## 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.



| Challenge Problems |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Question <br> (Points) | Answer |
| 13 <br> (9 pts) | rate $=\frac{k_{2} k_{3} k_{1}\left[\mathrm{BrO}_{3}^{-}\right]\left[\mathrm{Br}^{-}\right]\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]^{2}}{k_{-2} k_{-1}}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 4}$ <br> $(8 \mathrm{pts})$ | 296 pm |

## Fundamental Questions

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

| Experiment | $[\mathrm{A}]_{\circ}(\mathrm{M})$ | $[\mathrm{B}]_{\circ}(\mathrm{M})$ | Initial Rate $\left(\frac{\mathrm{mol}}{\mathrm{L} \cdot \mathrm{s}}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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: | $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$ | $\mathrm{HOCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Higher vapor pressure at $1 \mathrm{~atm}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ : | $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OCH}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$ | $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |  |
| Lowest freezing point: | $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ | He | $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ |

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) $6 p t s$

A chemistry graduate student is studying the rate of this reaction:

$$
2 \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+5 \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})
$$

He fills a reaction vessel with $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ and measures its concentration as the reaction proceeds:

| time <br> (minutes) | $\left[\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}\right]$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 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.

| Write the rate law for this reaction. | rate $=$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Calculate the value of the rate constant k. |  |
| Round your answer to 2 significant digits. Also <br> be sure your answer has the correct unit <br> symbol. | $\mathrm{k}=$ |

5) 6 pts Carbon tetrachloride $\left(\mathrm{CCl}_{4}\right)$ has a vapor pressure of 213 torr at $40.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 836 torr at $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. What is the normal boiling point (in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) of $\mathrm{CCl}_{4}$ ?
6) $6 p t s$

What types of solids will each of the following substances form?
$\mathrm{Si}:$
$\mathrm{PH}_{3}$ :
NaOH :
Ru: $\qquad$

## 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.

Substance $S$


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 $C_{p}(\mathrm{~g})$. Substance $Z$ is just like $S$ except that it has a lower enthalpy of fusion $\Delta \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{f}}$.
Select the graphs below, that show the results you expect for these new experiments. Substance $Y$
a.

b.

c.

a.

b.


Substance Z
d.

e.


## Substance

d.

e.

c.

8) 6 pts The normal boiling point of the substance with the phase diagram shown below is $\qquad$ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

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:
$\mathrm{Cl}+\mathrm{O}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{ClO}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$
$\mathrm{ClO}+\mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cl}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$
Which of the following statements about the mechanism are true?
I) $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ is a reactant
II) ClO is an intermediate
III) $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ is decomposed to $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ 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
10) 6 pts A certain reaction has a rate constant of $8.8 \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $140 \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. What is the activation energy for this reaction?
a. $38 \frac{\mathrm{~kJ}}{\mathrm{~mol}}$
b. $23 \frac{\mathrm{~kJ}}{\mathrm{~mol}}$
c. $89 \frac{\mathrm{~kJ}}{\mathrm{~mol}}$
d. $1.2 \frac{\mathrm{~kJ}}{\mathrm{~mol}}$
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. 0
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

13) 9 pts The reaction
$5 \mathrm{Br}^{-}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{BrO}_{3}^{-}(\mathrm{aq})+6 \mathrm{H}^{+}(\mathrm{aq}) \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{Br}_{2}(\mathrm{I})+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{I})$
Is expected to obey the mechanism
$k_{1}$
$\mathrm{BrO}_{3}^{-}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{H}^{+}(\mathrm{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{HBrO}_{3}(\mathrm{aq}) \quad$ Fast Equilibrium
$k_{-1}$
$k_{2}$
$\mathrm{HBrO}_{3}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{H}^{+}(\mathrm{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{BrO}_{3}{ }^{+}(\mathrm{aq}) \quad$ Fast Equilibrium
$k_{-2}$
$\mathrm{Br}^{-}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{BrO}_{3}{ }^{+}(\mathrm{aq}) \xrightarrow{k_{3}}\left(\mathrm{Br}^{\left.-\mathrm{BrO}_{2}\right)(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{I}) \text { Slow }}\right.$
$\left(\mathrm{Br}_{-} \mathrm{BrO}_{2}\right)(\mathrm{aq})+4 \mathrm{H}^{+}(\mathrm{aq})+4 \mathrm{Br}^{-}(\mathrm{aq}) \xrightarrow{k_{4}}$ 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.
