pressure is low (say 60 mm

Hg). At what temperature liquid D boils ?

(iv) Pressure cooker is used for cooking food at hill station.

Explain in terms of vapour pressure why is it so ?



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3. 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 ?

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4. 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.

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



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6. Carbon dioxide unusual because it has no liquid phase at normal atmospheric pressure. Instead, the solid sublimates directly to the gas phase. To obtain the liquid phase at room temperature, a pressure of _____ MP must be applied.



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