

9.6 Entropy and the Second Law of Thermodynamics

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 9 marks

KEY WORDS entropy 熵 • second law 热力学第二定律 • heat 热量 • thermodynamics 热力学
• pressure 压强

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **entropy and the second law of thermodynamics**.

You must be able to:

- describe **entropy** 熵 as a measure of disorder (the number of microstates)
- state the **second law of thermodynamics** 热力学第二定律: total entropy tends to increase
- explain why thermal energy flows spontaneously from hot to cold

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ Entropy

Entropy measures **disorder** — the number of ways (microstates) the particles can be arranged. More disorder means higher entropy.

■ The second law

The **total** entropy of an isolated system tends to **increase** over time.

■ Direction of heat flow

Heat flows from hot to cold on its own because that **raises** the total entropy. The reverse (cold to hot) needs external work — that is what a refrigerator does.

2 Practice

2.1 State what entropy measures.

[1]

2.2 State the second law of thermodynamics. [1]

2.3 Explain why heat does not flow from a cold object to a hot one on its own. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Entropy is a measure of a system's [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A** temperature
 - B** energy
 - C** disorder
 - D** pressure

3.2 In an isolated system, the total entropy tends to [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A** decrease
 - B** increase
 - C** stay exactly constant
 - D** fall to zero

3.3 A block of ice melts in a warm room.

(a) State whether the entropy of the water increases or decreases. [1]

(b) Explain your answer in terms of disorder. [2]