9. Heat produced in calories by the combustion of one gram of carbon is called

(a) Heat of combustion of carbon
(b) Heat of formation of carbon
(c) Calorific value of carbon
(d) Heat of production of carbon

10. Conditions of standard state used in thermochemistry is

(a) $0^o C$ and 1 atm (b) $20^o C$ and 1 atm
(c) $25^o C$ and 1 atm (d) $0 K$ and 1 atm

11. The temperature of the system decreases in an **[KCET 2005]**

(a) Adiabatic compression (b) Isothermal compression
(c) Isothermal expansion (d) Adiabatic expansion

12. For the isothermal expansion of an ideal gas

(a) E and H increases
(b) E increases but H decreases
(c) H increases but E decreases
(d) E and H are unaltered

13. If a refrigerator's door is opened, then we get **[CPMT 1980]**

(a) Room heated
(b) Room cooled
(c) More amount of heat is passed out
(d) No effect on room

14. The cooling in refrigerator is due to **[KCET 2005]**

(a) Reaction of the refrigerator gas
(b) Expansion of ice
(c) The expansion of the gas in the refrigerator
(d) The work of the compressor

15. Point out the wrong statement in relation to enthalpy

(a) It is a state function
(b) It is an intensive property
(c) It is independent of the path followed for the change
(d) Its value depends upon the amount of substance in the system

16. Which of the following is zero for an isochoric process

(a) dP (b) dV
(c) dT (d) dE

17. Mark the *correct* statement **[MP PET 1997]**

(a) For a chemical reaction to be feasible, ΔG should be zero
(b) Entropy is a measure of order in a system
(c) For a chemical reaction to be feasible, ΔG should be positive
(d) The total energy of an isolated system is constant

18. In an isochoric process the increase in internal energy is **[MP PMT 1997]**

(a) Equal to the heat absorbed
(b) Equal to the heat evolved
(c) Equal to the work done
(d) Equal to the sum of the heat absorbed and work done

19. It is general principle that the less energy a system contains, it is **[MH CET 1999]**

(a) Less stable (b) More stable
(c) Unstable (d) More unstable

20. Internal energy is an example of **[Pb. PMT 2000]**

(a) Path function (b) State function
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

21. The process, in which no heat enters or leaves the system, is termed as **[Pb. PMT 1999; Kerala (Med.) 2002; J & K 2005]**

(a) Isochoric (b) Isobaric
(c) Isothermal (d) Adiabatic

22. The intensive property among these quantities is **[KCET 2002]**

(a) Enthalpy (b) Mass/volume
(c) Mass (d) Volume

23. In thermodynamics which one of the following is not an intensive property **[Kerala (Med.) 2002]**

(a) Pressure (b) Density
(c) Volume (d) Temperature

24. If in a container neither mass and nor heat exchange occurs then it constitutes a **[MP PMT 1993; AFMC 2003]**

(a) Closed system (b) Open system
(c) Isolated system (d) Imaginary system

25. Which of the following is not a state function **[DCE 2002]**

(a) ΔS (b) ΔG
(c) ΔH (d) ΔQ

26. Which of the following is true for an adiabatic process **[DCE 2002; MP PET 1995, 98, 2004; CPMT 1990; MP PMT 1998, 2002]**

(a) $\Delta H = 0$ (b) $\Delta W = 0$
(c) $\Delta Q = 0$ (d) $\Delta V = 0$

27. Which of the following is not a state function **[MH CET 2004; AIIMS 2001]**

(a) Internal energy (b) Enthalpy
(c) Work (d) Entropy

28. Among them intensive property is **[AFMC 2004]**

(a) Mass (b) Volume
(c) Surface tension (d) Enthalpy

First law of thermodynamics and Hess law

1. The first law of thermodynamics is only

(a) The law of conservation of energy
(b) The law of conservation of mass
(c) The law of conservation of momentum
(d) Both (a) and (b)

2. A mixture of two moles of carbon monoxide and one mole of oxygen, in a closed vessel is ignited to convert the carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide. If ΔH is the enthalpy change and ΔE is the change in internal energy, then **[KCET 2005]**

(a) $\Delta H > \Delta E$
(b) $\Delta H < \Delta E$
(c) $\Delta H = \Delta E$
(d) The relationship depends on the capacity of the vessel

3. Which of the following is always negative for exothermic reaction? **[BCECE 2005**

(a) ΔH (b) ΔS
(c) ΔG (d) None of these

4. The relation between ΔE and ΔH is **[MP PET 1992; MP PMT 1996; MP PET/PMT 1998]**

(a) $\Delta H = \Delta E - P\,\Delta V$ (b) $\Delta H = \Delta E + P\,\Delta V$
(c) $\Delta E = \Delta V + \Delta H$ (d) $\Delta E = \Delta H + P\,\Delta V$

5. At constant T and P, which one of the following statements is correct for the reaction, $CO(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$ **[AIIMS 1982, 83; KCET 1988; BHU 1995; MP PET 1997, 99]**

(a) ΔH is independent of the physical state of the reactants of that compound

(b) $\Delta H > \Delta E$

(c) $\Delta H < \Delta E$

(d) $\Delta H = \Delta E$

6. For the reaction of one mole of zinc dust with one mole of sulphuric acid in a bomb calorimeter, ΔU and w correspond to **[AIIMS 2005]**

(a) $\Delta U < 0, w = 0$ (b) $\Delta U = 0, w < 0$

(c) $\Delta U > 0, w = 0$ (d) $\Delta U < 0, w > 0$

7. Which is not the correct relation between enthalpy (ΔH) and intrinsic energy (ΔE) **[EAMCET 1992]**

(a) $\Delta H = \Delta E + P\Delta V$ (b) $\Delta H = \Delta E + nRT$

(c) $\Delta H = \Delta E - P\Delta V$ (d) $\Delta E = \Delta H - P\Delta V$

8. The law of Lavoisier and Laplace illustrates **[KCET 1989]**

(a) The principle of conservation of energy

(b) Equivalence of mechanical and thermal energy

(c) The principle of conservation of matter

(d) Equivalence of mechanical and chemical energy

9. For the reaction $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3 ; \Delta H =$ **[Roorkee 2000; CBSE PMT 1991, 2002]**

(a) $\Delta E - RT$ (b) $\Delta E - 2RT$

(c) $\Delta E + RT$ (d) $\Delta E + 2RT$

10. If ΔH is the change in enthalpy and ΔE the change in internal energy accompanying a gaseous reaction **[KCET 1989; CBSE PMT 1990]**

(a) ΔH is always greater than ΔE

(b) $\Delta H < \Delta E$ only if the number of moles of the products is greater than the number of the reactants

(c) ΔH is always less than ΔE

(d) $\Delta H < \Delta E$ only if the number of moles of the products is less than the number of moles of the reactants

11. "The resultant heat change in a reaction is the same whether it takes place in one or several stages." This statement is called **[MP PMT/PET 1988; MP PMT 1989]**

(a) Lavoisier and Laplace law

(b) Hess's law

(c) Joule's law

(d) Le–chatelier's principle

12. Hess's law of constant heat summation in based on **[MP PET 2001]**

(a) $E = mc^2$

(b) Conservation of mass

(c) First law of thermodynamics

(d) None of the above

13. Consider the reaction : $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$ carried out at constant temperature and pressure. If ΔH and ΔU are the enthalpy and internal energy changes for the reaction, which of the following expression is true **[AIEEE 2005]**

(a) $\Delta H = 0$ (b) $\Delta H = \Delta U$

(c) $\Delta H < \Delta U$ (d) $\Delta H > \Delta U$

14. Which of the following is the correct equation **[CBSE PMT 1996]**

(a) $\Delta U = \Delta Q - W$ (b) $\Delta W = \Delta U + \Delta Q$

(c) $\Delta U = \Delta W + \Delta Q$ (d) None of these

15. Hess law is applicable for the determination of heat of **[AIIMS 1998; Pb. PET/PMT 1999]**

(a) Reaction (b) Formation

(c) Transition (d) All of these

16. Enthalpy for the reaction $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$ is **[DPMT 1987, 91]**

(a) Positive (b) Negative

(c) Zero (d) None

17. During an isothermal expansion of an ideal gas its **[CBSE PMT 1991]**

(a) Internal energy increases

(b) Enthalpy decreases

(c) Enthalpy remains unaffected

(d) Enthalpy reduces to zero

18. The work done in ergs for the reversible expansion of one mole of an ideal gas from a volume of 10 litres to 20 litres at $25^o C$ is **[CMC Vellore 199**

(a) $2.303 \times 298 \times 0.082 \log 2$

(b) $298 \times 10^7 \times 8.31 \times 2.303 \log 2$

(c) $2.303 \times 298 \times 0.082 \log 0.5$

(d) $8.31 \times 10^7 \times 298 - 2.303 \log 0.5$

(e) $2.303 \times 298 \times 2 \log 2$

19. The law of conservation of energy states that **[NCERT 1984]**

(a) The internal energy of a system is constant

(b) The heat content of a system is constant

(c) Energy is neither created nor destroyed

(d) There is an equivalence between energy and mass

20. The enthalpies of the elements in their standard states are assumed to be

(a) Zero at 298 K

(b) Unit at 298 K

(c) Zero at all temperatures

(d) Zero at 273 K

21. The heat Q for a reaction at constant volume is equal to

(a) $H_P - H_R$ (b) $H_R - H_P$

(c) $E_P - E_R$ (d) None of these

22. Which of the following expressions represents the first law of thermodynamics **[MP PET 1996, 2000; AFMC 1997; BHU 1999; AMU 2000; KCET (Med.) 2000, 01; CBSE PMT 2000; MP PMT 2002]**

(a) $\Delta E = -q + W$ (b) $\Delta E = q - W$

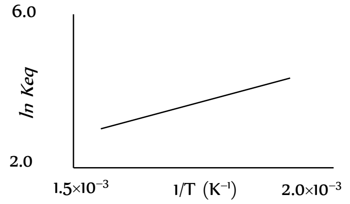
(c) $\Delta E = q + W$ (d) $\Delta E = -q - W$

23. In a reversible isothermal process, the change in internal energy is

(a) Zero (b) Positive

(c) Negative (d) None of these

24. A schematic plot of lnK_{eq} versus inverse of temperature for a reaction is shown below



The reaction must be **[AIEEE 2005]**

(a) Exothermic
(b) Endothermic
(c) One with negligible enthalpy change
(d) Highly spontaneous at ordinary temperature

25. Hess law of heat summation includes **[AFMC 1992]**

(a) Initial reactants only
(b) Initial reactants and final products
(c) Final products only
(d) Intermediates only

26. An ideal gas at constant temperature and pressure expands, then its**[BHU 1998]**

(a) Internal energy remains same
(b) Internal energy decreases
(c) Internal energy increases
(d) Entropy first increases and then decreases

27. The internal energy of a substance **[KCET 1998; AFMC 2001; AIIMS 2001]**

(a) Increases with increase in temperature
(b) Decreases with increase in temperature
(c) Can be calculated by the relation $E = mc^2$
(d) Remains unaffected with change in temperature

28. The relation between change in internal energy (ΔE), change in enthalpy (ΔH) and work done (W) is represented as **[AFMC 1999]**

(a) $\Delta H = \Delta E + W$ (b) $W = \Delta E - \Delta H$
(c) $\Delta E = W - \Delta H$ (d) $\Delta E = \Delta H + W$

29. The enthalpy of neutralization of which of the following acids and bases is nearly $-13.6\,Kcal$ **[Roorkee 1999]**

(a) HCN and $NaOH$ (b) HCl and KOH
(c) HCl and $NaOH$ (d) HCl and NH_4OH

30. Work done during isothermal expansion of one mole of an ideal gas from 10 *atm* to 1 *atm* at 300 *K* is (Gas constant = 2) **[AIIMS 2000]**

(a) 938.8 *cal.* (b) 1138.8 *cal.*
(c) 1381.8 *cal.* (d) 1581.8 *cal.*

31. Joule-Thomson expansion is **[JIPMER 2000]**

(a) Isobaric (b) Isoenthalpic
(c) Isothermal (d) None of these

32. In which of the following $\Delta E = \Delta H$ **[MP PMT 2001]**

(a) $N_2O_4(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO_2(g)$
(b) $2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g)$
(c) $H_2(g) + I_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2HI(g)$
(d) $H_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons H_2O(l)$

33. In an adiabatic expansion of an ideal gas **[KCET (Med.) 2001; MH CET 2000]**

(a) $W = -\Delta E$ (b) $W = \Delta E$
(c) $\Delta E = 0$ (d) $W = 0$

34. For the reaction

$CH_3COOH(l) + 2O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(l)$ at 25^oC and 1 *atm.* pressure, $\Delta H = -874\,kJ$. Then the change in internal energy (ΔE) is .... **[Orissa JEE 2002]**

(a) – 874 *kJ* (b) – 871.53 *kJ*
(c) – 876.47 *kJ* (d) + 874 *kJ*

35. In a closed insulated container, a liquid is stirred with a paddle to increase its temperature. In this process, which of the following is true **[CBSE PMT 2002]**

(a) $\Delta E = W = Q = 0$ (b) $\Delta E \neq 0, Q = W = 0$
(c) $\Delta E = W \neq 0, Q = 0$ (d) $\Delta E = Q \neq 0, W = 0$

36. Hess law is based on **[MH CET 2002]**

(a) Law of conservation of mass
(b) Law of conservation of energy
(c) Enthalpy is a state function
(d) None of these

37. For the reaction,

$C_3H_8(g) + 5O_2(g) \rightarrow 3CO_2(g) + 4H_2O(l)$

at constant temperature, $\Delta H - \Delta E$ is **[CBSE PMT 2003]**

(a) $-RT$ (b) $+RT$
(c) $-3RT$ (d) $+3RT$

38. According to Hess's law, the heat of reaction depends upon **[MP PMT 2003]**

(a) Initial condition of reactants
(b) Initial and final conditions of reactants
(c) Intermediate path of the reaction
(d) End conditions of reactants

39. The value of $\Delta H - \Delta E$ for the following reaction at 27^oC will be $2NH_3(g) \rightarrow N_2(g) + 3H_2(g)$ **[Kerala (Med.) 2002]**

(a) $8.314 \times 273 \times (-2)$ (b) $8.314 \times 300 \times (-2)$
(c) $8.314 \times 27 \times (-2)$ (d) $8.314 \times 300 \times (2)$

40. For which of the following $\Delta E = \Delta H$ **[MP PET 2003]**

(a) $N_2O_4(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO_2(g)$
(b) $2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g)$
(c) $H_2(g) + Cl_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2HCl(g)$
(d) $H_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons H_2O(l)$

41. One mole of an ideal gas is allowed to expand freely and adiabatically into vacuum until its volume has doubled. A statement which is not true concerning this expression is **[Pb. PMT 1998]**

(a) $\Delta H = 0$ (b) $\Delta S = 0$
(c) $\Delta E = 0$ (d) $W = 0$

42. At 27^oC, one mole of an ideal gas is compressed isothermally and reversibly from a pressure of 2 *atm* to 10 *atm*. The values of ΔE and q are $(R = 2)$ **[BHU 2001]**

(a) 0, – 965.84 *cal*
(b) – 965.84 *cal*, + 965.84 *cal*
(c) + 865.58 *cal*, – 865.58 *cal*
(d) – 865.58 *cal*, – 865.58 *cal*

43. The work done by a system is 8 *joule*, when 40 *joule* heat is supplied to it. What is the increase in internal energy of system **[BHU 2001]**

(a) 25 *J* (b) 30 *J*
(c) 32 *J* (d) 28 *J*

44. A system absorb 600*J* of heat and work equivalent to 300*J* on its surroundings. The change in internal energy is **[Pb. PMT 2004]**

