

Section A

Answer **all** the questions in this Section in the spaces provided.

- 1 (a)** A monoatomic ideal gas A is contained in an insulated cylinder to prevent the loss of heat, while monoatomic ideal gas B is contained in a cylinder without any insulation, as shown in Fig. 1.1.

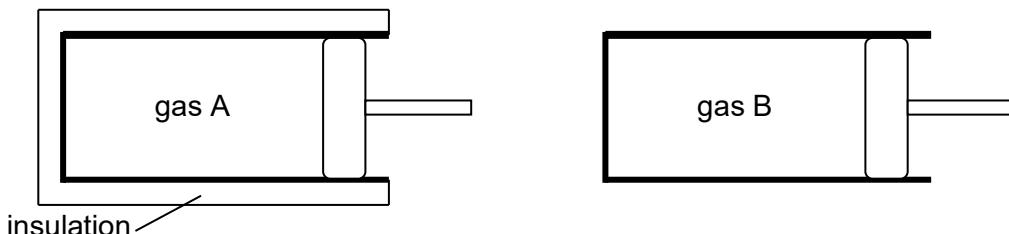


Fig. 1.1

Initially, the two gases have the same volume of $2.90 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$, the same pressure of $1.05 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ and the same temperature of 303 K.

- (i) Explain what is meant by the *internal energy* of an ideal gas.

[1]

- (ii) Determine the number of molecules in gas A.

number of molecules = [2]

- (iii) Determine the mean translational kinetic energy of a molecule of gas A.

mean translational kinetic energy = J [1]

- (b) When gas A is compressed to a volume of $2.10 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$, its temperature rises to 357 K. Gas B is compressed very slowly to the same volume of $2.10 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$.

- (i) Determine the change in internal energy of gas A during the compression.

change in internal energy = J [2]

- (ii) Determine the work done on gas A during the compression.

work done on the gas = J [1]

- (iii) On Fig. 1.2, sketch the variation with volume of the pressure of gas A and gas B. Include appropriate labels, and values of pressure and volume.

[3]



Fig.1.2