

OBJECTIVES OF CURRENT PAPER

CHE201 - Physical Chemistry

Final-Term File 2024 By

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- ❖ When ΔG is negative the forward reaction is ...spontaneous
- ❖ Throttling is an example of.. irreversible process
- ❖ Van DER Waals in..1873 modified the ideal gas equation
- ❖ Attractive forces between gas particles... attractive effect
- ❖ The amount of heat required to increase the temperature of one mole of a substance by one degree ..molar heat capacity
- ❖ If $k > 1$ it shows ..products
- ❖ The interaction between the solute particles and the solvent molecules is called solvation
- ❖ Shine a light beam through colloids the pathway of the light is visible from any angle. This scattering of light is called the ___ Tyndall effect
- ❖ The number of particles involved in an elementary step is called ___. (Molecularity)
- ❖ Most hydroxide salts are only slightly soluble, except those of... (sodium and potassium)
- ❖ Once started, chain reactions continue until the.... (reactants are exhausted)
- ❖ continuous flow is commonly used for determining initial rates and ___inhibition values
- ❖ Concentrated form of ethanol, an azeotrope, is around 95.6 ethanol by weight
- ❖ The fractionating column is packed with glass beads to give maximum surface area for vapor to condense on.
- ❖ The fan in a 'frost free' home freezer moves air around inside the freezer to (Sublimate)
- ❖ Reaction of chlorine with methane can not occur in dark
- ❖ Spectrophotometry wly topic m s b 3 s 4 McQ thy
- ❖ Values given to the thermodynamic property of an equilibrium state of thermodynamic system is called State function.
- ❖ Water is universal solvent due to polarity.
- ❖ Ideal gas equation is... $Pv = nRT$
- ❖ A key property in thermodynamic is Temperature.
- ❖ The quantitative study of heat changes is Thermochemistry.
- ❖ If we bring any change at equilibrium the system compensate for change this is called Le Chateliers Principle.
- ❖ The system in which heat change is negative is endothermic.
- ❖ Freezing point is a cogitative property.
- ❖ The amount of heat needed to increase the temperature of one gram of substance by degree is specific heat capacity.
- ❖ Two systems that are each found to be in thermal equilibrium with a third system will be found to be in thermal equilibrium with each other. This generalization from experience is the Zeroth law of thermodynamics
- ❖ Entropy of perfect crystalline substance is zero at absolute zero.
- ❖ A large number of experiments have determined that 4 variables are sufficient to define the physical condition of a gas.
- ❖ When ΔG is negative, the forward reaction is spontaneous.
- ❖ Ideal gas obeys Roults law.
- ❖ Oxidation of gold is example of (non-spontaneous)
- ❖ Gibbs free energy is a.. (state function)

- ❖ Mechanical Equilibrium: No unbalanced forces act on or within the system; hence the system undergoes no acceleration, and there is no turbulence within the system.
- ❖ The macroscopic part of the universe under study in thermodynamics is called the System__ Thermodynamic
- ❖ Charles' law is obeyed most accurately in the limit of zero pressure
- ❖ van der Waals in (1873) modified the ideal-gas equation
- ❖ The change in enthalpy is then equal to the heat transferred at constant (pressure)
- ❖ Entropy of a perfect crystalline substance is (zero) at absolute zero
- ❖ Throttling is example of (irreversible process)
- ❖ A large number of experiment have determined that __ 4 __ variables are sufficient to define the physical condition of a gas?
- ❖ Non-zero volumes of gas particles (repulsive effect)
- ❖ Attractive forces between gas particles (attractive effect)
- ❖ The amount of heat required to increase the temperature of one mole of a substance by one degree __ Molar heat capacity
- ❖ if $k > 1$ it shows..... Products ...
- ❖ Quantative study of heat change is called thermochemistry
- ❖ aik water ki koi value pochi thi ans *41*tha
- ❖ Principle which states that any change to a system at equilibrium will adjust to compensate for that change __ Le Châtelier's
- ❖ Manfred Eigen (Germany) pioneered when, in the early 1960's, he measured the rate constant of what was then the---- reaction ever observed. __ Fastest
- ❖ water is universal solvent due to ? polarity
- ❖ oxidation of gold is ? non spontaneous process
- ❖ carbonate and phasphate are insoluble
- ❖ The interactions between the solute particles and the solvent molecules is called __ Solvation
- ❖ Shine a light beam through colloids the pathway of the light is visible from any angle. This scattering of light is called the __ Tyndall effect
- ❖ The amount of moles of solute per kilogram of the solvent __ Molarity
- ❖ Activity is more accurate in more ---- solutions __ concentrated
- ❖ Determines the real chemical potential for a real solution rather than an ideal __ Activity
- ❖ If ΔG is positive then the reaction will be....(non_spontaneous)
- ❖ If $K < 1$ then it favors (reactants)
- ❖ Thermodynamics studies the relationships between the ____ of a system.... (Macroscopic properties)
- ❖ The interactions between the solute particles and the solvent molecules is called _____. (Solvation)
- ❖ Continuous Flow is a type of assay used for determining initial value and _____. (Inhibition values)
- ❖ A first-order reaction is a reaction that proceeds at a rate that depends on ____ (One reactant) concentration
- ❖ Boiling point of Ethanol is _____. (78.5°C)
- ❖ The number of particles involved in an elementary step is called _____. (Molecularity)
- ❖ The fan in a 'frost free' home freezer moves air around inside the freezer to _____. (Sublimate)
- ❖ (Fog and mist) are examples of colloidal liquid in a gas.
- ❖ Most hydroxide salts are only slightly soluble, except those of... (sodium and potassium)
- ❖ ethanol will start to boil at 78.4 °C
- ❖ zero order reactions/kinetics, the rate of a reaction does not depend on the ...(substrate concentration)
- ❖ The activation energy is the threshold energy that the reactant(s) ...(must acquire before reaching the transition state)
- ❖ Once started, chain reactions continue until the.... (reactants are exhausted)
- ❖ mass/volume percentage are...(relative concentration unit)
- ❖ The epitome of intermolecular forces in solution is the miracle of solubility, because when a matter precipitates it no longer interacts with the(solvent.)