(a) 300 *J* (b) 400 *J*
(c) 500 *J* (d) 600 *J*

45. Work done during isothermal expansion of one mole of an ideal gas from 10 atom. to 1 atm at 300K is **[BHU 2004]**

(a) 4938.8 *J* (b) 4138.8 *J*
(c) 5744.1 *J* (d) 6257.2 *J*

46. If gas, at constant temperature and pressure expands then its **[MH CET 2003]**

(a) Entropy increases and then decreases
(b) Internal energy increases
(c) Internal energy remains the same
(d) Internal energy decreases

47. For the reaction

$PCl_5(g) \rightarrow PCl_3(g) + Cl_2(g)$ **[MH CET 2004]**

(a) $\Delta H = \Delta E$ (b) $\Delta H > \Delta E$
(c) $\Delta H < \Delta E$ (d) None of these

48. Enthalpy (H) is equal to **[MH CET 2004]**

(a) Internal energy (E)
(b) Product of pressure (P) and volume (V) of gas
(c) Internal energy (E)+PV
(d) Work (W) done by a system

49. ΔE^o of combustion of isobutylene is $-X\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$. The value of ΔH^o is **[DCE 2004]**

(a) $= \Delta E^o$ (b) $> \Delta E^o$
(c) $= 0$ (d) $< \Delta E^o$

50. One mole of an ideal gas is allowed to expand reversibly and adibatically from a temperature of 27^oC. If the work done during the process is $3\,kJ$, then final temperature of the gas is $(C_V = 20\,J/K)$ **[Pb. CET 2002]**

(a) 100 *K* (b) 150 *K*
(c) 195 *K* (d) 255 *K*

51. Which of the following is correct regarding the internal energy of a substance **[Pb. CET 2002]**

(a) It is a state function
(b) It increases with increase in temperature
(c) It can be calculated by experiment
(d) It remains unaffected with change in temperature

52. For the gaseous reaction,

$N_2O_4 \rightarrow 2NO_2$ **[Pb. CET 2003]**

(a) $\Delta H < \Delta E$ (b) $\Delta H = \Delta E$
(c) $\Delta H = 0$ (d) $\Delta H > \Delta E$

53. $2C + O_2 \rightarrow 2CO;\ \Delta H = -220\,kJ$

Which of the following statement is correct for this reaction **[BVP 2004]**

(a) Heat of combustion of carbon is 110 *kJ*
(b) Reaction is exothermic
(c) Reaction needs no initiation
(d) All of these are correct

54. An ideal gas expands in volume from $1\times10^{-3}m^3$ to $1\times10^{-2}m^3$ at 300 *K* against a constant pressure of $1\times10^5\,Nm^{-2}$. The work done is **[AIEEE 2004]**

(a) 270 *kJ* (b) –900 *kJ*
(c) –900 *J* (d) 900 *kJ*

55. Internal energy is **[AFMC 2004]**

(a) Partly potential and partly kinetic
(b) Totally kinetic
(c) Totally potential
(d) None of these

56. For which of the reaction $\Delta H = \Delta E$ **[MP PET 2004]**

(a) $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3$ (b) $N_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2NO$
(c) $2Na + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2NaCl$ (d) $PCl_5 \rightarrow PCl_3 + Cl_2$

57. The work done during the expansion of a gas from a volume of $4dm^3$ to $6dm^3$ against a constant external pressure of $3atm$ is ($1L\,atm = 101.32\,J$) **[CBSE PMT 2004]**

(a) + 304 *J* (b) –304 *J*
(c) – 6 *J* (d) –608 *J*

58. For the reaction, $A_{(s)} + 2B_{(g)} \rightarrow 4C_{(s)} + D_{(l)}$. ΔH and ΔU are related as ……… **[Orissa JEE 2004]**

(a) $\Delta H = \Delta U$ (b) $\Delta H = \Delta U + 3RT$
(c) $\Delta H = \Delta U + RT$ (d) $\Delta H = \Delta U - 3RT$

IInd & IIIrd Law of thermodynamics and Entropy

1. For a reversible spontaneous change ΔS is

(a) $\dfrac{\Delta E}{T}$ (b) $\dfrac{P\,\Delta V}{T}$
(c) $\dfrac{q}{T}$ (d) $RT\log K$

2. When disorder of a system increases, the change is said to be

(a) Exothermic (b) Non-spontaneous
(c) Endothermic (d) Spontaneous

3. The spontaneous flow of heat is always

(a) From low to high pressure
(b) From high to high pressure
(c) Unidirectional from lower temperature to higher temperature
(d) Unidirectional from the higher to lower temperature

4. Mixing of non-reacting gases is generally accompanied by

(a) Decrease in entropy
(b) Increase in entropy
(c) Change in enthalpy
(d) Change in free energy

5. An irreversible process occuring isothermally in an isolated system leads to

(a) Zero entropy
(b) An increase in the total entropy of the system
(c) A decrease in the total entropy of the system
(d) None of these

6. The entropy values (in $JK^{-1}\,mol^{-1}$) of $H_{2(g)}$ = 130.6, $Cl_{2(g)}$ = 223.0 and $HCl_{(g)}$ = 186.7 at 298 *K* and 1 *atm* pressure. Then entropy change for the reaction

$H_{2(g)} + Cl_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2HCl_{(g)}$ is [BHU 2005]

(a) + 540.3 (b) + 727.3

(c) – 166.9 (d) + 19.8

7. Which of the following is the least random state of water

(a) Ice

(b) Liquid water

(c) Steam

(d) All present same random state

8. Which one of the following process is non-spontaneous

(a) Dissolution of $CuSO_4$ in water

(b) Reaction between H_2 and O_2 to form water

(c) Water flowing down hill

(d) Flow of electric current from low potential to high potential

9. Which of the following is zero during adiabatic expansion of the gas

(a) ΔT (b) ΔS

(c) ΔE (d) None of these

10. The entropy of crystalline substances at absolute zero going by the third law of thermodynamics should be taken as [J & K 2005]

(a) 100

(b) 50

(c) Zero

(d) Different for different substances

11. In which state, the matter have highest entropy

(a) Solid (b) Liquid

(c) Gas (d) Equal in all

12. Which of the following pairs of a chemical reaction is certain to result in spontaneous reaction ? [CBSE PMT 2005]

(a) Exothermic and decreasing disorder

(b) Endothermic and increasing disorder

(c) Exothermic and increasing disorder

(d) Endothermic and decreasing disorder

13. When one mole of monoatomic ideal gas at T *K* undergoes adiabatic change under a constant external pressure of 1 atm changes volume from 1 litre to 2 litre. The final temperature in Kelvin would be [IIT 2005]

(a) $\dfrac{T}{2^{(2/3)}}$ (b) $T + \dfrac{2}{3\times 0.0821}$

(c) T (d) $T - \dfrac{2}{3\times 0.0821}$

14. 9.0 *gm* of H_2O is vaporised at 100^oC and 1 *atm* pressure. If the latent heat of vaporisation of water is $x\,J/gm$, then ΔS is given by

(a) $\dfrac{x}{373}$ (b) $\dfrac{18x}{100}$

(c) $\dfrac{18x}{373}$ (d) $\dfrac{1}{2}\times\dfrac{18x}{373}$

15. The ΔS for the vaporisation of 1 mol of water is 88.3 *J/mole K*. The value of ΔS for the condensation of 1 *mol* of vapour will be

(a) 88.3 *J/mol K* (b) $(88.3)^2$ *J/mol K*

(c) – 88.3 *J/mol K* (d) $\dfrac{1}{88.3}$ *J/mol K*

16. For which reaction from the following, ΔS will be maximum [AIIMS 1982, 83, 94; AMU 2000]

(a) $Ca(s) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow CaO(s)$

(b) $CaCO_3(s) \rightarrow CaO(s) + CO_2(g)$

(c) $C(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$

(d) $N_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2NO(g)$

17. The occurrence of a reaction is impossible if [AIIMS 1982, 91; MP PET 1997; MP PMT 1999; DPMT 2002]

(a) ΔH is +ve ; ΔS is also + ve but $\Delta H < T\Delta S$

(b) ΔH is – ve ; ΔS is also – ve but $\Delta H > T\Delta S$

(c) ΔH is – ve ; ΔS is + ve

(d) ΔH is + ve ; ΔS is – ve

18. If the enthalpy of vaporization for water is 186.5 $kJ\ mol^{-1}$, the entropy of its vaporization will be [CPMT 1988; DCE 2000]

(a) $0.5\,JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$ (b) $1.0\,JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$

(c) $1.5\,JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$ (d) $2.0\,JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$

19. Which of the following statement is true. The entropy of the universe [MP PMT 1993; CET Pune 1998]

(a) Increases and tends towards maximum value

(b) Decreases and tends to be zero

(c) Remains constant

(d) Decreases and increases with a periodic rate

20. When enthalpy and entropy change for a chemical reaction are $-2.5\times10^3\,cal$ and $7.4\,cal\ \deg^{-1}$ respectively. Predict the reaction at $298\,K$ is [AFMC 1998; MH CET 1999; CBSE PMT 2000]

(a) Spontaneous (b) Reversible

(c) Irreversible (d) Non-spontaneous

21. The total entropy change for a system and its surroundings increases, if the process is

(a) Reversible (b) Irreversible

(c) Exothermic (d) Endothermic

22. For chemical reactions, the calculation of change in entropy is normally done

(a) At constant pressure

(b) At constant temperature

(c) At constant temperature and pressure both

(d) At constant volume

23. When the value of entropy is greater, then the ability of work

(a) Is maximum (b) Is minimum

(c) Is medium (d) None of these

24. Which of the following is true for the reaction $H_2O(l) \rightleftharpoons H_2O(g)$ at 100^oC and 1 atmosphere [KCET 1991; AIIMS 1996]

(a) $\Delta E = 0$ (b) $\Delta H = 0$

(c) $\Delta H = \Delta E$ (d) $\Delta H = T\Delta S$

25. The enthalpy change for the transition of liquid water to steam, $\Delta H_{vap} = 37.3\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ at $373\,K$. The entropy change for the process is [MP PET 1994]

(a) $111.9\,J\,mol^{-1}K^{-1}$ (b) $37.3\,J\,mol^{-1}K^{-1}$

(c) $100\,J\,mol^{-1}K^{-1}$ (d) $74.6\,J\,mol^{-1}K^{-1}$

26. When a solid is converted into liquid, entropy **[MP PET 1993, 95; MP PMT 1996]**

(a) Becomes zero (b) Remains the same
(c) Decreases (d) Increases

27. In a spontaneous process, the entropy of the system and its surroundings **[MP PET 1996; NCERT 1975]**

(a) Equals zero (b) Decreases
(c) Increases (d) Remains constant

28. The positive value of ΔS indicates that **[MP PMT 1997]**

(a) The system becomes less disordered
(b) The system becomes more disordered
(c) The system is in equilibrium position
(d) The system tends to reach at equilibrium position

29. For reaction $2Cl(s) \rightarrow Cl_2(s)$, the signs of ΔH and ΔS respectively are **[KCET 1996]**

(a) +, – (b) +, +
(c) –, – (d) –, +

30. The enthalpy of water is $386\,kJ$. What is entropy of water **[BHU 1997]**

(a) 0.5 *kJ* (b) 1.03 *kJ*
(c) 1.5 *kJ* (d) 22.05 *kJ*

31. For which of the processes is ΔS negative **[Pb. PMT 1998]**

(a) $H_2(g) \rightarrow 2H(g)$
(b) $N_2(g) 1 atm \rightarrow N_2(g) 8\, atm$
(c) $2SO_3(g) \rightarrow 2SO_2(g) + O_2(g)$
(d) $C_{(diamond)} \rightarrow C_{(graphite)}$

32. Identify the correct statement regarding entropy **[CBSE PMT 1998; BHU 2001]**

(a) At $0^o C$, the entropy of a perfectly crystalline substance is taken to be zero
(b) At absolute zero of temperature, the entropy of a perfectly crystalline substance is $+ve$
(c) At absolute zero of temperature, the entropy of all crystalline substances is taken to be zero
(d) At absolute zero of temperature, the entropy of a perfectly crystalline substance is taken to be zero

33. One mole of an ideal gas at $300K$ is expanded isothermally from an initial volume of 1 litre to 10 litres. The change in energy for this process is $(R = 2\, cal mol^{-1} K^{-1})$ **[CBSE PMT 1998]**

(a) 163.7 *cal* (b) 850.2 *cal*
(c) 1381.1 *cal* (d) Zero

34. If $900\, J/g$ of heat is exchanged at boiling point of water, then what is increase in entropy **[BHU 1998]**

(a) 43.4 *J/mole* (b) 87.2 *J/mole*
(c) 900 *J/mole* (d) Zero

35. A container has hydrogen and oxygen mixture in ratio of 4 : 1 by weight, then **[BHU 1998]**

(a) Internal energy of the mixture decreases
(b) Internal energy of the mixture increases
(c) Entropy of the mixture increases
(d) Entropy of the mixture decreases

36. If 0.75 *mole* of an ideal gas expands isothermally at $27^o C$ from 15 *litres* to 25 *litres,* the maximum work obtained is **[AFMC 1999]**

(a) 8.40 *J* (b) 9.34 *J*
(c) 10.86 *J* (d) 10.43 *J*

37. In which of the following conditions a chemical reaction can not occur **[AMU 1999]**

(a) ΔH and ΔS increase and $T\Delta S > \Delta H$
(b) ΔH and ΔS decrease and $\Delta H > T\Delta S$
(c) ΔH increases and ΔS decreases
(d) ΔH decreases and ΔS increases

38. An engine operating between $150^o C$ and $25^o C$ takes 500 *J* heat from a higher temperature reservoir if there are no frictional losses, then work done by engine is **[MH CET 1999]**

(a) 147.7 *J* (b) 157.75 *J*
(c) 165.85 *J* (d) 169.95 *J*

39. The entropy of a perfectly crystalline solid at absolute zero is **[AMU 2000]**

(a) Positive (b) Negative
(c) Zero (d) Not definite

40. Which of the following conditions will always lead to a non-spontaneous change **[AMU 2000; KCET (Med.) 2000]**

(a) Positive ΔH and positive ΔS
(b) Negative ΔH and negative ΔS
(c) Positive ΔH and negative ΔS
(d) Negative ΔH and positive ΔS

41. Following data is known about melting of a compound *AB*. $\Delta H = 9.2\, kJ\, mol^{-1}$, $\Delta S = 0.008\, kJ\, K^{-1} mol^{-1}$. Its melting point is **[Pb. PMT 2000; AIIMS 2000]**

(a) 736 *K* (b) 1050 *K*
(c) $1150\, K$ (d) $1150^o C$

42. The volume of a gas decreases from $500\, cc$ to $300\, cc$ when a sample of gas is compressed by an average pressure of 0.6 *atm*. During this process 10 *J* of heat is liberated. The change in internal energy is **[Pb. PMT 2000]**

(a) – 2.16 *J* (b) 12.156 *J*
(c) 2.16 *J* (d) 101.3 *J*

43. The standard entropies of $CO_2(g), C(s)$ and $O_2(g)$ are 213.5, 5.690 and $205\, JK^{-1}$ respectively. The standard entropy of formation of $CO_2(g)$ is **[CPMT 2001]**

(a) $1.86\, JK^{-1}$ (b) $1.96\, JK^{-1}$
(c) $2.81\, JK^{-1}$ (d) $2.86\, JK^{-1}$

44. Which of the following endothermic processes are spontaneous **[CBSE PMT 2001]**

(a) Melting of ice (b) Evaporation of water
(c) Heat of combustion (d) Both (a) and (b)

45. For the reaction $H_2O(s) \rightleftharpoons H_2O(l)$ at $0^o C$ and normal pressure **[KCET 2001]**

(a) $\Delta H > T\Delta S$ (b) $\Delta H = T\Delta S$
(c) $\Delta H = \Delta G$ (d) $\Delta H < T\Delta S$

46. One mole of an ideal gas is allowed to expand reversibly and adiabatically from a temperature of $27^o C$. If the work done during the process is 3 *kJ*, the final temperature will be equal to $(C_v = 20\, JK^{-1})$ **[KCET 2000; AFMC 2000; AIIMS 2001]**

