

β

Name Key  
(Please Print)

Student Number \_\_\_\_\_

Chem 115 - Section 1  
Hour Examination II  
November 8, 2006

This test consists of six (6) pages, including this cover page. Be sure your copy is complete before beginning your work. If this test packet is defective, ask for another one.

Show all numeric answers to the proper number of significant digits.

A separate copy of the periodic table will be distributed with this test packet. Feel free to use it in conjunction with any test question. In addition you may need some of the following relationships and constants:

$1 \text{ \AA} = 1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} = 0.1 \text{ nm}$  (exact relationships)      Planck's constant =  $6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$   
speed of light *in vacuo* =  $2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

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1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

TOTAL

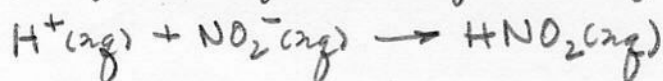
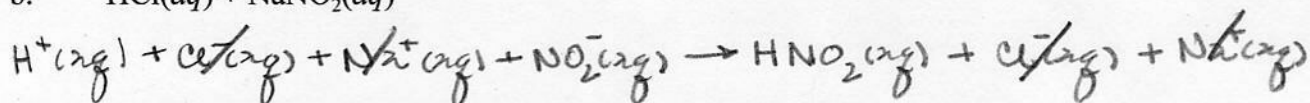
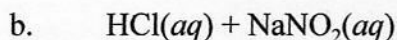
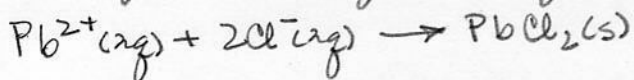
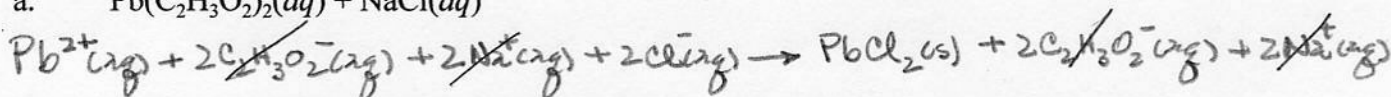
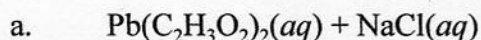
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1. (10 points; 2 points each) Who did what? Match the person with the concept or discovery.

**People**Arrhenius  
Einstein  
PfundBalmer  
Hess  
PlanckBohr  
Lenard  
RutherfordBrackett  
Lymann  
Thomson**Concepts and Discoveries**

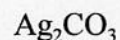
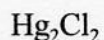
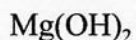
- a. Planck Used the idea of quantized energy to explain black-body radiation
- b. Bohr Predicted lowest energy electron in hydrogen has  $r = 0.529 \text{ \AA}$
- c. Arrhenius Described acids and bases in terms of electrolyte theory
- d. Hess Enthalpy does not depend upon path
- e. Einstein Explained photoelectric effect in terms of particles of light

2. (12 points; 6 points each) Write the *net ionic equations* for the reactions that occur when the following are mixed together. Indicate all states (e.g., s, l, g, aq).

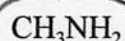
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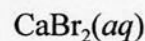
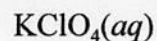
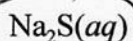
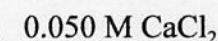
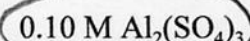
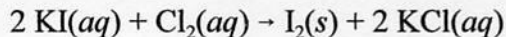
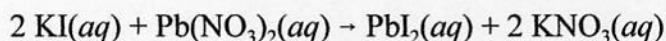
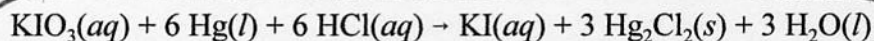
3. (32 points; 4 points each) Circle the correct answer to each of the following.

a. Which one of the following is *soluble* in water (i.e., all others are insoluble or only sparingly soluble)?

b. Which one of the following is a weak electrolyte in water?



c. If the following solutions were each treated with excess HCl(aq), which one would produce a gas?

d. Which one of the following has the highest concentration of *anions* in solution?e. In which one of the following reactions is iodine undergoing *reduction*?f. Each of the following denotes an electronic transition from an initial to a final state in the hydrogen atom,  $n_{\text{initial}} \rightarrow n_{\text{final}}$ . Which transition results in the emission of ultraviolet radiation?

1 → ∞

2 → 5

5 → 4

3 → 2

2 → 1

g. Which of the following has the lowest energy?

x-rays

microwaves

infrared

red light

radio waves

h. What is the energy in joules (J) of a photon whose wavelength is 526 nm?

5.70 × 10<sup>+14</sup> J

1.26 × 10<sup>-27</sup> J

1.26 × 10<sup>-36</sup> J

3.78 × 10<sup>-19</sup> J

3.78 × 10<sup>-28</sup> J

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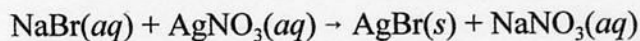
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4. (16 points; 8 points each part) Answer both parts. Show work in the spaces provided to justify your answers.
- a. How many grams of NaBr(s) (f.w. = 82.89 u) are needed to prepare exactly 250 mL of a 0.1252 M NaBr(aq) solution?

$$\text{mol NaBr} = (0.2500 \text{ L})(0.1252 \text{ M}) = 0.03130 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{g NaBr} = (0.03130 \text{ mol}) \left( \frac{82.89 \text{ g}}{\text{mol}} \right) = 2.594 \text{ g}$$

