



Arjuna NEET (2024)

Thermodynamics

DPP-05

1. In which reaction ΔS is positive:
- (1) $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(s)}$
 - (2) $3\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{O}_3(\text{g})$
 - (3) $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(g)}$
 - (4) $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$
2. When the egg is hard boiled, there is-
- (1) Increase in disorder
 - (2) Decrease in disorder
 - (3) No change in disorder
 - (4) ΔG is negative
3. If S° for H_2 , Cl_2 and HCl are 0.13, 0.22 and 0.19 $\text{KJ K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ respectively. The total change in standard entropy for the reaction $\text{H}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \longrightarrow 2\text{HCl}$ is:
- (1) $30 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
 - (2) $40 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
 - (3) $60 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
 - (4) $20 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
4. The enthalpy of vaporization for water is $186.5 \text{ KJ mol}^{-1}$, the entropy of its vaporization will be-
- (1) $0.5 \text{ KJ K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
 - (2) $1.0 \text{ KJ K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
 - (3) $1.5 \text{ KJ K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
 - (4) $2.0 \text{ KJ K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
5. The enthalpy of vaporization of per mole of ethanol (b.p. = 79.5°C and $\Delta S = 109.8 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$) is:
- (1) 27.35 KJ/mol
 - (2) 32.19 KJ/mol
 - (3) 38.70 KJ/mol
 - (4) 42.37 KJ/mol
6. In a spontaneous irreversible process the total entropy of the system and surroundings
- (1) Remains constant
 - (2) Increases
 - (3) Decreases
 - (4) Zero
7. Determine the entropy change for the reaction given below:
- $$2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \longrightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} \text{ at } 300 \text{ K.}$$
- If standard entropies of $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$, $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ and $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)}$ are 126.6, 201.20 and $68.0 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ respectively.
- (1) $-218.4 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
 - (2) $-318.4 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
 - (3) $-520.2 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
 - (4) $-128.6 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
8. Calculate the entropy change in melting of one gm ice at 0°C if latent heat of ice is 80 cal/g -
- (1) 80 Cal K^{-1}
 - (2) 20 Cal K^{-1}
 - (3) 4.4 Cal K^{-1}
 - (4) 0.3 Cal K^{-1}
9. If 900 J/g of heat is exchanged at boiling point of water, then what is increase in entropy?
- (1) 43.4 J/K mole
 - (2) 87.2 J/K mole
 - (3) 900 J/K mole
 - (4) Zero
10. 5 mole of an ideal gas expand reversibly from a volume of 8 dm^3 to 80 dm^3 at a temperature of 27°C . The change in entropy is:
- (1) 41.57 JK^{-1}
 - (2) -95.73 JK^{-1}
 - (3) 95.73 JK^{-1}
 - (4) -41.57 JK^{-1}
11. For the reaction at 300 K .
- $$\text{A}(\text{g}) + \text{B}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{C}(\text{g})$$
- $$\Delta U = -3.0 \text{ kcal} \quad \Delta S = -10.0 \text{ cal/K}$$
- $$(\text{R} \approx 2 \text{ cal mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1})$$
- ΔG is:
- (1) -600 cal
 - (2) -3600 cal
 - (3) 2400 cal
 - (4) 3000 cal