(a) 150 *K* (b) 100 *K*
(c) $26.85^o C$ (d) 295 *K*

47. The entropy change, in the conversion of one mole of liquid water at 373 *K* to vapour at the same temperature is (Latent heat of vaporization of water, $\Delta H_{vap} = 2.257\, kJ/g$) **[AFMC 2002; KCET 2002]**

(a) 105.9 Jk^{-1} (b) $107.9\ Jk^{-1}$

(c) $108.9\ Jk^{-1}$ (d) $109.9\ Jk^{-1}$

48. A heat engine absorbs heat Q_1 at temperature T_1 and heat Q_2 at temperature T_2. Work done by the engine is $(Q_1 + Q_2)$. This data **[AIEEE 2002]**

(a) Violates 1st law of thermodynamics

(b) Violates 1st law of thermodynamics if Q_1 is $-ve$

(c) Violates 1st law of thermodynamics if Q_2 is $-ve$

(d) Does not violate 1st law of thermodynamics

49. Equal volumes of monoatomic and diatomic gases at same initial temperature and pressure are mixed. The ratio of specific heats of the mixture (C_p / C_v) will be **[AFMC 2002]**

(a) 1 (b) 2

(c) 1.67 (d) 1.5

50. The law formulated by Dr. Nernst is **[Kerala (Med.) 2002]**

(a) First law of thermodynamics

(b) Second law of thermodynamics

(c) Third law of thermodynamics

(d) Both (a) and (b)

51. The unit of entropy is **[CBSE PMT 2002]**

(a) $J\,mol^{-1}$ (b) $JK\,mol^{-1}$

(c) $J\,mol^{-1}K^{-1}$ (d) $J^{-1}K^{-1}mol^{1}$

52. The entropy changed involved in the conversion of 1 *mole* of liquid water at 373 *K* to vapour at the same temperature will be $[\Delta H_{vap} = 2.257 kJ / gm]$ **[MP PET 2002]**

(a) 0.119 *kJ* (b) 0.109 *kJ*

(c) 0.129 *kJ* (d) 0.120 *kJ*

53. When a liquid boils, there is **[JIPMER 2002]**

(a) An increase in entropy

(b) A decrease in entropy

(c) An increase in heat of vaporization

(d) An increase in free energy

54. Which one of the following has ΔS^o greater than zero **[AIIMS 2003]**

(a) $CaO + CO_2(g) \rightleftharpoons CaCO_3(s)$

(b) $NaCl(aq) \rightleftharpoons NaCl(s)$

(c) $NaNO_3(s) \rightleftharpoons Na^+(aq) + NO_3^-(aq)$

(d) $N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$

55. The molar heat capacity of water at constant pressure is $75\ JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$. When 1.0 *kJ* of heat is supplied to 100 *g* of water which is free to expand the increase in temperature of water is **[CBSE PMT 2003]**

(a) 6.6 *K* (b) 1.2 *K*

(c) 2.4 *K* (d) 4.8 *K*

56. The work done to contract a gas in a cylinder, is 462 *joules*. 128 *joule* energy is evolved in the process. What will be the internal energy change in the process **[MP PMT 2003]**

(a) + 590 *joules* (b) – 334 *joules*

(c) + 334 *joules* (d) – 590 *joules*

57. Highest entropy is in **[BVP 2003]**

(a) Hydrogen (b) Water

(c) Graphite (d) Mercury

58.

$$\underset{S^o(298\,K)K^{-1}mol^{-1}}{H^+(aq)} + \underset{-10.7}{OH^-(aq)} \longrightarrow \underset{+70}{H_2O(l)}$$

Standard entropy change for the above reaction is **[DPMT 2004]**

(a) $60.3\ JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$ (b) $80.7\ JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$

(c) $-70\ JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$ (d) $+10.7\ JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$

59. One mole of water at $100^o C$ is converted into steam at $100^o C$ at a constant pressure of 1 atm. The change in entropy is [heat of vaporisation of water at $100^o C = 540\ cal / gm$] **[Pb. PMT 2004]**

(a) 8.74 (b) 18.76

(c) 24.06 (d) 26.06

60. For a carnot engine, the source is at $500K$ and the sink at $300K$. What is efficiency of this engine **[BHU 2004]**

(a) 0.2 (b) 0.4

(c) 0.6 (d) 0.3

61. Heat require to raise the temperature of 1 mol of a substance by $1^o C$ is called **[DCE 2002]**

(a) Specific heat (b) Molar heat capacity

(c) Water equivalent (d) Specific gravity

62. Maximum entropy will be in which of the following **[DCE 2004]**

(a) Ice (b) Liquid water

(c) Snow (d) Water vapours

63. The standard entropies of $CO_2(g), C(s)$ and $O_2(g)$ are 213.5, 5.740 and 205 JK^{-1} respectively. The standard entropy of formation of CO_2 is **[Pb. CET 2001]**

(a) $2.76\ JK^{-1}$ (b) $2.12\ JK^{-1}$

(c) $1.12\ JK^{-1}$ (d) $1.40\ JK^{-1}$

64. Which law of thermodyanamics help in calculating entropy at different temperatures **[Pb. CET 2003]**

(a) First law (b) Second law

(c) Third law (d) Zeroth law

65. Entropy is maximum in case of **[BVP 2004]**

(a) Steam (b) Water at $0^o C$

(c) Water at $4^o C$ (d) Ice

66. Considering entropy (S) as a thermodynamic parameter, the criterion for the spontaneity of any process is **[CBSE PMT 2004]**

(a) $\Delta S_{system} > 0$ only

(b) $\Delta S_{surroundings} > 0$ only

(c) $\Delta S_{system} + \Delta S_{surroundings} > 0$

(d) $\Delta S_{system} - \Delta S_{surroundings} > 0$

67. A process is taking place at constant temperature and pressure. Then **[KCET 2004]**

(a) $\Delta H = \Delta E$ (b) $\Delta H = T\Delta S$

(c) $\Delta H = 0$ (d) $\Delta S = 0$

68. The enthalpy of vapourization of a liquid is $30\,kJ\ mol^{-1}$ and entropy of vapourization is $75\ J\ mol^{-1}K$. The boiling point of the liquid at 1 *atm* is **[IIT JEE (Screening) 2004]**

(a) 250K (b) 400K

(c) 450K (d) 600K

Heat of reaction

1. If $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 94.2\,kcal$

$$H_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow H_2O + 68.3\,kcal$$

$$CH_4 + 2O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O + 210.8\,kcal$$

then the possible heat of methane will be **[MP PET 1990]**

(a) 47.3 *kcal*
(b) 20.0 *kcal*
(c) 45.9 *kcal*
(d) – 47.3 *kcal*

2. Molar heat of vaporisation of a liquid is $6kJ\,mol^{-1}$. If the entropy change is $16\,J\,mol^{-1}\,K^{-1}$, the boiling point of the liquid is **[KCET 2005]**

(a) 375^oC
(b) $375K$
(c) $273K$
(d) 102^oC

3. The enthalpy of fusion of ice per mole

(a) 18 *kJ*
(b) 8 *kJ*
(c) 80 *kJ*
(d) 6 *kJ*

4. In which of the following neutralisation reactions, the heat of neutralisation will be highest

[MP PMT 1989, 91; AIIMS 1999]

(a) NH_4OH and CH_3COOH
(b) NH_4OH and HCl
(c) $NaOH$ and CH_3COOH
(d) $NaOH$ and HCl

5. If $S + O_2 \rightarrow SO_2; (\Delta H = -298.2)$

$$SO_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow SO_3; (\Delta H = -98.2)$$

$$SO_3 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2SO_4; (\Delta H = -130.2)$$

$$H_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow H_2O; (\Delta H = -287.3)$$

then the enthalpy of formation of H_2SO_4 at 298K will be

[DPMT 1983; Orissa JEE 2005]

(a) $-433.7\,kJ$
(b) $-650.3\,kJ$
(c) $+320.5\,kJ$
(d) $-813.9\,kJ$

6. From Kirchhoff's equation which factor affects the heat of reaction **[MP PMT 1990]**

(a) Pressure
(b) Temperature
(c) Volume
(d) Molecularity

7. The molar neutralization heat for KOH and HNO_3 as compared to molar neutralization heat of $NaOH$ and HCl

[MP PMT 1989]

(a) Less
(b) More
(c) Equal
(d) Depends on pressure

8. An exothermic reaction is one in which the reacting substances **[CPMT 1974, 79; Bihar MEE 1982; KCET 1992; JIPMER 2001]**

(a) Have more energy than the products
(b) Have less energy than the products
(c) Are at a higher temperature than the product
(d) None of the above

9. The heat evolved in the combustion of benzene is given by

$$C_6H_6 + 7\frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2(g) + 3H_2O(l); \Delta H = -3264.6\,kJ$$

Which of the following quantities of heat energy will be evolved when $39\,g\,C_6H_6$ are burnt

[NCERT 1978; MP PET 1990; JIPMER 2001]

(a) 816.15 *kJ*
(b) 1632.3 *kJ*
(c) 6528.2 *kJ*
(d) 2448.45 *kJ*

10. Thermochemical reactions

$$C(\text{graphite}) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow CO(g); \Delta H = -110.5\,kJ$$

$$CO(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g); \Delta H = -283.2\,kJ$$

From the above reaction, the heat of reaction for $C(\text{graphite}) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$ will be

[CPMT 1988; MP PMT 1989]

(a) – 393.7 *kJ*
(b) + 393.7 *kJ*
(c) – 172.7 *kJ*
(d) + 172.7 *kJ*

11. The following is (are) endothermic reaction **[IIT JEE 1999]**

(a) Combustion of methane
(b) Decomposition of water
(c) Dehydrogenation of ethane to ethylene
(d) Conversion of graphite to diamond

12. Evaporation of water is

[CPMT 1973; DPMT 1982; MP PMT 1989; MP PET 1999]

(a) An endothermic change
(b) An exothermic change
(c) A process where no heat change occurs
(d) A process accompanied by chemical reaction

13. An exothermic reaction is one which

[NCERT 1977; MP PMT 1990]

(a) Takes place only on heating
(b) Is accompanied by a flame
(c) Is accompanied by a absorption of heat
(d) Is accompanied by evolution of heat

14. An endothermic reaction is one in which

[MNR 1980; NCERT 1976]

(a) Heat is converted into electricity
(b) Heat is absorbed
(c) Heat is evolved
(d) Heat is converted into mechanical work

15. Which of the following statement is correct

[NCERT 1978]

(a) ΔH is positive for exothermic reaction
(b) ΔH is negative for endothermic reaction
(c) The heat of neutralization of strong acid and strong base is always the same
(d) The enthalpy of fusion is negative

16. The absolute enthalphy of neutralisation of the reaction $MgO(s) + 2HCl(aq) \rightarrow MgCl_2(aq) + H_2O(l)$ will be

[CBSE PMT 2005]

(a) Less than $-57.33\,kJ\ mol^{-1}$
(b) $-57.33\,kJ\ mol^{-1}$
(c) Greater than $-57.33\,kJ\ mol^{-1}$
(d) $57.33\,kJ\ mol^{-1}$

17. ΔH^o_f (298 *K*) of methanol is given by the chemical equation **[AIIMS 2005]**

(a) $CH_4(g) + 1/2O_2(g) \rightarrow CH_3OH(g)$
(b) C (graphite) $+1/2O_2(g) + 2H_2(g) \rightarrow CH_3OH(l)$
(c) C (diamond) $+1/2O_2(g) + 2H_2(g) \rightarrow CH_3OH(l)$
(d) $CO(g) + 2H_2(g) \rightarrow CH_3OH(l)$

18. If ΔH^o_f for H_2O_2 and H_2O are $-188\,kJ/mole$ and $-286\,kJ/mole$. What will be the enthalpy change of the reaction $2H_2O_2(l) \rightarrow 2H_2O(l) + O_2(g)$ **[MP PMT 1992]**

(a) $-196 kJ/mole$ (b) $146 kJ/mole$

(c) $-494 kJ/mole$ (d) $-98 kJ/mole$

19. The heat of transition (ΔH_t) of graphite into diamond would be, where

$C(\text{graphite}) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g); \Delta H = x\, kJ$

$C(\text{diamond}) + C_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g); \Delta H = y\, kJ$ **[Pb. PET 1985]**

(a) $(x+y) kJ\, mol^{-1}$ (b) $(x-y) kJ\, mol^{-1}$

(c) $(y-x) kJ\, mol^{-1}$ (d) None of these

20. Correct relationship between heat of fusion (ΔH_{fus}), heat of vaporization (ΔH_{vap}) and heat of sublimation (ΔH_{sub}) is

(a) $\Delta H_{fus} = \Delta H_{vap} + \Delta H_{sub}$

(b) $\Delta H_{vap} = \Delta H_{fus} + \Delta H_{sub}$

(c) $\Delta H_{sub} = \Delta H_{vap} + \Delta H_{fus}$

(d) $\Delta H_{sub} = \Delta H_{vap} - \Delta H_{fus}$

21. Which of the following is an example of endothermic reaction **[MP PMT 1980]**

(a) $C_2H_2 + 2H_2 \rightarrow C_2H_6; \Delta E = -314.0 kJ$

(b) $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2; \Delta E = -393.5 kJ$

(c) $N_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2NO; \Delta E - 180.5 kJ$

(d) $2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O; \Delta E + 571.8 kJ$

22. If the enthalpy of B is greater than of *A*, the reaction $A \rightarrow B$ is **[MP PMT 1997]**

(a) Endothermic (b) Exothermic

(c) Instantaneous (d) Spontaneous

23. Given that

$2C(s) + 2O_2(g) \rightarrow 2CO_2(g); \Delta H = -787 kJ$

$H_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow H_2O(l); \Delta H = -286 kJ$

$C_2H_2(g) + 2\frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow 2CO_2(g) + H_2O(l); \Delta H = -1301 kJ$

Heat of formation of acetylene is

[KCET 1989; Orissa JEE 2005]

(a) $-1802 kJ$ (b) $+1802 kJ$

(c) $-800 kJ$ (d) $+228 kJ$

24. Enthalpy change for reaction, $\frac{1}{2}H_2 + \frac{1}{2}Cl_2 \rightarrow HCl$, is called

(a) Enthalpy of combination (b) Enthalpy of reaction

(c) Enthalpy of formation (d) Enthalpy of fusion

25. The enthalpy of neutralization is about 57.3 *kJ* for the pair

(a) HCl and NH_4OH

(b) NH_4OH and HNO_3

(c) HCl and $NaOH$

(d) CH_3COOH and $NaOH$

26. Conversion of oxygen to ozone represented by the equation $3O_2 \rightarrow 2O_3$ is an endothermic reaction. Enthalpy change ΔH accompanying the reaction **[KCET 1988, 92]**

(a) Is negative (b) Is positive

(c) Is zero (d) Depends on temperature

27. The mutual heat of neutralisation of 40 *gm* of $NaOH$ and 60 *gm* CH_3COOH will be **[MP PET/PMT 1988]**

(a) 56.1 *kcal* (b) Less than 56.1 *kcal*

(c) More than 56.1 *kcal* (d) 13.7 *kcal*

28. The heat of formations of $CO(g)$ and $CO_2(g)$ are -26.4 *kcal* and -94.0 *kcal* respectively. The heat of combustion of carbon monoxide will be

[MP PET/PMT 1988; EAMCET 1993]

(a) $+26.4 kcal$ (b) $-67.6 kcal$

(c) $-120.6 kcal$ (d) $+52.8 kcal$

29. The enthalpy of combustion at 25°C of H_2, cyclohexane (C_6H_{12}) and cyclohexene (C_6H_{10}) are –241, –3920 and –800 *KJ / mole* respectively. The heat of hydrogenation of cyclohexene is **[BHU 2005]**

(a) – 121 *KJ / mole* (b) + 121 *KJ / mole*

(c) – 242 *KJ / mole* (d) + 242 *KJ / mole*

30. Heat of neutralisation of NH_4OH and HCl is

[EAMCET 1980; Roorkee 1990; MP PMT 1994]

