

**2024/FYUG/ODD/SEM/  
CHMDSC-102T/185**

**FYUG Odd Semester Exam., 2024**

**CHEMISTRY  
( 1st Semester )**

Course No. : CHMDSC-102T

**( Physical Chemistry—I )**

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

**UNIT—I**

1. Answer any *two* from the following :  $2 \times 2 = 4$
- (a) Write the two faulty postulates of kinetic theory of gases.
  - (b) What will be the effect of temperature and pressure on collision frequency of gas molecule?
  - (c) Derive a relation between KE and absolute temperature.

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Answer any *one* from the following :

10

2. (a) Define mean free path and obtain a relation between mean free path and coefficient of viscosity of gas molecules.

2+4=6

- (b) What is degrees of freedom? Calculate the degrees of freedom of water molecule.

2+2=4

OR

3. (a) For hydrogen gas, calculate—

(i) the r.m.s. velocity,  $c$ ;

(ii) the average velocity,  $v$ ;

(iii) the most probable velocity,  $\infty$  at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ .

2+2+2=6

- (b) Explain the principle of equipartition of energy and calculate the energy of  $\text{CO}_2$  at room temperature assuming all the degrees of freedom.

2+2=4

## UNIT—II

4. Answer any *two* from the following :

2×2=4

- (a) Define compressibility factor of a gas. What will be the effect of pressure on the compressibility factor?

1+1=2

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( Continued )



- (b) Under what condition the real gases behave ideally?
- (c) Explain the significance of van der Waals' constant.

Answer any *one* from the following : 10

5. (a) Introducing volume and pressure correction term, derive the van der Waals' equation of state from ideal gas equation. 6
- (b) Define critical temperature of gas and explain why a gas cannot be liquified above critical temperature. 2+2=4

OR

6. (a) Derive a relation of van der Waals' constants  $a$  and  $b$  in terms of critical constant. 5
- (b) Explain the  $PV$  isotherm of  $CO_2$ . 3
- (c) Define inversion temperature. 2

### UNIT—III

7. Answer any *two* from the following : 2×2=4

- (a) Define viscosity of liquid. Explain the effect of temperature on viscosity.
- (b) What are the factors on which vapour pressure of liquid depends?

- (c) "Surface tension of a liquid vanishes at its critical temperature." Explain the statement.

Answer any one from the following : 10

8. (a) What is surface active agent? Discuss the cleansing action of soap. 2+3=5  
(b) Define vapour pressure of a liquid and explain one method of determination of vapour pressure. 2+3=5

OR

9. (a) Explain the method of determination of coefficient of viscosity by Ostwald's viscometer. 4  
(b) Define interfacial tension of liquid pairs. 2  
(c) What will be the effect of addition of non-volatile solute on the surface tension and viscosity of a liquid? 4

#### UNIT—IV

10. Answer any two from the following : 2×2=4

- (a) Why are crystalline solids called anisotropic in nature?  
(b) Define colour centre. Give one example.

- (c) Explain why metallic solid is a good conductor of electricity but ionic solid is not at room temperature.

Answer any *one* from the following : 10

11. (a) What are the different types of crystalline solid? Give the characteristic feature of each of them. 2+4=6
- (b) Explain the difference between semiconductor and conductor in terms of band theory. Give example of each. 3+1=4

OR

12. (a) Explain the different kinds of defect arise in a crystal. Give example of each. 6
- (b) What are liquid crystals? How are they classified? 2+2=4

### UNIT—V

13. Answer any *two* from the following : 2×2=4
- (a) Explain why  $\Delta H_{\text{mix}}$  and  $\Delta V_{\text{mix}}$  are equal to zero for ideal solution.
- (b) Define CST. Give one example of UCST.
- (c) What is steam distillation?

( 6 )

Answer any one from the following : 10

14. (a) State and explain Raoult's law for vapour pressure of binary solutions of volatile liquids. What are positive and negative deviations? Give example of each. 3+3=6
- (b) Discuss the temperature-composition curves of ideal solution. 4

OR

15. (a) Define azeotropic mixture. Explain maximum and minimum boiling azeotropes with an example. 2+3=5
- (b) State distribution law and explain how this law is useful in determination of composition of a complex. 2+3=5

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