- ❖ The macroscopic part of the universe under study in thermodynamics is called the (System)
- ❖ from the stoichiometry of the reaction equation the order should not be determined
- ❖ The number of particles involved in an elementary step is called_Molecularity
- ❖ In zero order reactions/kinetics, the rate of a reaction does not depend on the substrate concentration
- ❖ Freezing point is _ colligative _ property
- ❖ The amount of moles of solute per liter of the solution is __Molarity
- ❖ The formation of double stranded DNA from two complementary strands, can be described using __ 2nd order kinetics
- ❖ continuous flow is commonly used for determining initial rates and __ inhibition values
- ❖ The rate at which the reagents are first brought together is _ initial rate of reaction
- ❖ Concentrated form of ethanol, an azeotrope, is around 95.6 ethanol by weight
- ❖ Boiling point of pure ethanol is 78.5
- ❖ Measurement of relative amount of products and reactant present at a given time is called? Reaction kinetics
- ❖ Any change to a system at equilibrium will adjust to compensate for that change is? Le Chatelier's principle
- ❖ Water is a good solvent due to? Its ability to dissolve a wide range of substances
- ❖ The interaction between solute particle and solvent molecule is called? Solvation
- ❖ In zero order reaction the rate of reaction does not depend? On the concentration of the reactants
- ❖ Freezing point is aproperty ? heat
- ❖ A key property in thermodynamics is.....? temperature
- ❖ Two thermodynamics system in equilibrium have same? Temperature
- ❖ Thermodynamics studies the relationships between the __ of a system. Macroscopic properties
- ❖ For a system in mechanical equilibrium, the pressure throughout the system is. Uniform
- ❖ A measurement of the relative amounts of products and reactants present in a reaction at a given time is called. __ Reaction quotient
- ❖ The interactions between the solute particles and the solvent molecules is called_. Solvation
- ❖ Continuous Flow is a type of assay used for determining initial value and_. Inhibition values
- ❖ The number of particles involved in an elementary step is called_. Molecularity
- ❖ The fan in a 'frost free' home freezer moves air around inside the freezer to_. Sublimate
- ❖ A first-order reaction is a reaction that proceeds at a rate that depends on. One reactant concentration
- ❖ The rate at which the reagents are first brought together is called __. initial rate
- ❖ The relaxation method is used to determine the rate of reaction of __.return to equilibrium.
- ❖ A spectrometer as a device is used to __. the amount of photons (the intensity of light)
- ❖ A first order reaction is a reaction depends on __. linearly on only one reactant concentration.
- ❖ Once started chain reaction continues until the __.
- ❖ reactants are exhausted
- ❖ The rate constants are calculated by integrated rate laws from initial concentration and __. time of measurement.
- ❖ length of half life will be constant, independent of concentration.
- ❖ Another way to see it is that the half life of a first order reaction is independent of its initial concentration.
- ❖ for 1st and 2nd order reaction the graph will be __ decrease to zero with time
- ❖ The slow step in mechanisms determines the __. rate of a reaction
- ❖ The number of particles involved in an elementary step is called __.molecularity
- ❖ if ΔG is negative the reaction will be __.spontaneous
- ❖ The freezing point of solution is directly proportional to the __ of the solute. molality
- ❖ In __ van der Waals modified the ideal Gas.1873
- ❖ __ are liquid or solid with a Gas dispersed into them. Foams