(a) $13.7 kcal$ (b) $>13.7 kcal$

(c) $<13.7 kcal$ (d) None of the above

31. Heat of combustion ΔH of CH_4, C_2H_6, C_2H_4 and C_2H_2 gases are – 212.8, – 373.0, – 337.0 and – 310.5 *kcal* respectively at the same temperature. The best fuel among these gases is

(a) CH_4 (b) C_2H_6

(c) C_2H_4 (d) C_2H_2

32. Heat of formation of $CO_2(g)$, $H_2O(l)$ and $CH_4(g)$ are – 94.0, – 68.4 and – 17.9 *kcal* respectively. The heat of combustion of methane is

(a) – 212.9 *kcal* (b) – 136.8 *kcal*

(c) – 304.3 *kcal* (d) – 105.2 *kcal*

33. The heat of reaction does not depend upon

(a) Temperature of the reaction

(b) Physical state of reactants and products

(c) Whether the reaction is carried out at constant pressure or at constant volume

(d) The method by which the final products are obtained from the reactants

34. Heat of neutralisation of a strong acid by a strong base is a constant value because **[KCET 1984]**

(a) Salt formed does not hydrolyse

(b) Only H^+ and OH^- ions react in every case

(c) The strong base and strong acid react completely

(d) The strong base and strong acid react in aqueous solution

35. Heat of neutralisation of an acid by a base is highest when

[KCET 1985]

(a) Both the acid and base are weak

(b) Both the acid and base are strong

(c) The acid is strong and the base is weak

(d) The acid is weak and the base is strong

36. The standard molar heat of formation of ethane, CO_2 and water (*l*) are respectively – 21.1, – 94.1 and – 68.3 *kcal*. The standard molar heat of combustion of ethane will be

[IIT JEE 1986; DPMT 2005]

(a) – 372 *kcal* (b) 162 *kcal*

(c) –240 *kcal* (d) 183.5 *kcal*

37. Which of the following reaction is endothermic

[AFMC 1988]

(a) $CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$

(b) $Fe + S \rightarrow FeS$

(c) $NaOH + HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$

(d) $CH_4 + 2O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O$

38. In the reaction

$CO_2(g) + H_2(g) \rightarrow CO(g) + H_2O(g); \Delta H = 80\,kJ$

ΔH is known as

[CPMT 1987; KCET 1993; Bihar CEE 1995]

(a) Heat of formation
(b) Heat of combustion
(c) Heat of neutralization
(d) Heat of reaction

39. Heat of combustion of a substance

[CPMT 1987, 96; AFMC 1992]

(a) Is always positive
(b) Is always negative
(c) Is equal to heat of formation
(d) Nothing can be said without reaction

40. The heat change for the reaction $H_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow H_2O$ is called

(a) Heat of reaction
(b) Heat of formation
(c) Heat of vaporisation
(d) None of the above

41. The heat change ΔH for the reaction

$2CO + O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2; \Delta H = -135\,kcal$ is called

(a) Heat of formation
(b) Heat of reaction
(c) Heat of combustion
(d) Heat of solution

42. The heats of combustion of rhombic and monoclinic sulphur are respectively 70960 and 71030 calories. What will be the heat of conversion of rhombic sulphur to monoclinic

[MP PMT/PET 1988]

(a) 70960 calories
(b) 71030 calories
(c) – 70 calories
(d) + 70 calories

43. The heat of formation of $H_2O(l)$ is – 68.0 *kcal*, the heat of formation of $H_2O(g)$ is likely to be

(a) – 68.0 *kcal*
(b) – 67.4 *kcal*
(c) 80.0 *kcal*
(d) – 58.3 *kcal*

44. Which of the following fuels will have the highest calorific value (*kJ/kg*) **[MP PMT 1990]**

(a) Charcoal
(b) Kerosene
(c) Wood
(d) Dung

45. The heat of combustion of carbon is –94 *kcal* at 1 *atm* pressure. The intrinsic energy of CO_2 is

(a) $+94\,kcal$
(b) $-94\,kcal$
(c) $+47\,kcal$
(d) $-47\,kcal$

46. The heat of neutralisation of a strong acid and a strong alkali is $57.0\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$. The heat released when $0.5\,mole$ of HNO_3 solution is mixed with $0.2\,mole$ of KOH is

[KCET 1991; AIIMS 2002; AMU (Engg.) 2002]

(a) $57.0\,kJ$
(b) $11.4\,kJ$
(c) $28.5\,kJ$
(d) $34.9\,kJ$

47. A solution of $500\,ml$ of $0.2\,M\,KOH$ and $500\,ml$ of $0.2\,M\,HCl$ is mixed and stirred; the rise in temperature is T_1. The experiment is repeated using $250\,ml$ each of solution, the temperature raised is T_2. Which of the following is true**[EAMCET 1987; MP PET 1994]**

(a) $T_1 = T_2$
(b) $T_1 = 2T_2$
(c) $T_1 = 4T_2$
(d) $T_2 = 9T_1$

48. Enthalpy of a compound is equal to its

[CMC Vellore 1991]

(a) Heat of combustion
(b) Heat of formation
(c) Heat of reaction
(d) Heat of solution
(e) Heat of dilution

49. Which is the best definition of "heat of neutralization"

[CMC Vellore 1991]

(a) The heat set free when one gram molecule of a base is neutralized by one gram molecule of an acid in dilute solution at a stated temperature
(b) The heat absorbed when one gram molecule of an acid is neutralized by one gram molecule of a base in dilute solution at a stated temperature
(c) The heat set free or absorbed when one gram atom of an acid is neutralized by one gram atom of a base at a stated temperature
(d) The heat set free or absorbed when a normal solution containing one gram equivalent of an acid is neutralized by a normal solution containing one gram equivalent of a base at a stated temperature
(e) The heat set free when one gram equivalent of an acid is neutralized by one gram equivalent of a base in dilute solution at a stated temperature

50. The compound with negative heat of formation are known as**[DPMT 1981]**

(a) Endothermic compound
(b) Exothermic compound
(c) Heat of formation compound
(d) None of the above

51. If $H^+ + OH^- \rightarrow H_2O + 13.7\,kcal$, then the heat of neutralization for complete neutralization of one mole of H_2SO_4 by base will be **[MP PMT 1990]**

(a) 13.7 *kcal*
(b) 27.4 *kcal*
(c) 6.85 *kcal*
(d) 3.425 *kcal*

52. The lowest value of heat of neutralization is obtained for

[KCET 1988; MP PMT 1990]

(a) $HCl + NaOH$
(b) $CH_3COOH + NH_4OH$
(c) $NH_4OH + HCl$
(d) $NaOH + CH_3COOH$

53. Heat of neutralisation for the given reaction $NaOH + HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$ is $57.1\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$. What will be the heat released when $0.25\,mole$ of $NaOH$ is titrated against $0.25\,mole$ of HCl **[CPMT 1990]**

(a) $22.5\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$
(b) $57.1\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$
(c) $14.3\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$
(d) $28.6\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$

54. Reaction, $H_2(g) + I_2(g) \rightarrow 2HI(g)\ \ \Delta H = -12.40\,kcal$. According to this, the heat of formation of *HI* will be

[MP PET 1990]

(a) 12.4 *kcal*
(b) – 12.4 *kcal*
(c) – 6.20 *kcal*
(d) 6.20 *kcal*

55. All reactions with chemical dissociation are **[MP PMT 1990]**

(a) Reversible
(b) Reversible and endothermic
(c) Exothermic
(d) Reversible or irriversible and endothermic or exothermic

56. The heat of formation is the change in enthalpy accompanying the formation of a substance from its elements at 298 *K* and 1 atm pressure. Since the enthalpies of elements are taken to be zero, the heat of formation (ΔH) of compounds **[NCERT 1978; KCET 1993]**

(a) Is always negative

(b) Is always positive
(c) May be negative or positive
(d) Is zero

57. The heat of combustion of $CH_{4(g)}, C_{(\text{graphite})}$ and $H_{2(g)}$ are $20\,kcal, -40\,kcal$ and $-10\,kcal$ respectively. The heat of formation of methane is **[EAMCET 1998]**
(a) $-4.0\,kcal$ (b) $+40\,kcal$
(c) $-80\,kcal$ (d) $+80\,kcal$

58. If a chemical reaction is accompanied by the evolution of heat, it is **[BHU 1979]**
(a) Catalytic (b) Photochemical
(c) Endothermic (d) Exothermic

59. A reaction that takes place with the absorption of energy is **[EAMCET 1977]**
(a) Burning of a candle (b) Rusting of iron
(c) Electrolysis of water (d) Digestion of food

60. Which of the following is an endothermic reaction **[EAMCET 1980; MP PMT 1980; IIT JEE 1989; JIPMER 2002]**
(a) $2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O$
(b) $N_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2NO$
(c) $2NaOH + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$
(d) $3O_2 + C_2H_5OH \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 3H_2O$

61. One of the phenomena which cannot be described as combustion is **[EAMCET 1979]**
(a) Oxidation of coal in air
(b) Burning of magnesium in nitrogen
(c) Reaction of antimony in chlorine
(d) Lighting of an electric lamp

62. Which of the following statements is correct about heat of combustion **[MADT Bihar 1982]**
(a) It may be exothermic in some cases and endothermic in other cases
(b) It is applicable to gaseous substances only
(c) It is always an exothermic reaction
(d) Its value does not change with temperature

63. $H_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow H_2O; \Delta H = -68.39\,kcal$

$K + H_2O + \text{Water} \rightarrow KOH(aq) + \frac{1}{2}H_2; \Delta H = -48\,kcal$

$KOH + \text{Water} \rightarrow KOH(aq); \Delta H = -14\,kcal$

The heat of formation of KOH is (in *kcal*) **[CPMT 1988]**
(a) $-68.39 + 48 - 14$ (b) $-68.39 - 48 + 14$
(c) $68.39 - 48 + 14$ (d) $68.39 + 48 + 14$

64. Which of the following reaction can be used to define the heat of formation of $CO_2(g)$ **[MP PMT 1989; MH CET 2001]**
(a) $C(\text{graphite}) + O_2(g) = CO_2(g)$
(b) $CH_4(g) + 2O_2(g) = CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(l)$
(c) $CO(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) = CO_2(g)$
(d) $C_6H_6(l) + 7\frac{1}{2}O_2(g) = 6CO_2 + 3H_2O(l)$

65. The enthalpy of formation of ammonia is $-46.0\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$. The enthalpy change for the reaction $2NH_3(g) \rightarrow 2N_2(g) + 3H_2(g)$ is
(a) 46.0 $kJ\ mol^{-1}$ (b) 92.0 $kJ\ mol^{-1}$
(c) – 23.0 $kJ\ mol^{-1}$ (d) – 92.0 $kJ\ mol^{-1}$

66. The heat of combustion of benzene determined in a bomb calorimeter is $-870\,kcal\,mol^{-1}$ at $25^{o}C$. The value of ΔE for the reaction is
(a) $-1740\,kcal$ (b) $-870\,kcal$
(c) $-872\,kcal$ (d) $-874\,kcal$

67. The formation of water from $H_2(g)$ and $O_2(g)$ is an exothermic reaction because **[MP PMT/PET 1988]**
(a) The chemical energy of $H_2(g)$ and $O_2(g)$ is more than that of water
(b) The chemical energy of $H_2(g)$ and $O_2(g)$ is less than that of water
(c) Not dependent on energy
(d) The temperature of $H_2(g)$ and $O_2(g)$ is more than that of water

68. In the reaction for the transition of carbon in the diamond form to carbon in the graphite form, ΔH is $-453.5\,cal$. This points out that **[BHU 1981; KCET 1986, 89]**
(a) Graphite is chemically different from diamond
(b) Graphite is as stable as diamond
(c) Graphite is more stable than diamond
(d) Diamond is more stable than graphite

69. In the combustion of hydrocarbons, ΔH is **[BHU 1981]**
(a) Negative (b) Zero
(c) Positive (d) Undeterminate

70. The standard heats of formation in *kcal* mol^{-1} of $NO_2(g)$ and $N_2O_4(g)$ are 8.0 and 2.0 respectively. The heat of dimerization of NO_2 in $kcal$ is

$2NO_2(g) = N_2O_4(g)$ **[NCERT 1983]**
(a) 10.0 (b) – 6.0
(c) – 12.0 (d) – 14.0

71. The difference between heats of reaction at constant pressure and at constant volume for the reaction $2C_6H_6(l) + 15O_2(g) \rightarrow 12CO_2(g) + 6H_2O(l)$ at $25^{o}C$ in *kJ* is **[IIT JEE 1991; Kerala PMT 2004]**
(a) –7.43 (b) + 3.72
(c) –3.72 (d) + 7.43

72. C (diamond) $+C_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g); \Delta H = -395$ *kJ*

C (graphite) $+O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g); \Delta H = -393.5$ *kJ*

From the data, the ΔH when diamond is formed from graphite, is **[CBSE PMT**
(a) $-1.5\,kJ$ (b) $+1.5\,kJ$
(c) $+3.0\,kJ$ (d) $-3.0\,kJ$

73. Which of the following values of heat of formation indicates that the product is least stable **[MP PMT 1991]**
(a) $-94\,kcal$ (b) $-231.6\,kcal$
(c) $+21.4\,kcal$ (d) $+64.8\,kcal$

74. Which of the following equations correctly represents the standard heat of formation (ΔH_f^o) of methane

[IIT JEE (Screening) 1992]

(a) $C(diamond) + 2H_2(g) = CH_4(g)$

(b) $C(graphite) + 2H_2(g) = CH_4(l)$

(c) $C(graphite) + 2H_2(g) = CH_4(g)$

(d) $C(graphite) + 4H = CH_4(g)$

75. In which of the following reactions does the heat change represent the heat of formation of water [EAMCET 1991]

(a) $2H_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2H_2O(l); \Delta H = -116\,kcal$

(b) $H_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow H_2O(l); \Delta H = -58\,kcal$

(c) $H^+(aq.) + OH^-(aq.) \rightarrow 2H_2O(l); \Delta H = -13.7\,kcal$

(d) $C_2H_2(g) + 2\frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow 2CO_2(g) + H_2O(l);$

$\Delta H = -310\,kcal$

76. Values of heats of formation for SiO_2 and MgO are -48.4 and $-34.7\,kJ$ respectively. The heat of the reaction $2Mg + SiO_2 \rightarrow 2MgO + Si$ is [KCET 1990]

(a) $21.16\,kJ$ (b) $-21.10\,kJ$

(c) $-13.62\,kJ$ (d) $13.6\,kJ$

77. Based on the following thermochemical equations

$H_2O(g) + C(s) \rightarrow CO(g) + H_2(g); \Delta H = 131\,kJ$

$CO(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g); \Delta H = -282\,kJ$

$H_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow H_2O(g); \Delta H = -242\,kJ$

$C(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g); \Delta H = X\,kJ$

The value of X is [CBSE PMT 1992]

(a) $-393\,kJ$ (b) $-655\,kJ$

(c) $+393\,kJ$ (d) $+655\,kJ$

78. Heat of transition is the heat evolved or absorbed when a substance is converted from [KCET 1984]

(a) Solid to liquid

(b) Solid to vapour

(c) Liquid to vapour

(d) One allotropic form to another allotropic form

79. For the allotropic change represented by equation $C(diamond) \rightarrow C(graphite)$; the enthalpy change is $\Delta H = -1.89\,kJ$. If $6\,g$ of diamond and $6\,g$ of graphite are separately burnt to yield carbon dioxide, the heat liberated in the first case is [KCET 1988; DPMT 2000]

(a) Less than in the second case by $1.89\,kJ$

(b) More than in the second case by $1.89\,kJ$

(c) Less than in the second case by $11.34\,kJ$

(d) More than in the second case by $0.945\,kJ$

80. For an exothermic reaction

[MP PET 1994; Manipal MEE 1995]

