



**INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS**



<b>Subject : Physics</b>	<b>Chapter : Kinetic Theory</b>	<b>Worksheet No. 13</b>
<b>Resource Person : Mrs. Jayalakshmi Ratish</b>		<b>Date :</b>
<b>Name of the Student :</b> _____	<b>Class &amp; Division : XI A/B</b>	<b>Roll Number : _____</b>

1. Define absolute zero, according to kinetic interpretation of temperature? 1
  
2. An ideal gas has molar specific heat  $5R/2$  at constant pressure. If 300 J of heat is given to 2 moles of gas at constant pressure, find the change in temperature. 1  
(As.  $7.2^\circ\text{C}$ )
  
3. When an auto mobile travels for a long time, the air pressure in the tyres increases slightly. Why? 1
  
4. The absolute temperature of a gas is increased 4 times its original value. What will be the change in r.m.s. velocity of its molecules? 1  
(As.  $V_{\text{rms}}$ )
  
5. A gas in a closed vessel is at the pressure  $P_0$ . If the masses of all the molecules be made half and their speeds be made double, then find the resultant pressure? 1  
(As.  $2P_0$ )
  
6. Molar volume is the volume occupied by 1 mole of any ideal gas at STP (1STP = 1 atm. pressure). Show that it is 22.4 litres (take  $R = 8.31 \text{ J mol}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$ ). 2  
(As.  $22.4 \times 10^{-3}\text{m}^3$ )
  
7. What is the total kinetic energy of 2 g of nitrogen at 300 K? Given : molecular weight of nitrogen = 28. 2
  
8. What are the basic assumptions of Kinetic Theory of gases? 2
  
9. What will be the rms velocity of a gas if velocities of the molecules are  $v, 2v, 3v, 4v$  &  $5v$ . 2
  
10. Calculate the final volume of gas at the specified conditions assuming the temperature and mass remain constant. (a)  $V_1 = 200 \text{ cm}^3$ ,  $P_1 = 600 \text{ mm of Hg}$  and  $P_2 = 800 \text{ mm of Hg}$ . 2  
(As.  $150 \text{ cm}^3$ )