Chem	51,	Fall	2016
Exam	5 (C	hp 5	5)

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Answer Questions 1-26 on your scantron. Only one answer for each question (2 pt ea). Some have instructions to mark your scantron with more than one answer.

## CHP 5.1 (Reaction Thermodynamics)

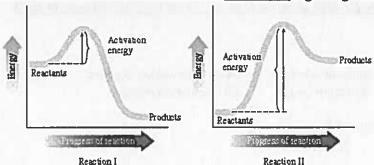
- 1. The minimum energy that reactants need in order for the molecules to be in the correct orientation is called:
  - A) collision energy
- B) dissociation energy
- C) activation energy
- D) orientation energy
- 2. For a reaction to be exothermic or endothermic it is determined by:
- A) collision orientation of molecules
- B) the states of the reactants
- C) the activation energy
- D) the overall loss or gain of energy when the bonds break and reform

(18 pt) Calculate the Calories in the nut from the following data obtained from the calorimetry experiment done in lab.

Mass of empty soft drink can (g)	32.543 g	led from the calorimetry experiment done in lab.
Mass of can + water (g)	135.529 g	
(2 pt) Mass of water (g) Show calculation.	A Marian Michael School	
Initial temperature water (°C)	20.1 °C	V ROLL WITH THE THE
Final temperature water (°C)	79.2 °C	
(2 pt) Temperature change of water (°C)  Show calculation.		
Mass of the nut (g)	1.481 g	
Mass of the residue after nut is burned (g)	0.134 g	
Mass of nut consumed by combustion (g)  Show calculation		
Specific heat of water	1.00 calorie/g °C	
(6 pt) Energy absorbed by water (cal)  Show calculation.		
(2 pt) Energy released by the nut (cal)		
(2 pt) Energy released by the nut (Cal)  Show calculation.		
(4 pt) Cal/g of nut consumed		II III IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII
Show calculation		

### CHP 5.2 (Reaction Rates)

3. Determine which of the statements is **CORRECT** regarding this figure:

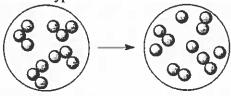


- A) Reaction I occurs faster than reaction II.
- B) Reaction II occurs faster than reaction I.
- C) Reaction I is endergonic.
- D) Reaction II is exergonic.
- E) The activation energy for reaction I is larger than that of reaction II.
- 4. Which of the following processes is nonspontaneous?
  - A) An antacid tablet reacting with stomach acid to produce carbon dioxide
  - B) A hot pan cooling on the counter
  - C) Water turning to ice below 0°C
  - D) A battery being recharged
- 5. Which of the following actions would <u>not</u> increase the rate of a reaction?
  - A) Diluting the reactants by a factor of 2
  - B) Increasing the temperature by 10°C
  - C) Adding a catalyst
  - D) Increasing the concentration of the reactants by a factor of 2

### CHP 5.3 (Types of Chemical Reactions)

(8 pt) Write the balanced equation for the combustion of octane.

6. What type of reaction is illustrated in this diagram?



- A) combination
- B) decomposition
- C) single displacement
- D) double displacement
- 7. A piece of zinc placed in hydrochloric acid results in a fierce effervescence and the zinc eventually dissolves, yielding a solution of zinc chloride. A glowing splint gives a "popping" sound, indicating the presence of hydrogen gas. What type of reaction is it?
  - A) combination
- B) decomposition
- C) single displacement
- D) double displacement

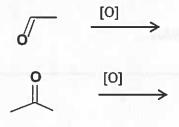
## CHP 5.4 (Oxidation and Reduction)

- 8. When a substance is oxidized it is called a(n):
  - A) oxidizing agent
- B) reducing agent
- C) both
- D) neither
- 9. When an organic molecule loses hydrogens it is said to be:
  - A) reduced
- B) oxidized
- C) both oxidized and reduced
- D) neither oxidized or reduced
- 10. If this is the oxidized form of NAD+ which of the following is the reduced form of this important biomolecule?
  - A) NADH2
- B) NADH
- C) NAD
- D) NAD-
- 11. In the Benedict's test for monosaccharides the aldehyde functional group of the sugar is converted to a carboxylic acid groupl (Mark two answers, one for the oxidized substance and one for the reduced substance.):

CuCl<sub>2</sub>

- aldehyde
- Cu<sub>2</sub>O
- carboxylic acid

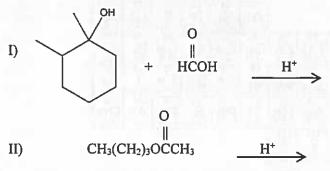
- A) The sugar is reduced
- B) The sugar is oxidized.
- C) The copper (II) ion is reduced and forms a brick red Cu<sub>2</sub>O precipitate.
- D) The copper (II) ion is oxidized and forms a brick red Cu<sub>2</sub>O precipitate
- (6 pt) Complete each of the following oxidation/reduction reactions. Write NR if there is no reaction.



$$HO \longrightarrow OH \xrightarrow{[H]}$$

#### CHP 5.5 (Condensation Reactions)

Complete each of the following reactions (4 pt ea)



- 12. Reaction
- above is a condensation reaction.

- A) I
- B) II
- C) no reaction is a condensation reaction.

# CHP 5.6 (Addition Reactions)

Complete the following addition reactions (2 pt ea).

I) 
$$CH_3$$
  $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$ 

III) 
$$\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O} / \text{H}^+}$$

15. Reaction		above is a hyd	dration reaction.
B) I	B) II	C) III	D) no reaction is a hydration reaction.

8 pt

#### PERIODIC CHART OF THE ELEMENTS

1 H 1.00797											- 41				1 H 1.00797	2 He
Li B	е									oe i	B 10.811	Č 12.0112	N 14.0067	8 0 15,9994	9 F 18.9984	10 Ne 20 183
11 1: Na M 22,9698 24.	q										13 AI 26.9815	14 Si 20.086	15 P 30.9738	16 S 32.064	17 CI 35.453	18 Ar 39.946
19 C K C	a Sc	71 17,90	V 50.942	24 Cr 51.996	25 Mn 54.9300	28 Fe 55.847	27 Co 58,9332	28 Ni 58.71	29 Cu 63.54	Zn 65.37	31 Ga 69.72	32 Ge 72.59	33 As 74.9216	34 Se 78.96	35 Br 79.909	36 Kr 83.80
37 Rb S 85.47 87	r Y	40 Zr 91.22	41 Nb 92,906	42 Mo 95.94	43 Tc	44 Ru 101.07	45 Rh 102.905	48 Pd 106.4	47 Ag	48 Cd 112.40	49 In	50 Sn	Sb 121.75	Te 127.60	53      126,904	54 Xe
55 5 Cs B	a La	72 Hf 178.49	73 Ta	74 W 183.85	75 Re	78 Os	77  r 192.2	78 Pt 195.09	79 Au 196.967	80 Hg 200.59	B1 T1 204.37	92 Pb 207.19	83 Bi 208.960	94 Po (210)	85 <b>At</b>	86 Rn (222)
87 8 Fr R (223) (22	a Ac	104 Rf (261)	105 Db (262)	108 Sg (266)	107 Bh (252)	108 Hs (265)	109 Mt (266)	110 ? (271)	111 ? (272)	112 ? (277)				ı M		uni

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