(a) H of the products is less than H of the reactants

(b) H of the products is more than H of the reactants

(c) H of the products is equal to H of the reactants

(d) ΔH is always positive

81. The energy evolved is highest for which of the following reactions[MP PET 1994

(a) $F + e^- \rightarrow F^{-1}$ (b) $Cl + e^- \rightarrow Cl^-$

(c) $S + 2e^- \rightarrow S^{2-}$ (d) $O + 2e^- \rightarrow O^{2-}$

82. In the combustion of $2.0\,gm$ of methane $25\,kcal$ heat is liberated, heat of combustion of methane would be

[MP PMT 1994]

(a) $100\,kcal$ (b) $200\,kcal$

(c) $300\,kcal$ (d) $400\,kcal$

83. Complete combustion of CH_4 gives [BHU 1995]

(a) $CO_2 + H_2O$ (b) $CO_2 + H_2$

(c) $COCl_2$ (d) $CO + CO_2 + H_2O$

84. If enthalpies of formation of $C_2H_4(g), CO_2(g)$ and $H_2O(l)$ at 25^oC and $1\,atm$ pressure be 52, – 394 and $-286\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ respectively, the enthalpy of combustion of $C_2H_4(g)$ will be

[CBSE PMT 1995; AIIMS 1998; Pb. PMT 1999]

(a) $+1412\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (b) $-1412\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$

(c) $+141.2\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (d) $-141.2\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$

85. Carbon and carbon monoxide burn in oxygen to form carbon dioxide according to the following reactions

$C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2; \Delta H = -394\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$

$2CO + O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2; \Delta H = -569\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$

The heat of formation of $1\,mol$ of carbon monoxide is thus

[MP PET 1995]

(a) $-219.0\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (b) $-109.5\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$

(c) $-175.0\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (d) $-87.5\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$

86. Heat of formation in the reaction

$H_2 + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2HCl + 44\,kcal$ is [MP PMT 1995]

(a) 44 *kcal* (b) 44000 *kcal*

(c) 22 *kcal* (d) 11 *kcal*

87. When water is added to quick lime, the reaction is

[MP PMT 1995]

(a) Exothermic (b) Endothermic

(c) Explosive (d) None of these

88. In an exothermic reaction ΔH is

[MP PMT 1995; CPMT 1999]

(a) Positive (b) Negative

(c) Zero (d) Both positive or negative

89. The heat change for the following reaction $C(s) + 2S(s) \rightarrow CS_2(l)$ is known as [MP PMT 1996]

(a) Heat of vaporization (b) Heat of solution

(c) Heat of fusion (d) Heat of formation

90. The enthalpy of combustion of benzene from the following data will be

(i) $6C(s) + 3H_2(g) \rightarrow C_6H_6(l); \Delta H = +45.9\,kJ$

(ii) $H_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow H_2O(l); \Delta H = -285.9\,kJ$

(iii) $C(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g); \Delta H = -393.5\,kJ$

(a) + 3172.8 *kJ* (b) – 1549.2 *kJ*
(c) – 3172.8 *kJ* (d) – 3264.6 *kJ*

91. Enthalpy of formation of HF and HCl are $-161\,kJ$ and $-92\,kJ$ respectively. Which of the following statements is incorrect **[KCET 2003]**

(a) HCl is more stable than HF
(b) HF and HCl are exothermic compounds
(c) The affinity of fluorine to hydrogen is greater than the affinity of chlorine to hydrogen
(d) HF is more stable than HCl

92. The heat of reaction at constant pressure is given by **[MP PMT 1997]**

(a) $E_P - E_R$ (b) $E_R - E_P$
(c) $H_P - H_R$ (d) $H_R - H_P$

93. In an endothermic reaction, the value of ΔH is **[CBSE PMT 1999; AIIMS 1998; BHU 2000; MP PMT 2000]**

(a) Zero (b) Positive
(c) Negative (d) Constant

94. $2.2016\,gm$ of acetaldehyde produced $13.95\,kcal$ of heat on combustion in O_2. Calculate the heat of combustion of CH_3CHO **[Bihar CEE 1995]**

(a) 279 *kcal* (b) 972 *kcal*
(c) 27.9 *kcal* (d) 2.79 *kcal*

95. $$C + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \to CO; \Delta H = -42\,kJ$$

$$CO + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \to CO_2; \Delta H = -24\,kJ$$

The heat of formation of CO_2 is **[CPMT 1996]**

(a) – 16 *kJ* (b) + 66 *kJ*
(c) + 16 *kJ* (d) – 66 *kJ*

96. Standard molar enthalpy of formation of CO_2 is equal to **[IIT JEE 1997; BHU 2001]**

(a) Zero
(b) The standard molar enthalpy of combustion of gaseous carbon
(c) The sum of standard molar enthalpies of formation of CO and O_2
(d) The standard molar enthalpy of combustion of carbon (graphite)

97. In the complete combustion of butanol $C_4H_9OH(l)$, if ΔH is enthalpy of combustion and ΔE is the heat of combustion at constant volume, then **[EAMCET 1997]**

(a) $\Delta H < \Delta E$
(b) $\Delta H = \Delta E$
(c) $\Delta H > \Delta E$
(d) $\Delta H, \Delta E$ relation cannot be predicted

98. $$C + O_2 \to CO_2; \Delta H = X$$

$$CO + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \to CO_2; \Delta H = Y$$

Then the heat of formation of CO is **[BHU 1997; DPMT 2002]**

(a) $X - Y$ (b) $Y - 2X$
(c) $X + Y$ (d) $2X - Y$

99. The values of heat of formation of SO_2 and SO_3 are $-298.2\,kJ$ and $-98.2\,kJ$. The heat of reaction of the following reaction will be

$$SO_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \to SO_3$$ **[BHU 1997; CBSE PMT 2000]**

(a) $-200\,kJ$ (b) $-356.2\,kJ$
(c) $+200\,kJ$ (d) $-396.2\,kJ$

100. Calculate the standard heat of formation of carbon disulphide (l), given that the standard heat of combustion of carbon (s), sulphur (s) and carbon disulphide (l) are $-393.3, -293.72$ and $-1108.76\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ respectively **[Roorkee 1989; BHU 1997]**

(a) $-128.02\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (b) $+12.802\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$
(c) $+128.02\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (d) $-12.802\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$

101. Fermentation is a reaction called **[RPMT 1997]**

(a) Endothermic (b) Exothermic
(c) Isotemperature (d) Reversible

102. $8\,gm$ of CH_4 is completely burnt in air. The number of moles of water produced are **[Orissa JEE 1997]**

(a) 0.5 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 18

103. For the reaction $A(g) + 2B(g) \to 2C(g) + 3D(g)$, the value of ΔE at 27^oC is 19.0 *kcal.* The value of ΔH for the reaction would be $(R = 2.0\,cal\,K^{-1}mol^{-1})$ **[Roorkee Qualifying 1998]**

(a) 20.8 *kcal* (b) 19.8 *kcal*
(c) 18.8 *kcal* (d) 20.2 *kcal*

104. The enthalpy of solution of $BaCl_2(s)$ and $BaCl_2.2H_2O(s)$ are -20.6 and $8.8\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ respectively. The enthalpy change for the reaction $BaCl_2(s) + 2H_2O \to$ is **[Roorkee Qualifying 1998]**

(a) 29.4 *kJ* (b) – 11.8 *kJ*
(c) – 20.6 *kJ* (d) – 29.4 *kJ*

105. The enthalpy change of a reaction does not depend on **[AIIMS 1997]**

(a) The state of reactants and products
(b) Nature of reactants and products
(c) Different intermediate reaction
(d) Initial and final enthalpy change of a reaction

106. $$S + \frac{3}{2}O_2 \to SO_3 + 2x\,kcal$$

$$SO_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \to SO_3 + y\,kcal$$

Find out the heat of formation of SO_2 **[AIIMS 1997; CBSE PMT 1999; KCET 1999]**

(a) $2x - y$ (b) $2x + y$
(c) $x + y$ (d) $2x / y$

107. The combustion enthalpies of carbon, hydrogen and methane are $-395.5\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$, $-285.8\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ and $-890.4\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ respectively at 25^oC. The value of standard formation enthalpies of methane at that temperature is **[Pb. PMT 1998]**

(a) $890.4\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (b) $-298.8\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$

(c) $-74.7\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (d) $-107.7\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$

108. Equal volumes of methanoic acid and sodium hydroxide are mixed. If x is the heat of formation of water, then heat evolved on neutralisation is **[BHU 1998]**

(a) More than x (b) Equal to x

(c) Twice of x (d) Less than x

109. The neutralisation of a strong acid by a strong base liberates an amount of energy per mole of H^+ that **[BHU 1998]**

(a) Depends upon which acid and base are involved

(b) Depends upon the temperature at which the reaction takes place

(c) Depends upon which catalyst is used

(d) Is always the same

110. When $0.5g$ of sulphur is burnt to $SO_2, 4.6\,kJ$ of heat is liberated. What is the enthalpy of formation of sulphur dioxide **[KCET 1998; AFMC 2001]**

(a) + 147.2 *kJ* (b) – 147.2 *kJ*

(c) – 294.4 *kJ* (d) + 294.4 *kJ*

111. Ozone is prepared by passing silent electric discharge through oxygen. In this reaction **[AFMC 1998]**

(a) Energy is given out

(b) Energy is absorbed

(c) Oxygen is loaded with energy

(d) Oxygen is dissociated into atoms

112. Combustion of glucose takes place according to the equation, $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$, $\Delta H = -72\,kcal$. How much energy will be required for the production of 1.6 *g* of glucose (Molecular mass of glucose = 180 *g*) **[AFMC 1999]**

(a) 0.064 *kcal* (b) 0.64 *kcal*

(c) 6.4 *kcal* (d) 64 *kcal*

113. Given that

$$C(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g), \Delta H = -394kJ$$

$$2H_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2H_2O(l), \Delta H = 568kJ$$

$$CH_4(g) + 2O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(l)\ \Delta H = -892\,kJ$$

Heat of formation of CH_4 is **[DCE 1999]**

(a) – 70 *kJ* (b) 71.8 *kJ*

(c) – 244 *kJ* (d) + 782 *kJ*

114. Calculate the heat of formation of $PCl_5(s)$ from the following data

$$2P(s) + 3Cl_2(g) \rightarrow 2PCl_3(l); \Delta H = -151.8\,kcal$$

$$PCl_3(l) + Cl_2(g) \rightarrow PCl_5(s);\ \Delta H = -32.8\,kcal$$

[JIPMER 1999]

(a) – 108.7 *kcal* (b) + 108.7 *kcal*

(c) – 184.6 *kcal* (d) + 184.6 *kcal*

115. When $50\,cm^3$ of a strong acid is added to $50\,cm^3$ of an alkali, the temperature rises by 5^oC. If $250\,cm^3$ of each liquid are mixed, the temperature rise would be

[KCET 1999]

(a) 5^oC (b) 10^oC

(c) 25^oC (d) 20^oC

116. $H_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow H_2O(l)$;

ΔH at 298 *K* = – 285.8 *kJ*

The molar enthalpy of vaporisation of water at 1 *atm* and 25^oC is 44 *kJ*. The standard enthalpy of formation of 1 *mole* of water vapour at 25^oC is **[KCET 1999]**

(a) – 241.8 *kJ* (b) 241.8 *kJ*

(c) 329.8 *kJ* (d) –329.8 *kJ*

117. When 4 *g* of iron is burnt to ferric oxide at constant pressure, 29.28 *kJ* of heat is evolved. What is the enthalpy of formation of ferric oxide (At. Wt. of *Fe* = 56)

[AIIMS 1999]

(a) – 81.98 *kJ* (b) – 819.8 *kJ*

(c) – 40.99 *kJ* (d) + 819.8 *kJ*

118. When a strong acid, strong base or their salt are dissolved in water, they are completely ionised. If a strong acid is added to a strong base, H^+ ions from the former combine with OH^- ions of the latter forming water. The formation of each water molecule liberates a certain quantity of energy and the reaction is exothermic. The heat liberated when one mole of water is formed by combining hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide is 13.7 *kcal*. The heat liberated when one mole of water is formed by combining sulphuric acid and sodium hydroxide is **[AMU (Engg.) 1999]**

(a) 25.5 *kcal* (b) 8.5 *kcal*

(c) 13.7 *kcal* (d) 34 *kcal*

119. 2.1 *g* of *Fe* combines with *S* evolving 3.77 *kJ*. The heat of formation of *FeS* in *kJ/mol* is **[AMU (Engg.) 1999]**

(a) – 1.79 (b) – 100.5

(c) – 3.77 (d) None of these

120. In the reaction: $H_2 + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2HCl, \Delta H = 194\,kJ$. Heat of formation of HCl is **[KCET 2000; AFMC 2000; CPMT 2000]**

(a) + 97 *kJ* (b) + 194 *kJ*

(c) – 194 *kJ* (d) – 97 *kJ*

121. Enthalpy of neutralisation of acetic acid by $NaOH$ is $-50.6\,kJ\,/\,mol.$ and the heat of neutralisation of a strong acid with a strong base is – 55.9 *kJ/mol*. What is the value of ΔH for the ionisation of CH_3COOH **[AIIMS 2000]**

(a) + 5.3 *kJ/mol* (b) + 6.2 *kJ/mol*

(c) + 8.2 *kJ/mol* (d) + 9.3 *kJ/mol*

122. Heat of neutralization of the acid-base reaction is 57.32 *kJ* for **[JIPMER 2000]**

(a) $HNO_3 + LiOH$ (b) $HCOOH + KOH$

(c) $HCl + NH_4OH$ (d) $CH_3COOH + NaOH$

123. The heat change for the following reaction at 298^oK and at constant pressure is $+7.3\,kcal$

$$A_2B(s) \rightarrow 2A(s) + 1/2\,B_2(g),\ \Delta H = +7.3\,kcal$$

The heat change at constant volume would be

[DCE 2000]

(a) 7.3 *kcal* (b) More than 7.3

(c) Zero (d) None of these

124. The heat evolved in the combustion of benzene is given by the equation

$$C_6H_6(l) + 7\frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow 3H_2O(l) + 6CO_2(g)$$

$$\Delta H = 781.0\,kcal\ mol^{-1}$$

Which of the following quantities of heat energy will be evolved when 39 *g* of benzene is burnt in an open container

[MP PET 2000]

(a) 122.25 *kcal* mol^{-1} (b) 390.5 *kcal* mol^{-1}

(c) 1562.0 $kcal\ mol^{-1}$ (d) 586.75 $kcal\ mol^{-1}$

125. $H_2(g)+Cl_2(g)\rightarrow 2HCl(g).\Delta H=-44kcal$

$2Na(s)+2HCl(g)\rightarrow 2NaCl(s)+H_2(g),\ \Delta H=-152\,kcal$

For the reaction $Na(s)+\frac{1}{2}Cl_2(g)\rightarrow NaCl(s),\Delta H=$ [KCET 2000]

(a) – 108 *kcal* (b) – 196 *kcal*

(c) – 98 *kcal* (d) 54 *kcal*

126. The ΔH_f^o for $CO_2(g),CO(g)$ and $H_2O(g)$ are – 393.5, – 110.5 and – 241.8*kJ/mol* respectively. The standard enthalpy change (in *kJ*) for the reaction $CO_2(g)+H_2(g)\rightarrow CO(g)+H_2O(g)$ is[IIT JEE (Screening) 2000]

(a) 524.1 (b) 41.2

(c) – 262.5 (d) – 41.2

127. Which of the following compounds will absorb the maximum quantity of heat when dissolved in the same amount of water ? The heats of solution of these compounds at 25^oC in *kJ/mole* of each solute is given in brackets [AMU (Engg.) 2000]

