

# 3.2 Modelling a Gas

## Question Paper

|            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| Course     | DPIB Physics        |
| Section    | 3. Thermal Physics  |
| Topic      | 3.2 Modelling a Gas |
| Difficulty | Easy                |

**Time allowed:** 60  
**Score:** /46  
**Percentage:** /100

**Question 1a**

(a) Define the mole.

[1]

**[1 mark]****Question 1b**

$4.7 \times 10^{23}$  molecules of neon gas is trapped in a cylinder.

(b)

Calculate the number of moles of neon gas in the cylinder.

[2]

**[2 marks]****Question 1c**

The molar mass of neon gas is  $20 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ .

(c)

Calculate the mass of the neon gas in the cylinder.

[4]

**[4 marks]**

### Question 1d

The cylinder containing the neon gas has a volume  $5.2 \text{ m}^3$  and pressure of  $600 \text{ Pa}$ .

(d)

Calculate the temperature of the gas.

[3]

[3 marks]

### Question 2a

(a)

State what is meant by an ideal gas.

[1]

[1 mark]

### Question 2b

(b)

State the conditions for a real gas to approximate to an ideal gas.

[3]

[3 marks]

### Question 2c

(c)

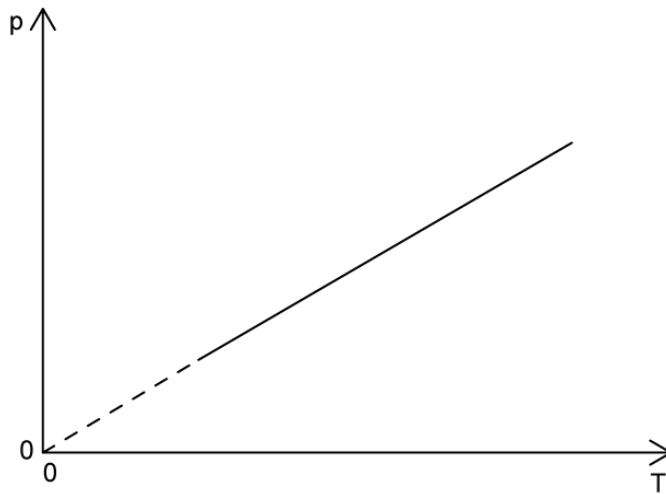
Describe how the ideal gas constant,  $R$ , is defined.

[2]

[2 marks]

### Question 2d

The graphs shows how pressure,  $p$ , varies with absolute temperature,  $T$ , for a fixed mass of an ideal gas.



(d)

Outline the changes, or otherwise, to the volume and density of the ideal gas as the absolute temperature increases.

[2]

[2 marks]

### Question 3a

(a)

State three assumptions of the kinetic model of an ideal gas.

[3]

**[3 marks]****Question 3b**

A tank of volume  $21 \text{ m}^3$  contains 7.0 moles of an ideal monatomic gas. The temperature of the gas is  $28 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

(b)

Calculate the average kinetic energy of the particles in the gas.

[3]

**[3 marks]**

### Question 3c

The following paragraph explains, with reference to the kinetic model of an ideal gas, how an increase in temperature of the gas leads to an increase in pressure.

A \_\_\_\_\_ temperature implies \_\_\_\_\_ average speed and therefore higher \_\_\_\_\_. This increases the \_\_\_\_\_ transferred to the walls from \_\_\_\_\_ frequent collisions. This increased \_\_\_\_\_ per collision leads to an increased \_\_\_\_\_.

(c)

Complete the sentences using keywords from the box below.

|  |       |          |      |                |
|--|-------|----------|------|----------------|
| <b>These words can be used once, more than once, or not at all</b> |       |          |      |                |
| pressure   | force | momentum |      |                |
| higher   | lower | less     | more | kinetic energy |

[3]

[3 marks]

### Question 3d

(d)

Calculate the pressure of the gas described in part (b).

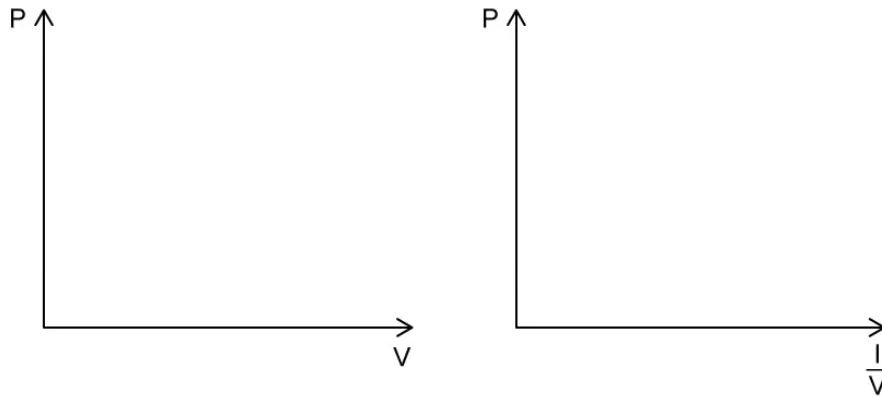
[3]

[3 marks]

**Question 4a**

(a)

Sketch on both axes the change in pressure and volume for an ideal gas at constant temperature.



[2]

[2 marks]

**Question 4b**

(b)

Sketch the graphs in part (a) at a higher temperature.

[2]

[2 marks]

**Question 4c**

For an ideal gas at constant volume, the pressure,  $p$ , and temperature,  $T$ , are directly proportional:

$$p \propto T$$

(c)

State the equation for an initial pressure  $p_1$  at temperature  $T_1$  and final pressure  $p_2$  and temperature  $T_2$ .

[1]

[1 mark]

### Question 4d

The final pressure of an ideal gas is 500 Pa and its temperature rises from 410 K to 495 K.

(d)

Calculate the initial pressure of the gas.

[3]

**[3 marks]**

### Question 5a

(a)

Define pressure.

[1]

**[1 mark]**

### Question 5b

When there are a large number of particles in a container, their collisions with the walls of the container give rise to gas pressure.

An ideal gas with a pressure of 166 kPa collides with the walls of its container with a force of 740 N.

(b)

Calculate the area that each particle collides on.

[4]

**[4 marks]**



### Question 5c

An ideal gas is one that obeys the relationship

$$pV \propto T$$

(c)

If the volume an ideal gas increases, explain how this affects the:

(i)

Pressure, if the temperature remains constant.

[1]

(ii) Temperature, if the pressure remains constant.

[1]

[2 marks]

### Question 5d

The ideal gas equation can be rearranged to give

$$\frac{pV}{T} = \text{constant}$$

This relationship only holds true under a certain condition.

(d)

State the condition required for the equation to apply to an ideal gas.

[1]

[1 mark]