Chem 1C Midterm 1

Version A

Credit will only be given for answers on this sheet. Units must be included in your answers and points will be taken off for incorrect or missing units. No partial credit will be awarded. Calculators are allowed. Cell phones may not be used as calculators.

Name:	Perm Number

Make sure your writing is dark and large enough to be picked up by a scanner. Failure to do this results in the loss of 5 points on the exam.

If you are sitting next to someone with the same version of the test, you both will lose 5 points on the exam.

If you are still writing after time is called, you will lose 5 points on the exam.

Fundamentals			
Question (Points)	Answer		
1 (8 pts)	$Rate = k[A]^2[B]^{1.6}$		
2 (6 pts) 2 each	○ CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₃ ○ CH₃CH₂CH₂OH ■ HOCH₂CH₂OH		
	● CH₃OCH₃ ○ CH₃CH₂OH ○ H₂O		
	\bigcirc H ₂ O \bigcirc O ₂ $lacktriangle$ He \bigcirc CO ₂		
3 (7 pts)	37.2 min		
4 (8 pts) 4 each	rate = $k[Cl_2O_5]$ $k = 0.65 \frac{1}{min}$ or 0. $0.11 \frac{1}{s}$		
5 (6 pts)	77°C		
6 (6 pts) 1.5 each	Si: Covalent Network and Atomic PH ₃ : Molecular		
	NaOH: Ionic Ru: Metallic and Atomic		

Multiple Choice			
Question (Points)	Answer		
7	\bigcirc A \bigcirc B \bigcirc C \blacksquare D \bigcirc E		
(10 pts) 5 each	O A O B O C ● D O E		
8 (6 pts)	O A O B ● C O D O E		
9 (6 pts)	O A ● B O C ● D O E Either B or D is correct one or both of these		
10 (6 pts)	O A O B ● C O D O E		
	● A ○ B ○ C		
	O A O B O C ● D O E		
11 (8 pts) (1,2,1,2,2)	○ A ● B		
	\bigcirc A \bigcirc B \bullet C \bigcirc D \bigcirc E		
	O A O B ● C O D O E		
12 (6 pts)	O A O B ● C O D O E		

Challenge Problems			
Question (Points)	Answer		
13 (9 pts)	$rate = \frac{k_2 k_3 k_1 [BrO_3^-][Br^-][H^+]^2}{k_{-2} k_{-1}}$		
14 (8 pts)	296 pm		

Fundamental Questions

1) 8 pts Determine the rate law for $2A + B \rightarrow 2C$ (you do not need to find the numerical value of k):

Ex	xperiment	[A] _o (M)	[B] _o (M)	Initial Rate $(\frac{mol}{L \cdot s})$
	1	0.050	0.10	0.074
	2	0.10	0.20	0.888
	3	0.050	0.20	0.222

2) 6 pts Circle the formula that best fits each of the following descriptions:

Greatest viscosity: $CH_3CH_2CH_3$ $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ $HOCH_2CH_2OH$ $Higher vapor pressure at 1 atm, 25 °C: <math>CH_3OCH_3$ CH_3CH_2OH H_2O H_2O H

3) 7 pts At a particular temperature, the half-life of a zero-order reaction is 19.9 min. How long (in minutes) will it take for the reaction concentration to be depleted by a factor of 15?

4) 6 pts A chemistry graduate student is studying the rate of this reaction:

$$2Cl_2O_5(g) \rightarrow Cl_2(g) + 5O_2(g)$$

He fills a reaction vessel with Cl_2O_5 and measures its concentration as the reaction proceeds:

proceeds.		
time (minutes)	[Cl ₂ O ₅]	
0	0.0200 M	
1.0	0.0105 M	
2.0	0.00549 M	
3.0	0.00288 M	
4.0	0.00151 M	

Use this data to answer the following questions.

ose this data to driswer the following questions:		
Write the rate law for this reaction.	rate =	
Calculate the value of the rate constant k. Round your answer to 2 significant digits. Also	k=	
be sure your answer has the correct unit symbol.		

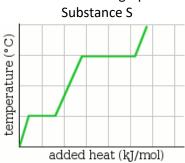
5) 6 pts Carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) has a vapor pressure of 213 torr at 40.0°C and 836 torr at 80°C. What is the normal boiling point (in °C) of CCl₄?

6) 6 pts What types of solids will each of the following substances form?

Si:		
PH ₃ :		
NaOH:		
Ru:		

Multiple Choice

7) 10 pts A pure sample of Substance S is put into an evacuated flask. The flask is then heated steadily and the temperature measured as time passes. The results are graphed below.

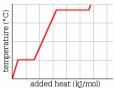


Identical experiments are now run on Substance Y and Substance Z. Substance Y is just like S except that it has a higher heat capacity in the gaseous phase $C_P(g)$. Substance Z is just like S except that it has a lower enthalpy of fusion ΔH_f .