- ❖ Continuous Flow is a type of assay used for determining initial value and $\frac{1}{[S]}$. Inhibition values
- ❖ A measurement of the relative amounts of products and reactants present in a reaction at a given time is called $\frac{[P]}{[R]}$ Reaction quotient
- ❖ Thermodynamics studies the relationships between the ΔG of a system. Macroscopic properties
- ❖ Concentrated form of ethanol, an azeotrope, is around 95.6 ethanol by weight.
- ❖ continuous flow is commonly used for determining initial $\frac{1}{[S]}$ rates and $\frac{1}{[I]}$ inhibition values.
- ❖ The fan in a 'frost free' home freezer moves air around inside the freezer to $\frac{1}{[S]}$. Sublimate
- ❖ Half life of 1st order -----0.693
- ❖ The fractionating column is packed with glass beads to give maximum surface area for vapor to condense on.
- ❖ Freezing points is a $\frac{1}{[S]}$ property. Colligative
- ❖ Per liter walay ka Molarity
- ❖ Per kilogram walay ka Molality
- ❖ Ideal gas equation is... $Pv = nRT$
- ❖ key property in thermodynamic is (Temperature)
- ❖ Gibbs free energy is a.. (state function)
- ❖ van der Waals in (1873)
- ❖ The interactions between the solute particles and the solvent molecules is called (Solvation)
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- ❖ Most hydroxide salts are only slightly soluble, except those of (sodium and potassium)
- ❖ activation energy is the threshold energy that the reactant.(must acquire before reaching the transition state)
- ❖ Once started, chain reactions continue until the(reactants are exhausted)
- ❖ The vapor density of C_xH_x is 39.The value of X is....?3
- ❖ Highest hydrogen ion concentration....? lowest pH value.
- ❖ if $\Delta H_{\text{solution}}=0$ then the solution are called.....? ideal solution
- ❖ in.....van der wals modified the ideal Gass. 1873
- ❖ Heat mixture containing 2 or more substances (e.g., water and ethanol solution) $\frac{1}{[S]}$ fractional Distillation $\frac{1}{[S]}$ Ethanol will start to boil at 78.4 °C (351.6 K) and water at 100 °C (212 °F)).
- ❖ If $K>1$ then equilibrium favors products
- ❖ If $K<1$ then equilibrium favors the reactants
- ❖ Most chemical chain reactions have very reactive intermediates called free radicals.
- ❖ The intermediate that maintains the chain reaction is called a chain carrier.
- ❖ All nitrates (NO_3^-), most sulfates, (SO_4^{2-}), and most chlorides, Cl^- , are soluble.
- ❖ Most hydroxides, (OH^-), carbonates, (CO_3^{2-}) sulfides, S^{2-} and phosphates, (PO_4^{3-}), are insoluble
- ❖ An example of ideal solutions would be benzene and toluene.
- ❖ A maximum-boiling point azeotrope is said to be a negative azeotrope
- ❖ The interaction between solute particles and solvent ----- Solvation
- ❖ The fractionating column is packed with glass beads (or something similar) to give the maximum possible surface area for vapor to condense on.
- ❖ Any change to a system at equilibrium will adjust to compensate for that change is? Le Châtelier's principle
- ❖ Water is a good solvent due to? Polarity
- ❖ In zero order reaction the rate of reaction does not depend? Substrate concentration.
- ❖ Total amount of energy of non-spontaneous reaction is... is a loss and negative net result
- ❖ When volume is increased the change occurs in the direction that produces more moles of gas.
- ❖ The amount of moles of solute per liter of the solution $\frac{1}{[S]}$ Molarity

- ❖ Solute separates into ions or molecules, and each ion or molecule is surrounded by molecules of solvent... dissolution
- ❖ Most hydroxide salts are only slightly soluble, except those of sodium and potassium.
- ❖ Most sulfide, carbonate and phosphate salts are only slightly soluble.
- ❖ Spectrophotometry is one of the most useful methods that use to measure how much a chemical substance absorbs light by measuring the intensity of light
- ❖ When ΔG is negative the forward reaction is ...spontaneous
- ❖ Throttling is an example of.. irreversible process
- ❖ Van DER Waals in..1873 modified the ideal gas equation
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