CHM 2045 Exam 2 Review Academic Resources Center

- 1. In a bomb calorimeter compartment surrounded by 2.45 kg of water, the combustion of 1.608 g of benzene, C_6H_6 (I), raised the temperature of the water from 25.720°C to 34.852°C. The heat capacity of the calorimeter is 0.923 kJ/°C. What is ΔE for the reaction in kJ/mol of C_6H_6 (I), the specific heat of water is 4.184 J/g°C.
 - a. 93.6 kJ/mol
 - b. -102.04 kJ/mol
 - c. -4953.4 kJ/mol
 - d. 4544.6 kJ/mol
- 2. If 130. grams of iron (0.450 J/g°C) at 120°C is combined with 120. grams of water (4.184J/g°C) at 22°C in an insulated container, what will be the final temperature of the water?
 - a. 71.0 °C
 - b. 32.2 °C
 - c. 52.0 °C
 - d. -9.08 °C
- 3. Calculate ΔH for the following reaction given the reactions below

$$2NOCl(g) \rightarrow N_2 + O_2(g) + Cl_2(g)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} N_2(g) + \frac{1}{2} O_2(g) \rightarrow NO(g)$$
 $\Delta H = 90.3 kJ$

$$NO(g) + \frac{1}{2} Cl_2(g) \rightarrow NOCl(g) \Delta H = -38.6kJ$$

- a. 103.4kJ
- b. 51.7 kJ
- c. -252.8 kJ
- d. -108.4kJ
- 4. Calculate the standard enthalpy of reaction for the following reaction. The standard heat of formations are as follows. H_2S =-20.2kJ/mol, $SO_2(g)$ =-296.8kJ/mol, $H_2O(g)$ =-241.8kJ/mol $H_2O(g)$ =-285.8kJ/mol

$$2H_2S(g) + 3O_2(g) \rightarrow 2SO_2(g) + 2H_2O(g)$$

- a. -1036.8 kJ/mol
- b. 498.2 kJ/mol
- c. -1084.4 kJ/mol
- d. -518.4 kJ/mol
- 5. Which of the following statements is true about energy?
 - a. The total change in energy is q + w
 - b. A temperature increase of the surroundings indicates that the reaction is endothermic
 - c. Work=VΔP
 - d. The volume in a coffee cup calorimeter is always constant

6.	Find the total work done by the combustion of methane at 1atm.
	a1 J
	b. 0 J
	c. 50.7 J
	d101.3 J
7	Which of the following sets of quantum numbers is possible
	a. $n=2$, $l=2$, $m_l=1$ $m_s=1/2$
	b. $n=3 l=2 m_l=3 m_s = -1/2$
	c. $n=3 l=1 m_l = -1 m_s = 1/2$
	d. $n=1 l=0 m_l=0 m_s=1$
8.	
	with radiation of wavelength 0.22m. How many photons are absorbed by the water in the soup?
	a. 6.46x10 ²⁰ photons
	b. 4.31x10 ²⁸ photons
	c. 9.04x10 ²⁵ photons
	d. 6.02x10 ²³ photons
9.	How many orbitals are in the 5f electron shell?
	a. 5
	b. 14
	c. 4
	d. 7
10. Which of the following is the electron configuration for copper?	
	a. [Ar]4s²3d ⁹
	b. [Ar]5s ² 4d ⁹
	c. [Ar]4s ¹ 3d ¹⁰
	d. [Ar]4s ¹ 3d ⁵
11. Which of the following electron configurations is paramagnetic?	
	a. Kr
	b. Ni
	c. Mg
	d. Zn
12. Which of the fallowing pairs are incoleationis?	
12.	. Which of the following pairs are isoelectronic? a. V ³⁺ , Ca
	a. V ^o , Ca b. S ²⁻ , Ca ²⁺
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	c. Zn ²⁺ , Ni

d. Ne, Ar

13. Rank the following atoms and ions in order of increasing size

- a. $K^+ < Ar < S^{2-} < Cl^- < Ca^{2+}$
- b. $Ca^{2+} < K^+ < Ar < Cl^- < S^{2-}$
- c. $S^{2-} < Cl^{-} < Ar < K^{+} < Ca^{2+}$
- d. $Ar < K^+ < Ca^{2+} < Cl^- < S^{2-}$
- 14. Which of the following values could represent the ionization energy for a calcium ion?
 - a. IE1=5000 IE2=9000 IE3= 25000
 - b. IE1=10,000 IE2= 15,000 IE3 = 20,000
 - c. IE1=11,000 IE2=20,000 IE3= 22,000
 - d. IE1= 1,000 IE2= 1,000 IE3=20,000
- 15. Which of the following reactions represents electron affinity?
 - a. $P(g) + e^{-} \rightarrow P^{-}(g)$
 - b. Na (s) + $e^- \rightarrow Na^-$ (g)
 - c. $K(g) \rightarrow K^+(g) + e^-$
 - d. $S(g) \rightarrow S^{-}(g) + e^{-}$
- 16. Calculate the standard enthalpy of formation for the following reaction. The bond enthalpies are as follows. C—H= 413kJ/mol, CI—CI= 243kJ/mol, C—CI = -339 kJ/mol, H—CI= -427kJ/mol

$$CH_4 + 3 Cl_2 \rightarrow CHCl_3 + 3HCl$$

- a. -4401 kJ/mol
- b. 936 kJ/mol
- c. 4401 kJ/mol
- d. -936 kJ/mol

H-F

17. Place the following bonds in order of increasing bond length

- a. $S-S < S=S < S\equiv S$
- b. S≡S < S=S < S—S
- c. $S=S < S-S < S \equiv S$
- d. $S-S < S \equiv S < S = S$
- 18. Place the following bonds in order of increasing bond length

H-H

H-I

H—Cl

- b. H—H < H—I < H—Cl < H—F
- c. H—H < H—F < H—Cl < H—I
- d. H-I < H-CI < H-F < H-H

- 19. Order the following salts in order of increasing lattice energy: Calcium chloride, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, barium chloride
 - a. Calcium chloride < sodium chloride < potassium chloride < barium chloride
 - b. Sodium chloride < potassium chloride < barium chloride < calcium chloride
 - c. Potassium chloride < sodium chloride < calcium chloride < barium chloride
 - d. Potassium chloride < sodium chloride < barium chloride < calcium chloride