

<b>CHEMISTRY-11</b>	<b>Chapter#07-First Half (7.0.0 - 7.4.0) Test-3</b>		
	Name:	Class:	ID:
Date: / /	<b>Marks Total: 30</b>	<b>Marks Obtained:</b>	
Time Allowed: 50 Min.			

Maximum Marks: 10

**(OBJECTIVE TYPE)**

Time Allowed: 10 Min.

**NOTE:** Tick The Correct Option:

- The change in heat energy of a chemical reaction at constant temperature and pressure is called:
  - Enthalpy change
  - Heat of sublimation
  - Bond energy
  - Internal energy change
- A state function which describes together the internal energy and the product of pressure and volume is called:
  - Enthalpy
  - Internal energy
  - Work
  - Free energy
- If  $H_1$  is the enthalpy of reactants and  $H_2$  is the enthalpy of products, then for exothermic reactions:
  - $H_1 > H_2$
  - $H_1 < H_2$
  - $H_1 = H_2$
  - None
- The enthalpy of formation of ammonia is:
  - $-393.7 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$
  - $-41.6 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$
  - $-285.58 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$
  - $+180.51 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$
- A spontaneous process is:
  - Unidirectional
  - Real
  - Irreversible
  - All
- The reaction of  $\text{N}_2$  with  $\text{O}_2$  to form  $\text{NO}$  is:
  - A spontaneous process
  - A non-spontaneous process
  - An exothermic process
  - Both 'b' & 'c'
- To predict whether the reaction is endothermic or exothermic, it is necessary to study the \_\_\_\_\_ energy of the system.
  - Internal
  - Potential
  - Kinetic
  - Free
- Potential energy accounts for the:
  - Motion of the particles
  - Collisions between the particles
  - Attraction between the particles
  - Reaction between the particles
- Pressure-volume work is:
  - PV
  - $P\Delta V$
  - $-P\Delta V$
  - $\Delta P\Delta V$
- What is the basic equation of the first law of thermodynamics?
  - $E = q + w$
  - $\Delta E = q + w$
  - $\Delta E = q - w$
  - $\Delta E = q_v$

**SECTION-I**

**Q.2: Give brief answers to the following questions: (16)**

- i. What is a spontaneous reaction? Give examples.
- ii. A non-spontaneous process never happens in the universe. Justify.
- iii. The total energy of a system is the sum of translational, rotational and vibrational motions. Justify.
- iv. What are the ways of transferring energy between the system and the surroundings?
- v. What is the mathematical relationship between heat and temperature?
- vi. Define enthalpy.

**SECTION-II**

**NOTE:** Attempt All Questions:

**(08)**

**Q.3: Explain the term internal energy of a system and also mention how the change in internal energy of a system can occur?**

**Q.4: What is first law of thermodynamics? Prove that  $\Delta E = q_v$ .**