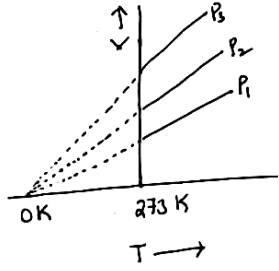


SINGLE CORRECT OPTION TYPE

- A sample of a gas occupies 10 L under a pressure of 1 atm. What will be its volume if the pressure is increased to 2 atm? (Assume that the temperature of the gas sample does not change).  
(A) 5 L (B) 10 L (C) 2.5 L (D) 15 L
- A sample of a gas occupies 600 mL at 27°C and 1 atm. What will be the volume at 127°C if the pressure is kept constant?  
(A) 400 mL (B) 800 mL (C) 300 mL (D) 600 mL
- A gas cylinder containing cooking gas can withstand a pressure of 14.9 atm. The pressure gauge of the cylinder indicates 12 atm at 27°C. Due to a sudden fire in the building, the temperature starts rising. At what temperature will the cylinder explode?  
(A) 79.5°C (B) 89.5°C (C) 99.5°C (D) 109.5°C
- A 1000 ml sample of a gas at -73°C and 2 atm is heated to 123°C and pressure is reduced to 0.5 atm. What will the final volume?  
(A) 2000 ml (B) 4000 ml (C) 6000 ml (D) 8000 ml
- What is the pressure of HCl gas at -40°C if its density is 8 kg·m<sup>-3</sup>? (R = 8.314 J·k<sup>-1</sup>·mol<sup>-1</sup>)  
(A) 4.25×10<sup>5</sup>Pa (B) 1.25×10<sup>5</sup>Pa (C) 7.25×10<sup>5</sup>Pa (D) 10.25×10<sup>5</sup>Pa
- A balloon of diameter 20 m weighs 100 kg. Calculate its payload if it is filled with He-gas at 1 atm and 27°C? [Density of air is 1.2 kg·m<sup>-3</sup>, R = 0.082L·atm·mol<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>]  
(A) 4.25×10<sup>3</sup>kg (B) 2.25×10<sup>3</sup>kg (C) 6.25×10<sup>3</sup>kg (D) 8.25×10<sup>3</sup>kg
- At STP density of oxygen is 1.43g·L<sup>-1</sup>. Its density at 17°C and 800 torr will be \_\_\_\_\_ g·L<sup>-1</sup>.  
(A) 1 (B) 1.42 (C) 1.65 (D) 1.84
- An open flask contains air at 27°C. The temperature at which it should be heated so that 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of air measured at 27°C escapes out is \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) 133°C (B) 155°C (C) 177°C (D) 199°C
- A mixture of CO and CO<sub>2</sub> is found to have a density of 1.5 g·L<sup>-1</sup> at 30°C and 730 torr. The composition of CO<sub>2</sub> in the mixture is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) 12.18% (B) 87.82% (C) 32.18% (D) 67.82%
- Total pressure exerted by 1.6 g methane and 2.2 g CO<sub>2</sub> contained in a 4 L flask at 27°C is \_\_\_\_\_ atm.  
(A) 0.62 (B) 0.92 (C) 0.32 (D) 0.12
- 20 dm<sup>3</sup> of SO<sub>2</sub> diffuses through a porous portion in 60 s. The volume of O<sub>2</sub> that diffuses under similar conditions in 30 seconds is \_\_\_\_\_ dm<sup>3</sup>.  
(A) 14.1 (B) 10.1 (C) 8.1 (D) 5.1