(a) $HNO_3(\Delta H=-33)$ (b) $KCl(\Delta H=+17.64)$

(c) $NH_4NO_3\ (\Delta H=+25.5)$ (d) $HCl\ (\Delta H=-74.1)$

128. In the reaction $C+2S\rightarrow CS_2+\Delta H,\Delta H$ is the [AMU (Engg.) 2000]

(a) Heat of combustion (b) Heat of neutralisation

(c) Heat of solution (d) None of these

129. The heat of formation of methane $C(s)+2H_2(g)\rightarrow CH_4(g)$ at constant pressure is 18500 *cal* at 25^oC. The heat of reaction at constant volume would be [MH CET 2000]

(a) 17904 *cal* (b) 18202 *cal*

(c) 18798 *cal* (d) 19096 *cal*

130. The enthalpy of combustion of $C_6H_{6(l)}$ is – 3250 *kJ*. When 0.39 *g* of benzene is burnt excess of oxygen in an open vessel, the amount of heat evolved is [KCET 2000; AFMC 2000; DCE 2000]

(a) 16.25 *J* (b) 16.25 *kJ*

(c) 32.5 *J* (d) 32.5 *kJ*

131. $C(s)+O_2(g)\rightarrow CO_2;\ \ \Delta H=-94\,kcal$

$CO(g)+\frac{1}{2}O_2(g)\rightarrow CO_2;\ \ \Delta H=135.2\,kcal$

Then heat of formation of $CO(g)$ is [DCE 2001]

(a) – 26.4 *kcal* (b) 41.2 *kcal*

(c) 26.4 *kcal* (d) – 229.2 *kcal*

132. The heat of neutralization of HCl and $NaOH$ is [MP PET 2001]

(a) Zero (b) – 57.3 *kJ*

(c) + 57.3 *kJ* (d) None of these

133. The following thermochemical reactions are given

$M+\frac{1}{2}O_2\rightarrow MO+351.4\,kJ$

$X+\frac{1}{2}O_2\rightarrow XO+90.8\,kJ$

It follows that the heat of reaction for the following process $M+XO\rightleftharpoons MO+X$ is given by [AMU 2001]

(a) 422.2 *kJ* (b) 268.7 *kJ*

(c) – 442.2 *kJ* (d) 260.6 *kJ*

134. If the heat of combustion of carbon monoxide at constant volume and at 17^oC is – 283.3 *kJ*, then its heat of combustion at constant pressure $(R=8.314\,J\,\text{degree}^{-1}mol^{-1})$ [CPMT 2001]

(a) – 284.5 *kJ* (b) 284.5 *kJ*

(c) 384.5 *kJ* (d) – 384.5 *kJ*

135. Heat of formation of H_2O is $-188\,kJ/mole$ and H_2O_2 is $-286\,kJ/mole.$ The enthalpy change for the reaction $2H_2O_2\rightarrow 2H_2O+O_2$ is [BHU 2001]

(a) 196 *kJ* (b) – 196 *kJ*

(c) 984 *kJ* (d) – 984 *kJ*

136. The values of ΔH for the combustion of ethene and ethyne are – 341.1 and – 310.0*kcal* respectively. Which of the following is a better fuel [BHU 2001]

(a) C_2H_2 (b) C_2H_4

(c) Both of these (d) None of these

137. For exothermic reaction, the equilibrium constant [JIPMER 2001]

(a) Increases with increase of *P*

(b) Decreases with increase of *P*

(c) Increases with increase of temperature

(d) Decreases with increase of temperature

138. In order to decompose 9 *g* water 142.5 *kJ* heat is required. Hence the enthalpy of formation of water is [KCET 2001]

(a) – 142.5 *kJ* (b) + 142.5 *kJ*

(c) – 285 *kJ* (d) + 285 *kJ*

139. What is Δn for combustion of 1 mole of benzene, when both the reactants and the products are gas at 298 *K* [Pb. PMT 2001]

(a) 0 (b) 3/2

(c) – 3/2 (d) 1/2

140. If $C+O_2\rightarrow CO_2+94.2\,kcal$

$H_2+\frac{1}{2}O_2\rightarrow H_2O+68.3\,kcal$

$CH_4+2O_2\rightarrow CO_2+2H_2O+210.8\,kcal$

Then the possible heat of methane will be [UPSEAT 2001]

(a) 47.3 *kcal* (b) 20.0 *kcal*

(c) 45.9 *kcal* (d) – 47.3 *kcal*

141. Heat of neutralization of strong acid and weak base is [UPSEAT 2001]

(a) $57.1\,kJ\ mol^{-1}$

(b) $13.7\,kJ\ mol^{-1}$

(c) Less than $13.7\,kcal\,mol^{-1}$

(d) More than $13.7\,kcal\,mol^{-1}$

142. A system is changed from state *A* to state *B* by one path and from *B* to *A* another path. If E_1 and E_2 are the corresponding changes in internal energy, then [Pb. PMT 2001]

(a) $E_1+E_2=-ve$ (b) $E_1+E_2=+ve$

(c) $E_1+E_2=0$ (d) None of these

143. The heat evolved during the combination of 24 *g* *C* and 128 *g* *S* following the change is

$C+S_2\rightarrow CS_2;\Delta H=22.0\,kcal$ [MH CET 2001]

(a) 11 *kcal* (b) 32 *kcal*

(c) 44 *kcal* (d) 22 *kcal*

144. When the aqueous solution of 0.5 mole HNO_3 is mixed with the 0.3 mole of OH^- solution, then what will be the liberated heat (Enthalpy of neutralization is = 57.1 *kJ*) **[Kerala CET 2005]**

(a) 28.5 *kJ* (b) 17.1 *kJ*
(c) 45.7 *kJ* (d) 1.7 *kJ*
(e) 2.85 *kJ*

145. A cylinder of gas is assumed to contain 11.2 *kg* of butane (C_4H_{10}). If a normal family needs 20000 *kJ* of energy per day. The cylinder will last: (Given that ΔH for combustion of butane is – 2658 *kJ*) **[AMU (Engg.) 2002]**

(a) 20 days (b) 25 days
(c) 26 days (d) 24 days

146. Compounds with high heat of formation are less stable because **[KCET 2002]**

(a) High temperature is required to synthesise them
(b) Molecules of such compounds are distorted
(c) It is difficult to synthesis them
(d) Energy rich state leads to instability

147. The heat evolved in the combustion of methane is given by the following equations:

$$CH_4(g) + 2O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g) + H_2O(l);\ \Delta H = -890.3\,kJ$$

How many grams of methane would be required to produce 445.15 *kJ* of heat of combustion **[AMU 2002]**

(a) 4 *g* (b) 8 *g*
(c) 12 *g* (d) 16 *g*

148. Heats of combustion (ΔH^o) for $C(s), H_2(g)$ and $CH_4(g)$ are $-94, -68$ and $-213\,kcal/mol.$ respectively. The value of ΔH^o for the reaction,

$C(s) + 2H_2(g) \rightarrow CH_4(g)$ is **[CBSE PMT 2002]**

(a) – 85 *kcal* (b) – 111 *kcal*
(c) – 17 *kcal* (d) – 170 *kcal*

149. If the value of ΔH in a reaction is positive, then the reaction is called **[BHU 2002]**

(a) Exothermic (b) Endothermic
(c) Polymorphic (d) Polytropic

150. Enthalpy of neutralisation of NH_4OH and HCl, is numerically **[JIPMER 2002; Kurukshetra CEE 2002]**

(a) $57.1\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$ (b) $< 57.1\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$
(c) $> 57.1\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$ (d) Zero

151. The heat of neutralisation will be highest in **[MP PMT 2002]**

(a) NH_4OH and CH_3COOH
(b) NH_4OH and HCl
(c) KOH and CH_3COOH
(d) KOH and HCl

152. If a mole of H_2 molecule is heated to high temperature the following reaction takes place **[Kerala (Med.) 2002]**

(a) $H_2(g) + 436\,kJ = H(g) + H(g)$
(b) $H_2(g) + 820\,kJ = 2H_2(g)$
(c) $2H_2(g) + 436\,J = 2H_2$
(d) $H_2 + H_2 = H^+ + H^+$

153. Which of the following reactions is not exothermic **[MP PET 2002]**

(a) $C(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$
(b) $C(s) + 2S(s) \rightarrow CS_2(g)$
(c) $CH_4(g) + 2O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(l)$
(d) $CO(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$

154. On combustion, carbon forms two oxides CO and CO_2, Heat of formation of CO_2 gas is 94.3 *kcal* and that of *CO* is 26.0 *kcal*. Heat of combustion of carbon is **[JIPMER 2002]**

(a) 26.0 *kcal* (b) – 94.3 *kcal*
(c) 68.3 *kcal* (d) – 120.3 *kcal*

155. 1 *mole* of conc. *HCl* requires *X* moles of dilute *NaOH* for neutralisation and 1 *mole* of concentrate H_2SO_4 requires *Y moles* of small dilute $NaOH$ then which of the following reaction is true **[MH CET**

(a) $Y = \frac{1}{2}X$ (b) $X = \frac{1}{2}Y$
(c) $X = 2Y$ (d) None of these

156. Which of the reaction defines ΔH_f^o **[IIT -JEE (Screening) 2003]**

(a) $C_{(\text{diamond})} + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$
(b) $\frac{1}{2}H_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}F_2(g) \rightarrow HF(g)$
(c) $N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightarrow 2NH_3(g)$
(d) $CO(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$

157. One gram sample of NH_4NO_3 is decomposed in a bomb calorimeter. The temperature of the calorimeter increases by 6.12 *K* the heat capacity of the system is 1.23 *kJ/g/deg*. What is the molar heat of decomposition for NH_4NO_3 **[AIIMS 2003]**

(a) – 7.53 *kJ/mol* (b) – 398.1 *kJ/mol*
(c) – 16.1 *kJ/mol* (d) – 602 *kJ/mol*

158. For which one of the following equations is $\Delta H^o_{\text{react}}$ equal to ΔH_f^o for the product **[CBSE PMT 2003]**

(a) $2CO(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2CO_2(g)$
(b) $N_2(g) + O_3(g) \rightarrow N_2O_3(g)$
(c) $CH_4(g) + 2Cl_2(g) \rightarrow CH_2Cl_2(l) + 2HCl(g)$
(d) $Xe(g) + 2F_2(g) \rightarrow XeF_4(g)$

159. Enthalpy change for a reaction does not depend upon **[AIEEE 2003]**

(a) The physical states of reactants and products
(b) Use of different reactants for the same product
(c) The nature of intermediate reaction steps
(d) The differences in initial or final temperatures of involved substances

160. $C_{\text{dia}} + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2;\ \Delta H = -395.3\,kJ/mole$

$C_{gr} + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2; \Delta H = -393.4\,kJ/mole$

$C_{gr} \rightarrow C_{\text{dia}}; \Delta H =$ **[BHU 2003]**

(a) – 3.8 (b) – 1.9
(c) + 3.8 (d) + 1.9

161. What is the weight of oxygen that is required for the complete combustion of 2.8 *kg* of ethylene? **[BVP 2003]**

(a) 9.6 *kg* (b) 96.0 *kg*
(c) 6.4 *kg* (d) 2.8 *kg*

162. For complete neutralization of HCl with $NaOH$, the heat of neutralization is **[MP PET 2003]**
(a) $+13.70\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (b) $-13.70\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$
(c) $-57.32\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (d) $+57.32\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$

163. The heat of combustion of carbon to CO_2 is $-393.5\,kJ/mol$. The heat released upon formation of 35.2 g of CO_2 from carbon and oxygen gas is **[UPSEAT 2004]**
(a) $+315\,kJ$ (b) $-31.5\,kJ$
(c) $-315\,kJ$ (d) $+31.5\,kJ$

164. Which of the following equations correctly represents the standard heat of formation (ΔH_f^o) of methane **[UPSEAT 2004]**
(a) C (diamond) $+4H_{(g)} \rightarrow CH_{4(g)}$
(b) C (diamond) $+2H_{2(g)} \rightarrow CH_{4(g)}$
(c) C (graphite) $+2H_{2(g)} \rightarrow CH_{4(g)}$
(d) C (graphite) $+4H_{(g)} \rightarrow CH_{4(g)}$

165. If the heat of formation of CO_2 is $-393\,kJ$. The amount of heat evolved in the formation of 0.156 kg of CO_2 is **[MH CET 2004]**
(a) $-1357.9\ kJ$ (b) $-1275.9\,kJ$
(c) $-1572.0\,kJ$ (d) $-1165.5\,kJ$

166. Which of the following pairs has heat of neutralisation equal to 13.7 Kcals **[DCE 2003]**
(a) HCl, NH_4OH (b) HNO_3, KOH
(c) $NaOH, CH_3COOH$ (d) H_2SO_4, NH_4OH

167. The enthalpies of combustion of carbon and carbon monodie are –393.5 and –283 *kJ mol* respectivley. The enthalpy of formation of carbon monoxide per mole is **[AIEEE 2004]**
(a) $-676.5\,kJ$ (b) $676.5\,kJ$
(c) $110.5\,kJ$ (d) $-110.5\,kJ$

168. The enthalpy of combustion of methane at 25^oC is $890\,kJ$. The heat liberated when $3.2\,g$ of methane is burnt in air is **[KCET 2004]**
(a) $445\,kJ$ (b) $278\,kJ$
(c) $-890\,kJ$ (d) $178\,kJ$

169. If (i) $C+O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$, (ii) $C+1/2O_2 \rightarrow CO$, (iii) $CO+1/2O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$, the heats of reaction are $Q, -12, -10$ respectively. Then $Q=$ **[Orissa JEE 2004]**
(a) – 2 (b) 2
(c) – 22 (d) – 16

170. How much energy is released when 6 mole of octane is burnt in air ? Given ΔH_f^o for $CO_2(g), H_2O(g)$ and $C_8H_{18}(l)$ respectively are – 490,– 240 and + 160 *kJ/mol* **[AIIMS 2004]**
(a) – 6.2 *kJ* (b) – 37.4 *kJ*
(c) – 35.5 *kJ* (d) – 20.0 *kJ*

171. Given : $2Fe+\frac{3}{2}O_2 \rightarrow Fe_2O_3, \Delta H=-193.4\,kJ$;

$$Mg+\frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow MgO, \Delta H=-140.2\,kJ$$

What is the ΔH of the reaction
$Mg+Fe_2O_3 \rightarrow 3MgO+2Fe$ **[Orissa JEE 2005]**
(a) – 1802 *kJ* (b) +1802 *kJ*
(c) – 800 *kJ* (d) + 228 *kJ*

172. The enthalpy change (ΔH) for the neutralisation of $1M\,HCl$ by caustic potash in dilute solution at $298K$ is **[DPMT 2005]**
(a) 68 *kJ* (b) 65 *kJ*
(c) 57.3 *kJ* (d) 50 *kJ*

Bond energy

1. If the bond dissociation energies of XY, X_2 and Y_2 (all diatomic molecules) are in the ratio of 1 : 1 : 0.5 and $\Delta_f H$ for the formation of XY is $-200\,kJ\,mole^{-1}$. The bond dissociation energy of X_2 will be **[AIEEE 2005]**
(a) $100\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (b) $800\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$
(c) $300\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (d) $400\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$

2. Energy required to dissociate 4 *gm* of gaseous hydrogen into free gaseous atoms is 208 kcal at 25^oC. The bond energy of $H-H$ bond will be **[CPMT 1989; MP PET 2000; J & K 2005]**
(a) 104 *kcal* (b) 10.4 *kcal*
(c) 1040 *kcal* (d) 104 *cal*

3. The bond dissociation energy needed to form benzyl radical from toluene is ..... than the formation of the methyl radical from methane **[IIT 1994]**
(a) Less (b) Much
(c) Equal (d) None of the above

4. Which one of the following bonds has the highest average bond energy (*kcal/mol*) **[CPMT 1994]**
(a) $S=O$ (b) $C\equiv C$
(c) $C\equiv N$ (d) $N\equiv N$

