

NAME _____
STUDENT No. _____
SECTION No. _____

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0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SECTION NUMBER
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|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 (A B C D E) | 26 (A B C D E) | 51 (A B C D E) | 76 (A B C D E) | 101 (A B C D E) |
| 2 (A B C D E) | 27 (A B C D E) | 52 (A B C D E) | 77 (A B C D E) | 102 (A B C D E) |
| 3 (A B C D E) | 28 (A B C D E) | 53 (A B C D E) | 78 (A B C D E) | 103 (A B C D E) |

Q1. 11.1 moles of an ideal gas, initially at 126 °C are taken through an isothermal process in which the volume of the gas doubles. What is the work done by the gas during this process in the units of kJ?

- A) 25.5
B) 8.06
C) 11.1
D) 3.50
E) 34.7

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= nRT \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i} \\
 &= 11.1 (8.31) (126 + 273) \ln 2 \\
 &= 25.5 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Q2. 7.30 moles of monatomic gas are initially at a temperature of 132 °C. The gas is expanded at constant pressure until its volume is doubled. Find the change in the internal energy in the units of kJ.

- A) 61.4
B) 36.9
C) 12.0
D) 20.0
E) 27.6

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta E_{int} &= nC_V \Delta T = \frac{3}{2} nR \Delta T \\
 pV &= nRT \Rightarrow p \Delta V = nR \Delta T \\
 \Delta E_{int} &= \frac{3}{2} p \Delta V = \frac{3}{2} \frac{nRT_i}{V_i} (V_f - V_i) \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} nRT_i = \frac{3}{2} (7.30) (8.31) (132 + 273.15) \\
 &= 36.9 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 23 (A B C D E) | 48 (A B C D E) | 73 (A B C D E) | 98 (A B C D E) | 123 (A B C D E) |
| 24 (A B C D E) | 49 (A B C D E) | 74 (A B C D E) | 99 (A B C D E) | 124 (A B C D E) |
| 25 (A B C D E) | 50 (A B C D E) | 75 (A B C D E) | 100 (A B C D E) | 125 (A B C D E) |