12. The reaction between gaseous  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{HBr}$  produces a white solid  $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}$ . Suppose a small quantity of gaseous  $\text{NH}_3$  and gaseous  $\text{HBr}$  are introduced simultaneously into opposite ends of an open tube which is 1 m long. The distance of white solid formed from the end which was used to introduce  $\text{NH}_3$  is \_\_\_\_\_ cm.  
 (A) 48.55 (B) 68.55 (C) 31.45 (D) 51.45
13. 1-mole of  $\text{N}_2$  gas at 0.8 atm takes 38 seconds to diffuse through a pin hole where as 1-mole of an unknown compound of xenon with fluorine at 1.6 atm takes 57 seconds to diffuse through the same hole. The molecular formula of compound is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A)  $\text{XeF}_2$  (B)  $\text{XeF}_4$  (C)  $\text{XeF}_6$  (D)  $\text{XeF}_8$
14. Which of the following mixture of gases at room temperature doesn't follow Dalton's law of partial pressures?  
 (A)  $\text{NO}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$  (B)  $\text{CO}$  and  $\text{CO}_2$  (C)  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$  (D)  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{HCl}$
15. The total pressure of a gaseous mixture of 2 moles of A, 3 moles of B, 5 moles of C and 10 moles of D present in a vessel is \_\_\_\_\_ atm, if the partial pressure of c is 1.5 atm. (Assume the ideal behaviour of the gases)  
 (A) 9 (B) 15 (C) 3 (D) 6
16. The volume-temperature graphs of a given mass of an ideal gas at constant pressures are shown below. The correct order of pressures is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A)  $P_1 > P_2 > P_3$  (B)  $P_1 > P_3 > P_2$   
 (C)  $P_2 > P_3 > P_1$  (D)  $P_2 > P_1 > P_3$
- 
17. Charles law is represented mathematically as  
 (A)  $V_t = KV_0t$  (B)  $V_t = \frac{KV_0}{t}$  (C)  $V_t = V_0 \left[ 1 + \frac{273}{t} \right]$  (D)  $V_t = V_0 \left[ 1 + \frac{t}{273} \right]$
18. 5 grams each of the following gases at  $87^\circ\text{C}$  and 750 mm pressure are taken. Which of the following will have the least volume?  
 (A)  $\text{HI}$  (B)  $\text{HBr}$  (C)  $\text{HCl}$  (D)  $\text{HF}$
19. A bottle of dry  $\text{NH}_3$  and a bottle of dry  $\text{HCl}$  connected through a long tube are opened simultaneously at both the ends. The white ring first formed will be  
 (A) at the centre of the tube (B) near the ammonia tube  
 (C) near the  $\text{HCl}$  bottle (D) throughout the length of the tube
20. 0.5 mole of each  $\text{H}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{CH}_4$  are kept in a container. A hole was made in the container. After 3 hours, the order of partial pressures in the container will be  
 (A)  $P_{\text{SO}_2} > P_{\text{CH}_4} > P_{\text{H}_2}$  (B)  $P_{\text{H}_2} > P_{\text{SO}_2} > P_{\text{CH}_4}$   
 (C)  $P_{\text{H}_2} > P_{\text{CH}_4} > P_{\text{SO}_2}$  (D)  $P_{\text{SO}_2} > P_{\text{H}_2} > P_{\text{CH}_4}$

## NUMERICAL BASED

21. A gas with molecular formula  $C_nH_{2n+2}$  diffuses through a porous plug at a rate  $1/6^{\text{th}}$  of the rate of diffusion of  $H_2$  - gas under similar conditions. Then  $n$  - value of the molecular formula is \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Two gas bulbs A and B are connected by a tube having a stopcock. Bulb A has a volume of 100 ml and contains  $H_2$ . After opening the gas from A to the evacuated bulb B, the pressure falls down to 40%. If the volume of bulb - B is  $50x$  mL then  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
23. 56 grams of  $N_2$  and 96 grams of  $O_2$  are mixed isothermally at a total pressure of 10 atm. If ratio of partial pressures of  $N_2$  to  $O_2$  is  $x:y$ , then  $x + y$  is \_\_\_\_\_ .
24.  $CH_4$  diffuses 2 times faster than a gas A. If the number of molecules present in 32 grams of A is  $xN_A$ , where  $N_A$  is Avogadro's number. Then  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_ .
25. At  $0^\circ C$  and 1 atm pressure a gas occupies 100 cc volume. If the pressure is increased to  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  time and temperature is increased by  $1/3$  of absolute temperature, then final volume of the gas will be \_\_\_\_\_ cc.

## KEY

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. D	5. A
6. A	7. B	8. C	9. D	10. B
11. A	12. B	13. C	14. C	15. D
16. A	17. D	18. A	19. C	20. A
21. 5	22. 3	23. 5	24. 0.5	25. 88.9

*\* Wish You all the Best \**