5. The bond dissociation energies of gaseous H_2, Cl_2 and HCl are 104, 58 and 103 *kcal* respectively. The enthalpy of formation of HCl gas would be **[MP PET 1997; MP PMT 1999, 2001]**
(a) – 44 *kcal* (b) 44 *kcal*
(c) – 22 *kcal* (d) 22 *kcal*

6. The first ionization energy for *Li* is 5.4 *eV* and electron affinity of *Cl* is 3.61*eV*. The ΔH (in *kJ/mol*) for the reaction $Li(g)+Cl(g) \rightarrow Li^+ + Cl^-$ is (if resulting ions do not combine with each other) $(1\,eV=1.6\times10^{-19}\,J)$ **[MP PMT 2000, 03]**
(a) 70 (b) 100
(c) 170 (d) 270

7. Given that $C(g)+4H(g) \rightarrow CH_4(g); \Delta H=-166\,kJ$
The bond energy $C-H$ will be **[AMU 2002]**
(a) 208 *kJ/mole*
(b) – 41.6 *kJ/mole*

(c) 832 *kJ/mole*
(d) None of these

8. The $H-H$ bond energy is 430 *kJ* mol and $Cl-Cl$ bond energy is $240\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$. ΔH for HCl is $-90\,kJ$. The $H-Cl$ bond energy is about **[BVP 2003]**

(a) $180\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (b) $360\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$
(c) $213\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (d) $425\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$

9. If enthalpies of methane and ethane are respectively 320 and 360 calories then the bond energy of $C-C$ bond is **[UPSEAT 2003]**

(a) 80 *calories* (b) 40 *calories*
(c) 60 *calories* (d) 120 *calories*

10. If the bond energies of $H-H$, $Br-Br$ and HBr are 433, 192 and 364 $kJ\,mol^{-1}$ respectively, the ΔH^o for the reaction, $H_2(g)+Br_2(g)\rightarrow 2HBr(g)$ is **[CBSE PMT 2004]**

(a) + 261 *kJ* (b) – 103 *kJ*
(c) – 261 *kJ* (d) + 103 *kJ*

Free energy and Work function

1. The free energy change for a reversible reaction at equilibrium is **[NCERT 1984; Kurukshetra CEE 1998; AMU 1999]**

(a) Large positive (b) Small negative
(c) Small positive (d) 0

2. For a spontaneous change, free energy change ΔG is **[MNR 1983; BHU 1981, 95; AMU 1999; DCE 2000, 01; BHU 2000; MP PMT 2003]**

(a) Positive
(b) Negative
(c) Zero
(d) Can be positive or negative

3. A minus sign of the free energy change denotes that

(a) The reaction tends to proceed spontaneously
(b) The reaction is non-spontaneous
(c) The system is in equilibrium
(d) The reaction is very much unlikely

4. The relation between ΔG and ΔH is **[MP PMT 1994, 95, 97; AFMC 1997; Kurukshetra CEE 1998]**

(a) $\Delta H=\Delta G-T\Delta S$ (b) $\Delta G=\Delta H-T\Delta S$
(c) $T\Delta S-\Delta G=\Delta H$ (d) $\Delta H=T\Delta G+\Delta S$

5. At 300 *K*, the reactions which have following values of thermodynamic parameters occur spontaneously **[Roorkee 1999]**

(a) $\Delta G^o=-400\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$
(b) $\Delta H^o=200\ kJ\ mol^{-1},\ \Delta S^o=-4\ JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$
(c) $\Delta H^o=-200\,kJ\,mol^{-1},\ \Delta S^o=4\ JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$
(d) $\Delta H^o=200\,J\,mol^{-1},\ \Delta S^o=40\ JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$

6. The relation $\Delta G=\Delta H-T\Delta S$ was given by **[MP PMT 2000; KCET 2002]**

(a) Boltzmann (b) Faraday
(c) Gibbs–Helmholtz (d) Thomson

7. For precipitation reaction of Ag^+ ions with $NaCl$, which of the following statements is correct **[CPMT 1988]**

(a) ΔH for the reaction is zero
(b) ΔG for the reaction is zero
(c) ΔG for the reaction is negative
(d) $[\Delta G]=[\Delta H]$

8. At constant pressure and temperature, the direction to the result of any chemical reaction is where, there is less amount of

(a) Entropy (b) Enthalpy
(c) Gibb's free energy (d) None of the above

9. The dependence of Gibbs free energy on pressure for an isothermal process of an ideal gas is given by **[MP PET 1996]**

(a) $\Delta G_T=nRT\ln\frac{P_2}{P_1}$ (b) $\Delta G_T=nRT\ln\frac{V_2}{V_1}$
(c) $\Delta G_T=nRT\log\frac{P_1}{P_2}$ (d) $\Delta G_T=nRT\log\frac{V_2}{V_1}$

10. For the change $H_2O(l)\rightarrow H_2O(g); P=1\,atm$, $T=373\,K$, the free energy change $\Delta G=0$. This indicates that

(a) $H_2O(l)$ is in equilibrium with $H_2O(g)$
(b) Water boils spontaneously at $373\,K$
(c) Water does not boil spontaneously at $373\,K$
(d) Condensation of water vapour occurs spontaneously at $373\,K$

11. What is the free energy change ΔG when $1.0\,mole$ of water at 100^oC and $1\,atm$ pressure is converted into steam at 100^oC and $1\,atm$ pressure **[MP PET/PMT 1998]**

(a) $540\,cal$ (b) $-9800\,cal$
(c) $9800\,cal$ (d) $0\,cal$

12. ΔG^o for the reaction $X+Y\rightleftharpoons Z$ is – 4.606 *kcal*. The value of equilibrium constant of the reaction at 227^oC is $(R=2.0\,cal.mol^{-1}K^{-1})$ **[Roorkee 1999]**

(a) 100 (b) 10
(c) 2 (d) 0.01

13. The standard enthalpy of the decomposition of N_2O_4 to NO_2 is 58.04 *kJ* and standard entropy of this reaction is 176.7 *J/K*. The standard free energy change for this reaction at 25^oC is **[AIIMS 1999]**

(a) 539 *kJ* (b) – 539 *kJ*
(c) – 5.39 *kJ* (d) 5.39 *kJ*

14. Spontaneity of a chemical reaction is decided by the negative change in **[MP PET 2001]**

(a) Internal energy (b) Enthalpy
(c) Entropy (d) Free energy

15. For a reaction at 25^oC enthalpy change and entropy changes are $-11.7\times10^3\,J\,mol^{-1}$ and $-105\,J\,mol^{-1}K^{-1}$ respectively. What is the Gibbs free energy **[BHU 2001]**

(a) 15.05 *kJ* (b) 19.59 *kJ*
(c) 2.55 *kJ* (d) 22.55 *kJ*

16. Born-Haber cycle is used to determine **[UPSEAT 2001]**

(a) Crystal energy (b) Electron affinity
(c) Lattice energy (d) All of these

17. Gibbs free energy *G*, enthalpy *H* and entropy *S* are interrelated as in **[MP PMT 2002]**

(a) $G=H+TS$ (b) $G=H-TS$

(c) $G - TS = H$ (d) $G = S = H$

18. The essential condition for the feasibility of a reaction is that **[JIPMER 2002]**

(a) The reaction should be exothermic

(b) The entropy of products must be larger than that of reactants

(c) The reaction is to be accompanied with free energy decrease

(d) The reaction has to possess high activation energy

19. The correct relationship between free energy change in a reaction and the corresponding equilibrium constant K_c is **[AIEEE 2003]**

(a) $\Delta G = RT \ln K_c$ (b) $-\Delta G = RT \ln K_c$

(c) $\Delta G^o = RT \ln K_c$ (d) $-\Delta G^o = RT \ln K_c$

20. In an irreversible process taking place at constant T and P and in which only pressure-volume work is being done, the change in Gibbs free energy (dG) and change in entropy (dS), satisfy the criteria **[AIEEE 2003]**

(a) $(dS)_{V,E} < 0, (dG)_{T,P} < 0$

(b) $(dS)_{V,E} > 0, (dG)_{T,P} < 0$

(c) $(dS)_{V,E} = 0, (dG)_{T,P} = 0$

(d) $(dS)_{V,E} = 0, (dG)_{T,P} > 0$

21. The densities of graphite and diamond at 298 K are 2.25 and 3.31 $g\ cm^3$, respectively. If the standard free energy difference (ΔG^o) is equal to 1895 $J\ mol^{-1}$, the pressure at which graphite will be transformed diamond at 298 K is **[CBSE PMT 2003]**

(a) $9.92 \times 10^5\ Pa$ (b) $9.92 \times 10^8\ Pa$

(c) $9.92 \times 10^7\ Pa$ (d) $9.92 \times 10^6\ Pa$

22. The free energy change for the following reactions are given below,

$$C_2H_2(g) + \frac{5}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow 2CO_2(g) + H_2O(l); \Delta G^o = -1234\,kJ$$

$$C(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g)\ \Delta G^o = -394\,kJ$$

$$H_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow H_2O(l)\ \Delta G^o = -237kJ$$

What is the standard free energy change for the reaction $H_2(g) + 2C(s) \rightarrow C_2H_2(g)$ **[Kerala (Med.) 2002]**

(a) – 209 kJ (b) – 2259 kJ

(c) + 2259 kJ (d) 209 kJ

23. The equilibrium concentration of the species in the reaction $A + B \equiv C + D$ are 3, 5, 10 and 15 $mole\,L^{-1}$ respectively at $300\,K$ the ΔG for the reaction is **[Pb. PMT 2004]**

(a) 13.81 (b) – 1381.8

(c) – 138.18 (d) 1391.6

24. Gibb's free enrgy (G) is defined as **[Pb. CET 2001]**

(a) $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$ (b) $\Delta G = \Delta H + \frac{T}{\Delta S}$

(c) $\Delta H = \Delta G - T\Delta S$ (d) $\Delta G = \Delta H + T.C_p$

25. Standard enthalpy and standard entropy changes for the oxidation of ammonia at $298\,K$ are $-382.64\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ and $-145.6\,JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$, respectively. Standard Gibbs energy change for the same reaction at $298\,K$ is **[CBSE PMT 2004]**

(a) – 439.3 kJ mol^{-1} (b) – 523.2 $kJ\,mol^{-1}$

(c) – 221.1 $kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (d) – 339.3 $kJ\,mol^{-1}$

26. For spontaneity of a cell, which is correct **[Orissa JEE 2004]**

(a) $\Delta G = 0, \Delta E = 0$

(b) $\Delta G = -ve, \Delta E = 0$

(c) $\Delta G = +ve, \Delta E = +ve$

(d) $\Delta G = -ve, \Delta E = +ve$

27. The free energy for a reaction having $\Delta H = 31400\,ca;$. $\Delta S = 32\,cal\,K^{-1}\,mol^{-1}$ at $1000^o C$ is **[Orissa JEE 2005]**

(a) – 9336 *cal* (b) – 7386 *cal*

(c) –1936 *cal* (d) + 9336 *cal*

28. The ΔH and ΔS for a reaction at one atmospheric pressure are +30.558 kJ and $0.066\,kJk^{-1}$ respectively. The temperature at which the free energy change will be zero and below of this temperature the nature of reaction would be **[Kerala CET 2005]**

(a) 483 K, spontaneous

(b) 443 K, non-spontaneous

(c) 443 K, spontaneous

(d) 463 K, non-spontaneous

(e) 463 K, spontaneous

CT Critical Thinking

Objective Questions

1. Adsorption of gases on solid surface is generally exothermic because **[IIT JEE (Sc**

(a) Enthalpy is positive (b) Entropy decreases

(c) Entropy increases (d) Free energy increase

2. Two mole of an ideal gas is expanded isothermally and reversibly from 1 litre ot 10 litre at $300K$. The enthalpy change (in kJ) for the process is **[IIT JEE (Screening) 2004]**

(a) 11.4 kJ (b) –11.4 kJ

(c) 0 kJ (d) 4.8 kJ

3. Heat of neutralization of strong acid against strong base is constant and is equal to **[EAMCET 1980; AFMC 1989; DPMT 1991; MP PET 1999; BHU 1999; MP PMT 1995]**

(a) 13.7 *kcal* (b) 57 kJ

(c) $5.7 \times 10^4\ J$ (d) All of the above

4. The value of heat generated when 36.5 *gm* HCl and 40 *gm* of $NaOH$ reacts during neutralization **[NCERT 1984; CPMT 1993]**

(a) 76.5 *kcal* (b) 13.7 *kcal*

(c) More than 13.7 *kcal* (d) 108 kcal

5. When a gas undergoes adiabatic expansion, it gets cooled due to **[DCE 2002]**

(a) Loos of kinetic energy

(b) Fall in temperature

(c) Decrease in velocity

(d) Energy used in doing work

6. The heat content of a system is called

(a) Internal energy (b) Entropy

(c) Free energy (d) Enthalpy

7. To calculate the amount of work done in joules during reversible isothermal expansion of an ideal gas, the volume must be expressed in **[KCET (Med.) 2001]**

(a) m^3 only (b) dm^3 only

(c) cm^3 only (d) Any one of them

8. In an isobaric process, the ratio of heat supplied to the system (dQ) and work done by the system (dW) for diatomic gas is **[AFMC 2002]**

(a) 1 : 1 (b) 7 : 2

(c) 7 : 5 (d) 5 : 7

9. The enthalpy change for the reaction of 50.00 ml of ethylene with 50.00 ml of H_2 at 1.5 atm pressure is $\Delta H = -0.31\,kJ$. The value of ΔE will be **[DPMT 2004]**

(a) –0.3024 *kJ* (b) 0.3024 *kJ*

(c) 2.567 *kJ* (d) –0.0076 *kJ*

10. Enthalpy of solution of $NaOH$ (solid) in water is $-41.6\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$. When $NaOH$ is dissolved in water, the temperature of water **[UPSEAT 2004]**

(a) Increase (b) Decreases

(c) Does not change (d) Fluctuates indefinitely

11. In which of the following entropy decreases ? **[CPMT 1988, 94; MP PMT 2000]**

(a) Crystallization of sucrose from solution

(b) Rusting of iron

(c) Melting of ice

(d) Vaporization of camphor

12. For conversion C (graphite) $\rightarrow$ C (diamond) the ΔS is **[MP PMT 2001; MP PET 2003]**

(a) Zero (b) Positive

(c) Negative (d) Unknown

13. For a reaction $\Delta H = 9.08\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ and

$\Delta S = 35.7\,JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$

Which of the following statements is correct for the reaction **[AMU (Engg.) 2000]**

(a) Reversible and Isothermal

(b) Reversible and Exothermic

(c) Spontaneous and Endothermic

(d) Spontaneous and Exothermic

14. For a reaction to occur spontaneously **[CBSE PMT 1995]**

(a) $(\Delta H - T\Delta S)$ must be negative

(b) $(\Delta H + T\Delta S)$ must be negative

(c) ΔH must be negative

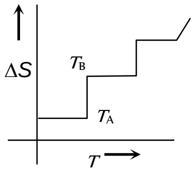
(d) ΔS must be negative

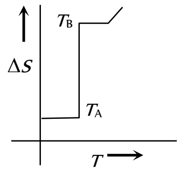
15. The total amount of energy in the universe is fixed, but **[AMU (Engg.) 1999]**

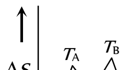
(a) Disorder is increasing (b) Lightning is increasing

(c) Matter is increasing (d) Gravitation is decreasing

16. If for a given substance melting point is T_B and freezing point is T_A, then correct variation shown by graph between entropy change and temperature is **[DCE 2001]**







(a) (b)

(c) (d)

17. In endothermic reaction, the value of change in enthalpy (ΔH) is **[Pb. CET 200**

(a) Positive (b) Negative

(c) Zero (d) None of these

18. Which of the following would be expected to have the largest antropy per mole **[MP PMT 2004]**

(a) $SO_2Cl_2(s)$ (b) $SO_2Cl_2(g)$

(c) $SO_2Cl_2(l)$ (d) $SO_2(g)$

19. The enthalpies of formation of Al_2O_3 and Cr_2O_3 are $-1596\,kJ$ and $-1134\,kJ$ respectively. ΔH for the reaction $2Al + Cr_2O_3 \rightarrow 2Cr + Al_2O_3$ is **[KCET 2003]**