- 12.** Mark the correct statement
- (1) For a chemical reaction to be feasible, ΔG should be zero
 - (2) Entropy is a measure of order in a system
 - (3) For a chemical reaction to be feasible, ΔG should be positive
 - (4) The total energy of an isolated system is constant
- 13.** Two molecules of an ideal gas expand spontaneously into a vacuum. The work done is
- (1) 2J
 - (2) 4J
 - (3) 8J
 - (4) zero
- 14.** Predict which of the following reaction (s) has a positive entropy change?
- I. $\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{AgCl}(\text{s})$
 - II. $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + \text{HCl}(\text{g})$
 - III. $2\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g})$
- (1) I and II
 - (2) III
 - (3) II and III
 - (4) II
- 15.** Which of the following reactions is associated with negative change in entropy?
- (1) $2\text{SO}_3(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g})$
 - (2) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$
 - (3) $2\text{C}(\text{s, graphite}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{CO}(\text{g})$
 - (4) $3\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_6(\text{l})$
- 16.** Which one of the following has ΔS° greater than zero?
- (1) $\text{CaO}(\text{s}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{CaCO}_3(\text{s})$
 - (2) $\text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \text{NaCl}(\text{s})$
 - (3) $\text{NaNO}_3(\text{s}) \rightleftharpoons \text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq})$
 - (4) $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$
- 17.** The entropy of vaporization of benzene is $85 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$. When 117 g benzene vaporizes at its normal boiling point, the entropy change of surrounding is (assuming reversible process)
- (1) -85 JK^{-1}
 - (2) $-85 \times 1.5 \text{ JK}^{-1}$
 - (3) $85 \times 1.5 \text{ JK}^{-1}$
 - (4) None of these
- 18.** 1 mole of a diatomic ideal gas at 25°C is subjected to expand reversibly and adiabatically to ten times of its initial volume. Calculate the change in entropy during expansion (in $\text{JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$)
- (1) $R \ln 10$
 - (2) $-R \ln 10$
 - (3) $2.5 R \ln 10$
 - (4) Zero
- 19.** Three moles of an ideal gas expanded spontaneously into vacuum. Then which is correct?
- (1) $W = 0, \Delta G = 0$
 - (2) $W = 0, \Delta G < 0$
 - (3) $W = 0, \Delta G > 0$
 - (4) $W \neq 0, \Delta G = 0$
- 20.** For the reaction $2\text{Cl}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$ What are the sign of ΔH and ΔS ?
- (1) $\Delta H > 0, \Delta S > 0$
 - (2) $\Delta H < 0, \Delta S < 0$
 - (3) $\Delta H > 0, \Delta S < 0$
 - (4) $\Delta H < 0, \Delta S > 0$
- 21.** For a spontaneous process:
- (1) $\Delta G = 0$
 - (2) $\Delta G < 0$
 - (3) $\Delta G > 0$
 - (4) Any of the above
- 22.** Criteria for spontaneity of process is:
- (1) Maximum Randomness
 - (2) Maximum energy
 - (3) Minimum energy and max. randomness
 - (4) Minimum randomness and max. energy
- 23.** For a reversible process at equilibrium, the change in entropy may be expressed as :
- (1) $\Delta S = Tq_{\text{rev}}$
 - (2) $\Delta S = \frac{q_{\text{rev}}}{T}$
 - (3) $\Delta S = \frac{\Delta H}{T}$
 - (4) $\Delta S = \Delta G$
- 24.** Entropy is a measure of
- (1) Disorder
 - (2) Internal energy
 - (3) Efficiency
 - (4) Useful work done by the system



- 25.** When a solid is converted directly into gaseous state, the process is called sublimation. The entropy change during the process is:
- (1) Zero
 - (2) Negative
 - (3) Positive
 - (4) May be negative or zero
- 26.** The enthalpy of vaporisation of a compound AB at its boiling point (127°C) is 6.4 kJ mol^{-1} . Its entropy of vaporisation is:
- (1) 2.56 kJ mol^{-1}
 - (2) $16 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
 - (3) $16 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J mol}^{-1}$
 - (4) $1.6 \times 10^3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- 27.** The entropy change for the conversion of 1 mol of α -tin (at 13°C , 1 atm) to 1 mol of β -tin (13°C , 1 atm), if enthalpy of transition is $2.095 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ is:
- (1) $7.32 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
 - (2) $14.62 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
 - (3) $56.3 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
 - (4) 0

Note: Kindly find the Video Solution of DPPs Questions in the DPPs Section.

Answer Key

1. (3)
2. (1)
3. (1)
4. (1)
5. (3)
6. (2)
7. (2)
8. (4)
9. (1)
10. (3)
11. (1)
12. (4)
13. (4)
14. (3)

15. (4)
16. (3)
17. (2)
18. (4)
19. (2)
20. (2)
21. (2)
22. (3)
23. (2)
24. (1)
25. (3)
26. (2)
27. (1)



PW Web/App - <https://smart.link/7wwosivoicgd4>

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