

Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 23 Marks

Time : 23 Minutes

Q1.

- (a) State **two** quantities which increase when the temperature of a given mass of gas is increased at constant volume.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(2)

- (b) A car tyre of volume $1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3$ contains air at a pressure of 300 kPa and a temperature of 290K. The mass of one mole of air is $2.9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg}$. Assuming that the air behaves as an ideal gas, calculate

- (i) n , the amount, in mol, of air,

- (ii) the mass of the air,

- (iii) the density of the air.

(5)

- (c) Air contains oxygen and nitrogen molecules. State, with a reason, whether the following are the same for oxygen and nitrogen molecules in air at a given temperature.

- (i) The average kinetic energy per molecule

- (ii) The r.m.s. speed

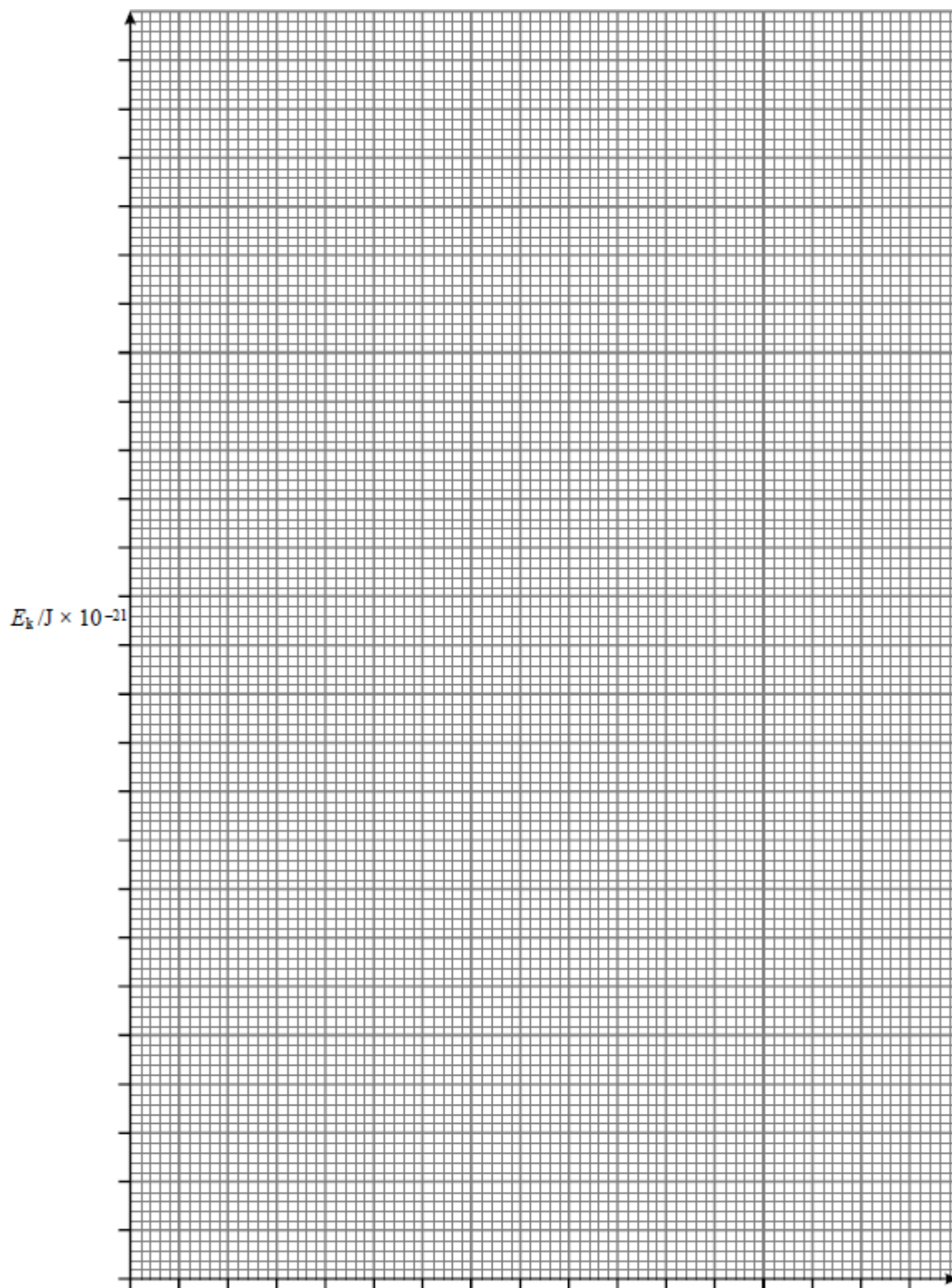
(4)
(Total 11 marks)

Q2.

The table gives the average kinetic energy of gas molecules at certain temperatures.

$E_k/\text{J} \times 10^{-21}$	6.21	6.62	7.04	7.45	7.87	8.28
T/K	300	320	340	360	380	400

(a) On the grid provided below plot a graph of E_k against T .



(i) Use your graph to determine the average kinetic energy of gas molecules at 350K.

(ii) Determine the gradient of your graph and hence calculate a value for the Boltzmann constant. Show all your working.

(8)

(b) One of the assumptions of the kinetic theory is that collisions of gas molecules are elastic.

(i) State what is meant by an elastic collision.

(ii) State another assumption of the kinetic theory.

(iii) Explain how the data in the table leads to the concept of absolute zero.

(4)

(Total 12 marks)