- b. How many milliliters (mL) of 0.1252 M NaBr(aq) solution are need to completely precipitate all the silver ion in 25.00 mL of 0.1500 M AgNO<sub>3</sub>(aq) solution by the reaction



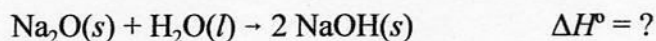
$$\begin{aligned} \text{mmol AgNO}_3 &= (25.00 \text{ mL})(0.1500 \text{ M}) = 3.750 \text{ mmol} \\ &= \text{mmol NaBr} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{mL NaBr soln} = \frac{3.750 \text{ mmol}}{0.1252 \text{ mmol/mL}} = 29.95 \text{ mL}$$

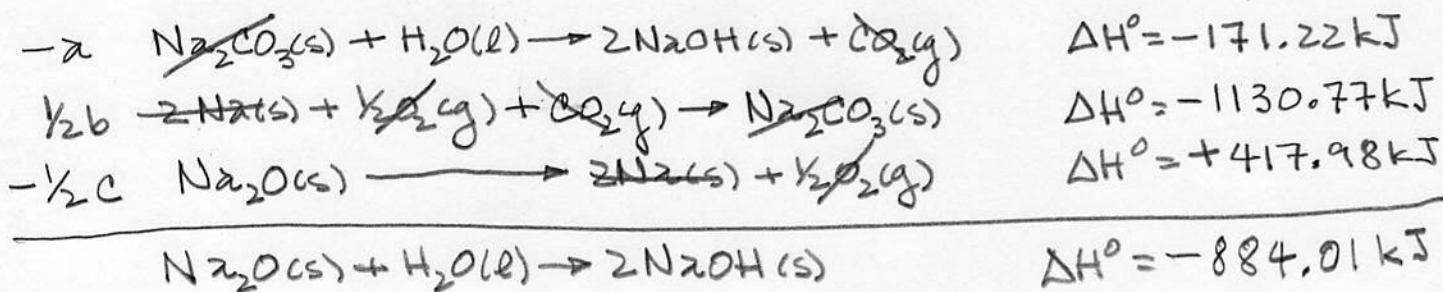
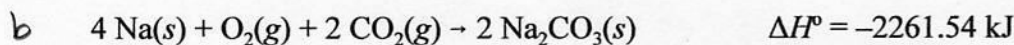
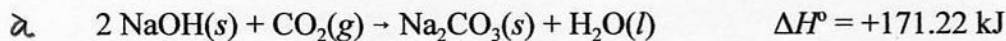
B

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5. (16 points) Calculate the enthalpy of the following reaction



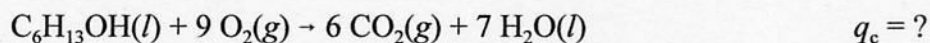
Given the following thermochemical equations:



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6. (14 points + 5 point bonus) The standard heat of combustion of 1-hexanol,  $C_6H_{13}OH(l)$  (m.w. 102.17 u), is defined by the following thermochemical equation:



- a. (10 points) A student combusted a 2.250-g sample of 1-hexanol in the bomb of a calorimeter having a heat capacity of  $7.524 \text{ kJ}/^\circ\text{C}$ . The temperature of the water in the calorimeter rose from  $22.15^\circ\text{C}$  to  $33.81^\circ\text{C}$ . Based on this experiment, what is the value of the heat of the reaction *per gram* of 1-hexanol?

$$\Delta T = (33.81 - 22.15)^\circ\text{C} = 11.66^\circ\text{C}$$

$$q_{\text{cal}} = (7.524 \text{ kJ}/^\circ\text{C})(11.66^\circ\text{C}) = 87.7298 \text{ kJ}$$

$$q_{\text{rxn}} = \frac{-87.7298 \text{ kJ}}{2.250 \text{ g}} = -38.99 \text{ kJ/g} = -38.99 \text{ kJ/g}$$

- b. (4 points) What is the value of the heat of combustion *per mole* of 1-hexanol?

$$q_c = \left( \frac{-38.99 \text{ kJ}}{\text{g}} \right) \left( \frac{102.17 \text{ g}}{\text{mol}} \right) = -3983.71 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$= -3984 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

- c. (5 point bonus) Given the thermochemical equation for the combustion of 1-hexanol and the following standard enthalpies of formation, calculate the standard enthalpy of formation,  $\Delta H_f^\circ$ , for  $C_6H_{13}OH(l)$ , assuming that your calculated value of  $q_c$  is essentially the standard enthalpy of combustion,  $\Delta H_c^\circ$ . (Your answer to part b must be essentially correct to receive bonus credit.)

$CO_2(g)$	$H_2O(l)$
$-393.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$	$-285.8 \text{ kJ/mol}$

$$\Delta H_c^\circ = 6 \Delta H_f^\circ(CO_2) + 7 \Delta H_f^\circ(H_2O) - \Delta H_f^\circ(C_6H_{13}OH)$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(C_6H_{13}OH) = 6 \Delta H_f^\circ(CO_2) + 7 \Delta H_f^\circ(H_2O) - \Delta H_c^\circ$$

$$= (6)(-393.5 \text{ kJ}) + (7)(-285.8 \text{ kJ}) - (-3984 \text{ kJ})$$

$$= -2361.0 \text{ kJ} - 2000.6 \text{ kJ} + 3984 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= -377.6 \text{ kJ} = -378 \text{ kJ}$$