(a) $-2730\,kJ$ (b) $-462\,kJ$

(c) $-1365\,kJ$ (d) $+2730\,kJ$

20. Heat of reaction at constant volume is measured in the apparatus

(a) Bomb calorimeter (b) Calorimeter

(c) Pyknometer (d) Pyrometer

21. Which of the following gas has the highest heat of combustion

(a) Methane (b) Ethane

(c) Ethylene (d) Acetylene

22. The amount of heat measured for a reaction in a bomb calorimeter is **[AIIMS 1991]**

(a) ΔG (b) ΔH

(c) ΔE (d) $P\Delta V$

23. For an endothermic reaction where ΔH represents the enthalpy of the reaction in *kJ/mole*, the minimum value for the energy of activation will be **[IIT JEE 1992; MP PET 1993]**

(a) Less than ΔH (b) Zero

(c) More than ΔH (d) Equal to ΔH

24. The heat of neutralization of a strong acid by a strong base is nearly equal to **[MP PET 1993; BCECE 2005]**

(a) + 57.32 *J* (b) – 57.32 *kJ*

(c) + 13.7 *J* (d) – 13.7 *kJ*

25. A Beckmann thermometer is used to measure **[Kurukshetra CEE 2002]**

(a) High temperature (b) Low temperature

(c) Normal temperature (d) All temperature

26. The heat required to raise the temperature of a body by 1 *K* is called **[AIEEE 2002]**

(a) Specific heat (b) Thermal capacity

(c) Water equivalent (d) None of these

27. Mechanical work is specially important in system that contain **[Kerala (Med.) 200**

(a) Solid-liquid (b) Liquid-liquid

(c) Solid-solid (d) Amalgam

(e) Gases

28. "The quantity of heat which must be supplied to decompose a compound into its element is equal to the heat evolved during the formation of that compound from the elements." This statement is known as

(a) Hess's law
(b) Joule's law
(c) Le–chatelier's principle
(d) Lavoiser and Laplace law

29. Hess law deals with [BHU 1979]

(a) Changes in heat of reaction
(b) Rate of reaction
(c) Equilibrium constant
(d) Influence of pressure on volume of a gas

30. For which one of the following reactions, ΔH is not equal to ΔE [IIT JEE 1995]

(a) $H_{2(g)} + I_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2HI_{(g)}$
(b) $C_{(s)} + O_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons CO_{2(g)}$
(c) $N_{2(g)} + 3H_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2NH_{3(g)}$
(d) $HCl_{(aq)} + NaOH_{(aq)} \rightleftharpoons NaCl_{(aq)} + H_2O$

31. The heat liberated when 1.89 *g* of benzoic acid is burnt in a bomb calorimeter at 25^oC increases the temperature of 18.94 *kg* of water by 0.632^oC .If the specific heat of water at 25^oC is 0.998 *cal/g-deg*, the value of the heat combustion of benzoic acid is [CPMT 1999; BHU 2000]

(a) 771.1 *kcal*
(b) 871.2 *kcal*
(c) 881.1 *kcal*
(d) 981.1 *kcal*

32. For a hypothetic reaction $A \rightarrow B$, the activation energies for forward and backward reactions are 19 *kJ/mole* and 9 *kJ/mole* respectively. The heat of reaction is

[CBSE PMT 2000]

(a) 28 *kJ*
(b) 19 *kJ*
(c) 10 *kJ*
(d) 9 *kJ*

33. The enthalpy of neutralization of HCN by $NaOH$ is $-12.13\, kJ\, mol^{-1}$. The enthalpy of ionisation of HCN will be

[BHU 1997]

(a) 4.519 *kJ*
(b) 45.10 *kJ*
(c) 451.9 *kJ*
(d) 45.19 *kJ*

34. In thermodynamics, a process is called reversible when

[AIIMS 2001]

(a) Surroundings and system change into each other
(b) There is no boundary between system and surroundings
(c) The surroundings are always in equilibrium with the system
(d) The system changes into the surroundings spontaneously

35. Which of the following unit represents largest amount of energy[AMU 2001]

(a) *Calorie*
(b) *Joule*
(c) *Erg*
(d) *Electron volt*

36. Which of the following will have the highest bond energy

[MP PMT 1990]

(a) F_2
(b) Cl_2
(c) Br_2
(d) I_2

37. $C_{(\text{graphite})} + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$

$\Delta H = -94.05\, kcal\, mol^{-1}$

$C_{(\text{diamond})} + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g);\ \Delta H = -94.50\, kcal\, mol^{-1}$

therefore [DPMT 2001]

(a) $C_{(\text{graphite})} \rightarrow C_{(\text{diamond})}$; $\Delta H^o_{298\,K} = -450\, cal\, mol^{-1}$
(b) $C_{(\text{diamond})} \rightarrow C_{(\text{graphite})}$; $\Delta H^o_{298\,K} = +450\, cal\, mol^{-1}$
(c) Graphite is the stabler allotrope
(d) Diamond is harder than graphite

38. Enthalpy of formation of two compounds *x* and *y* are – 84 *kJ* and – 156 *kJ* respectively. Which of the following statements is correct[CBSE PMT 2001

(a) *x* is more stable than *y*
(b) *x* is less stable than *y*
(c) Both *x* and *y* are unstable
(d) *x* and *y* are endothermic compounds

39. For the process dry ice $\longrightarrow CO_2(g)$ [KCET 2000]

(a) ΔH is positive while $\Delta \rho$ is negative
(b) Both ΔH and $\Delta \rho$ are negative
(c) Both ΔH and $\Delta \rho$ are positive
(d) ΔH is negative while $\Delta \rho$ is positive

40. For melting of 3 moles of water at 0^oC the ΔG^o is

[MP PMT 2001]

(a) Zero
(b) + *ve*
(c) – *ve*
(d) Unpredictable

41. The equilibrium constant of a reaction at $298\,K$ is 5×10^{-3} and at $1000\,K$ is 2×10^{-5} . What is the sign of ΔH for the reaction[Pb. CET 199

(a) $\Delta H = 0$
(b) ΔH is negative
(c) ΔH is positive
(d) None of these

42. Which of the following has lowest fusion temperature

[MP PET 2003]

(a) Naphthalene
(b) Diamond
(c) *NaCl*
(d) *Mn*

43. Consider the reactions

$C(s) + 2H_2(g) \rightarrow CH_4(g), \Delta H = -x\, kcal$

$C(g) + 4H(g) \rightarrow CH_4(g), \Delta H = -x_1\, kcal$

$CH_4(g) \rightarrow CH_3(g) + H(g), \Delta H = +y\, kcal$

The bond energy of $C - H$ bond is [JIPMER 1997]

(a) $y\, kcal\, mol^{-1}$
(b) $x_1\, kcal\, mol^{-1}$
(c) $x/4\, kcal\, mol^{-1}$
(d) $x_1/4\, kcal\, mol^{-1}$

44. Given the bond energies $N \equiv N$, $H - H$ and $N - H$ bonds are $945, 436$ and $391 kJ\, mole^{-1}$ respectively, the enthalpy of the following reaction $N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightarrow 2NH_3(g)$ is

[EAMCET 1992; JIPMER 1997]

(a) $-93\, kJ$
(b) $102\, kJ$
(c) $90\, kJ$
(d) $105\, kJ$

45. The relation between ΔG and E for a cell is $\Delta G = -nFE$; the cell reaction will be spontaneous if [MP PET 1995]

(a) G is negative
(b) G is positive
(c) E is negative
(d) E is positive

46. Which of the following is not a correct statement?

[AMU (Engg.) 2002]

(a) When ΔG is negative, the process is spontaneous
(b) When ΔG is zero, the process is in a state of equilibrium
(c) When ΔG is positive, the process is non-spontaneous
(d) None of these

47. If at 298 *K* the bond energies of $C-H, C-C,\ C=C$ and $H-H$ bonds are respectively 414, 347, 615 and 435 *kJ* mol^{-1}, the value of enthalpy change for the reaction $H_2C=CH_2(g)+H_2(g)\rightarrow H_3C-CH_3(g)$ at 298 *K* will be **[AIEEE 2003]**

(a) + 250 *kJ* (b) – 250 *kJ*
(c) + 125 *kJ* (d) – 125 *kJ*

48. The equation

$\frac{1}{2}H_2+\frac{1}{2}Cl_2\rightarrow HCl$ ($\Delta H_{298}=-22060\,kcal$) means **[CMC Vellore 1991]**

(a) The heat absorbed when one gram molecule of HCl is formed from its elements at 25^oC is 22.060 *kcal*
(b) The heat given out when one gram molecule of HCl is formed from its elements at 298 *K* is 22.060 *kcal*
(c) The heat absorbed when one atom of hydrogen reacts with one atom of chlorine to form one molecule of HCl at 25^oC and one atmospheric pressure is 22.060 *kcal*
(d) The heat absorbed when one gram equivalent of HCl is formed from its elements at 298 *K* is 22.060 *kcal*
(e) The intrinsic heat of one molecule of HCl is 22.060 *kcal* more than the intrinsic heats of one atom of hydrogen and one atom of chlorine

49. The $H_2O(g)$ molecule dissociates as

(i) $H_2O(g)\rightarrow H(g)+OH(g); \Delta H=490\,kJ$
(ii) $OH(g)\rightarrow H(g)+O(g); \Delta H=424\,kJ$

The average bond energy (in *kJ*) for water is

(a) 490 (b) 424
(c) 914 (d) 914/2

50. When $50cm^3$ of $0.2\,N\,H_2SO_4$ is mixed with $50cm^3$ of $1\,N\,KOH$, the heat liberated is **[KCET 2004]**

(a) 11.46 *kJ* (b) 57.3 *kJ*
(c) 573 *kJ* (d) 573 *J*

51. Following reaction occurring in an automobile $2C_8H_{18}(g)+25O_2(g)\rightarrow 16CO_2(g)+18H_2O(g)$. The sign of $\Delta H, \Delta S$ and ΔG would be **[CBSE PMT 1994; KCET 1999]**

(a) +, –, + (b) –, +, –
(c) –, +, + (d) +, +, –

52. For the reaction

$H_2(g)+\frac{1}{2}O_2(g)\rightarrow H_2O(l), \Delta H=-285.8\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$

$\Delta S=-0.163\,kJ\,mol^{-1}K^{-1}$. What is the value of free energy change at 27^oC for the reaction **[KCET 1999]**

(a) $-236.9\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (b) $-281.4\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$
(c) $-334.7\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$ (d) $+334.7\,kJ\,mol^{-1}$

Assertion & Reason

For AIIMS Aspirants

Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the options given below :

(a) If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
(b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
(c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
(d) If the assertion and reason both are false.
(e) If assertion is false but reason is true.

1. Assertion : The enthalpy of formation of gaseous oxygen molecules at $298K$ and under pressure of $1atm$ is zero.
Reason : The entropy of formation of gaseous oxygen molecules under the same condition is zero. **[AIIMS 1996]**

2. Assertion : We feel cold on touching the ice.
Reason : Ice is a solid form of water. **[AIIMS 1999]**

3. Assertion : Entropy of ice is less than water.
Reason : Ice have cage like structure. **[AIIMS 2000]**

4. Assertion : The heat absored during the isothermal expansion of an ideal gas against vacuum is zero.
Reason : The volume occupied by the molecules of an ideal gas is zero. **[AIIMS 2002]**

5. Assertion : Absolute values of internal energy of substance can not be determined.
Reason : It is impossible to determine exact values of constituent energies of the substances. **[AIIMS 2002]**

6. Assertion : Mass and volume are extensive properties.
Reason : Mass / volume is also an extensive parameter. **[AIIMS 2002]**

7. Assertion : Molar entropy of vaporization of water is different from ethanol.
Reason : Water is more polar than ethanol.

8. Assertion : The increase in internal energy (ΔE) for the vaporiation of one mole of water at 1 atm and 373*K* is zero.
Reason : For all isothermal processes $\Delta E=0$. **[AIIMS 2003]**

9. Assertion : ΔH and ΔE are almost the same for the reaction. $N_2(g)+O_2(g)\rightleftharpoons 2NO(g)$.
Reason : All reactants and products are gases. **[AIIMS 2003]**

10. Assertion : The enthalpies of neutralisation of strong acids and strong bases are always same.
Reason : Neutralisation is heat of formation of water. **[AIIMS 1996]**

11. Assertion : Zeroth law can also be termed as law of thermal equilibirum.
Reason : Two objects in thermal equilibrium with the third one, are in thermal equilibrium with each other.

12. Assertion : There is no reaction known for which ΔG is positive, yet it is spontaneous.
Reason : For photochemical reactions ΔG is negative.

13. Assertion : Heat of neutralisation of perchloric acid, $HClO_4$ with $NaOH$ is same as is that of HCl with $NaOH$.
Reason : Both HCl and $HClO_4$ are strong acids.

14. Assertion : Heat absorbed in a reaction at constant temperature and constant volume is $-\Delta G$.
Reason : ΔG should be negative for the reaction to be spontaneous.

15. Assertion : T, P and V are state variables or state functions.
Reason : Their values depends on the state of the system and how it is reached.

16. Assertion : Internal energy is an extensive property.

	Reason	:	Internal energy depends upon the amount of the system.
17.	Assertion	:	For the combustion reactions, the value of ΔH is always negative.
	Reason	:	The combustions reactions are always endothermic.
18.	Assertion	:	For an isothermal reversible process $Q = -w$ i.e. work done by the system equals the heat absorbed by the system.
	Reason	:	Enthalpy change (ΔH) is zero for isothermal process.
19.	Assertion	:	Enthalpy of formation of graphite is zero but of diamond is not zero.
	Reason	:	Enthalpy of formation of most stable allotrope is taken as zero.
20.	Assertion	:	If a refrigerator's door is kept open room gets cooled.
	Reason	:	Material kept inside the refrigerator reamins cool.
21.	Assertion	:	Enthalpy and entropy of any elementary substance in the standard state are taken as zero.
	Reason	:	At zero degree absolute, the constituent particles become completely motionless.
22.	Assertion	:	A process is called adiabatic if the system does not exchange heat with the surroundings.
	Reason	:	It does not involve increase or decreae in temperature of the system.

Answers

Basic concepts

1	b	2	d	3	b	4	c	5	c
6	d	7	d	8	c	9	c	10	c
11	d	12	d	13	a	14	c	15	b
16	b	17	d	18	a	19	b	20	b
21	d	22	b	23	c	24	c	25	d
26	c	27	c	28	c				

First law of thermodynamics and Hess law

1	d	2	b	3	a	4	b	5	c
6	a	7	c	8	a	9	b	10	d
11	b	12	c	13	c	14	c	15	b
16	b	17	c	18	b	19	c	20	a
21	c	22	c	23	a	24	a	25	b
26	a	27	a	28	a	29	bc	30	c
31	b	32	c	33	b	34	a	35	c
36	b	37	c	38	b	39	d	40	c
41	d	42	a	43	c	44	a	45	c
46	c	47	b	48	c	49	d	50	b
51	a	52	d	53	b	54	c	55	a
56	b	57	d	58	d				

IInd & IIIrd Law of thermodynamics and Entropy

1	c	2	d	3	d	4	b	5	b
6	d	7	a	8	d	9	b	10	c
11	c	12	c	13	d	14	d	15	c
16	b	17	d	18	a	19	a	20	a
21	d	22	c	23	a	24	d	25	c
26	d	27	c	28	b	29	c	30	b
31	b	32	d	33	d	34	a	35	c
36	b	37	c	38	a	39	c	40	c
41	c	42	c	43	c	44	d	45	b
46	a	47	c	48	d	49	d	50	c
51	c	52	b	53	a	54	c	55	c
56	c	57	a	58	b	59	d	60	b
61	b	62	d	63	a	64	c	65	a
66	c	67	b	68	b				