



1. 2.0 mol of ammonia gas with $C_{p,m} = 35.06 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ is initially at 298 K. It undergoes reversible adiabatic expansion from 1.00 dm^3 to 4.00 dm^3 . Calculate the final temperature, the work done and the change of internal energy for the process. (16%)
2. The normal boiling point of naphthalene (C_{10}H_8) is 491 K. If the vapour pressure of the liquid is 1.3 kPa at 359 K and 5.3 kPa at 392 K. (a) use the Trouton's rule to estimate the enthalpy of vaporization; (b) use the Clausius-Clapeyron equation to calculate the enthalpy of vaporization and the entropy of vaporization at the normal boiling point. (18%)
3. The mass percentage composition of dry air at 298 K is approximately: $\text{N}_2 = 75.5\%$; $\text{O}_2 = 23.2\%$; $\text{Ar} = 1.3\%$. Calculate the Gibbs energy, entropy, and enthalpy of mixing when it is prepared from the pure and perfect gases. (16%)
4. The equilibrium constant of a reaction is found to fit the expression $\ln K = A + B/T + C/T^2$ between 400 K and 600 K with $A = -1.76$, $B = -1368 \text{ K}$, and $C = 1.1 \times 10^5 \text{ K}^2$. Calculate the standard reaction enthalpy and standard reaction entropy at 500 K. (20%)
5. Calculate the change in K_x for the reaction $2 \text{ NH}_3(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 3 \text{ H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{N}_2(\text{g})$ when the total pressure is increased from 1.0 bar to 3.0 bar at constant temperature. (15%)



6. Deduce an expression for the time it takes for the concentration of a substance (A) to fall to one-third its initial value ($[A]_0$) in an nth-order reaction with a rate constant (k). (15%)