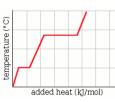
Select the graphs below, that show the results you expect for these new experiments.

Substance Y

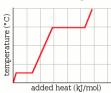
a.



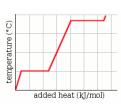
b.



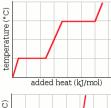
c.



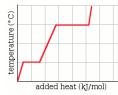
a.



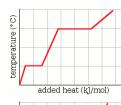
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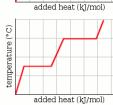
c.



d.



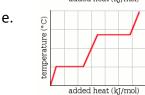
e.



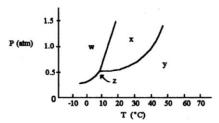
Substance Z



added heat (kJ/mol)



The normal boiling point of the substance with the phase diagram shown below is _____ °C. 6 pts 8)



- a. 10
- b. 15
- c. 40
- d. 50
- e. None of the above
- 9) 6 pts A catalytic mechanism proposed for the depletion of ozone by chlorofluorocarbons in the stratosphere is:

$$CI + O_3 \rightarrow CIO + O_2$$

$$CIO + O \rightarrow CI + O_2$$

Which of the following statements about the mechanism are true?

- I) O₂ is a reactant
- II) CIO is an intermediate
- III) O_3 is decomposed to O_2 and O in the overall reaction.
- IV) Cl is the catalyst
- a. I and II
- b. II and IV
- c. I and III
- d. II and IV
- e. All of the above choices are wrong
- A certain reaction has a rate constant of 8.8 s⁻¹ at 25°C and 140 s⁻¹ at 50°C. What is the 10) 6 pts activation energy for this reaction?
 - a. $38 \frac{kJ}{mol}$

 - b. $23 \frac{kJ}{mol}$ c. $89 \frac{kJ}{mol}$

 - e. None of the above

11) 8 pts Study the following reaction energy diagram:



Then answer the following questions about the chemical reaction. Does this reaction release or absorb energy

a. release

c. neither

b. absorb

How many transition states occur during the reaction?

a O

d. 3

b. 1

e. None of the above

c. 2

Could this be an elementary reaction?

a. Yes

b. No

If you said this reaction could not be elementary, then how many steps are in its mechanism?

a. 1

d. 4

b. 2

e. None of the above

c. 3

If you said this reaction could not be elementary, then enter the number of the step in its mechanism which is rate-determining. For example, if the first step is the rate-determining step, enter "1" here.

a. 1

d. 4

b. 2

e. None of the above

- c. 3
- 12) 6 pts All of the following statements, with respect to the effect of a catalyst on a Reaction, are true except
 - a. A catalyst speeds up a reaction by providing an alternative pathway for the reaction.
 - b. When a reaction is catalyzed, both forward and reverse reaction are accelerated.
 - c. When a catalyst speeds up a reaction, the rate law stays the same.
 - d. A catalyst provides a lower activation energy for the reaction.
 - e. A catalyst has no effect of the equilibrium composition of the reaction.

Challenge Problems

$$5Br^{-}(aq) + BrO_{3}^{-}(aq) + 6H^{+}(aq) \rightarrow 3Br_{2}(I) + 3H_{2}O(I)$$

Is expected to obey the mechanism

$$k_1$$
 BrO₃-(aq) + H⁺(aq) \rightleftharpoons HBrO₃(aq) Fast Equilibrium k_{-1}

$$k_{-1}$$

$$k_{2}$$

$$HBrO_{3}(aq) + H^{+}(aq) \rightleftharpoons H_{2}BrO_{3}^{+}(aq) \qquad \text{Fast Equilibrium}$$

$$k_{-2}$$

$$Br^{-}(aq) + H_{2}BrO_{3}^{+}(aq) \stackrel{k_{3}}{\longrightarrow} (Br-BrO_{2})(aq) + H_{2}O(I) \text{ Slow}$$

$$R_{-2}$$

Br⁻(aq) + H₂BrO₃⁺(aq) $\stackrel{k_3}{\longrightarrow}$ (Br-BrO₂)(aq) + H₂O(I) Slow

$$(Br-BrO_2)(aq) + 4H^+(aq) + 4Br^-(aq) \xrightarrow{k_4} products Fast$$

Write the rate law for this reaction and show what the overall k is in terms of elementary reaction ks.

14) 8 pts A certain metal M crystallizes in a lattice described by a bodycentered cubic (bcc) unit cell. The radius r of M atoms has been measured to be 128. pm. Calculate the lattice constant a of a crystal of M. Be sure your answer has the correct number of significant digits, and be sure it has the correct unit symbol.