**Name: Period: Seat#:**

**Worksheet #5**

**Directions:** Show all work in a way that would earn you credit on the AP Test! This is always the rule! Some answers are provided at the end. If you need more space, use binder paper and staple to your worksheet.

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| 1. Catalytic converters in automobiles use NiO and Pt to speed the combustion of CO to CO2. This is an example of:
 |
| a) homogeneous catalysisb) heterogeneous catalysisc) acid hydrolysisd) enzyme catalysis |

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| 1. The decomposition of N2O5(g) → NO2 (g) + NO3 (g) proceeds as a 1st order rxn with a half-life of 30.0 seconds at a certain temperature. If the initial concentration [N2O5]0 = 0.400 M, what is the concentration after 120 seconds?
 |
| a) 0.000 Mb) 0.100 Mc) 0.025 Md) 0.200 Me) 0.050 M | Show work: |

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| 1. What is the rate constant of the reaction in Problem #2?
 |
| a) 2.31 x 10-2 s-1b) 30.0 s-1c) 20.7 s-1d) 43.3 s-1 | Show work: |

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| 1. Which equation below best gives the concentration of N2O5 versus time in Problem #2?
 |
| $$a) \left[N\_{2}O\_{5}\right]= \frac{\left[N\_{2}O\_{5}\right]\_{0}}{t\_{^{1}/\_{2}}}$$$$b) \left[N\_{2}O\_{5}\right]=kt$$$$c) \left[N\_{2}O\_{5}\right]= \left[N\_{2}O\_{5}\right]\_{0} e^{-kt}$$$$d) \frac{1}{\left[N\_{2}O\_{5}\right]}=\frac{1}{\left[N\_{2}O\_{5}\right]\_{0}}+kt$$ |  |

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| 1. Radioactive isotope concentrations typically decay by:
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| a) no simple orderb) zero order kineticsc) second order kineticsd) first order kinetics |

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| 1. The collision theory of reaction rates:
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| I. helps to expose how temperature affects the rate.II. assumes that the rate depends on the frequency at which reactants collideIII. assumes that reactants must be in correct orientation to reactIV. assumes that only collisions with energy above the activation energy are successful |
| a) I, II, and III are correct. IV is incorrect.b) I, III, and IV are correct. II is incorrectc) II, III, and IV are correct. I is incorrectd) All are correct statements |

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| 1. The relationship between the rate constant and temperature is expressed by the:
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| a) Arrhenius equationb) rate lawc) integrated rate equationd) reaction mechanism |

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| 1. Identify the **INCORRECT** statement below:
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| a) The rate of a typical reaction doubles with a 10° C rise in temperature.b) The overall rate of reaction is determined by the rate of the fastest elementary stepc) The reaction mechanism is a step-by-step pathway by which reaction occursd) The reaction mechanism is typically a series of elementary reaction stepse) Reaction orders for a single elementary step are equal to the balancing coefficients for that step |

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| 1. Calculator problem - Cyclopropane rearranges to form propene: **CH2CH2CH2 → CH2=CHCH3**

by first-order kinetics. The rate constant is k = 2.74 x 10-3 s-1. The initial concentration of cyclopropane is 0.290 M. What will be the concentration of cyclopropane after 100 seconds? |
| a) 0.220 Mb) 0.760 Mc) 2.74 x 10-1 Md) 7.94 x 10-2 M | Show work: |

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| 1. For the reaction given below, what is the instantaneous rate for each of the reactants and products?

 3 A + 2 B **→** 4 C |

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| 1. Given the following experimental data, find the rate law and the rate constant for the reaction:

**NO (g) + NO2 (g) + O2 (g) → N2O5 (g)**

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| **Run** | **[NO]0 , M** | **[NO2]0 , M** | **[O2]0 , M** | **Initial Rate, Ms-1** |
| 1 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 2.1E-2 |
| 2 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 4.2E-2 |
| 3 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 1.26E-1 |
| 4 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 2.1E-2 |
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| 1. The half-life of a radioisotope is found to be 4.55 minutes. If the decay follows first order kinetics, what percentage of isotopewill remain after 2.00 hours?
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| 1. The mechanism of a reaction is shown below.
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| HOOH + I¯ **→** HOI + OH¯ (slow)HOI + I¯ **→** I2 + OH¯ (fast)2OH¯ + 2H3O+ **→** 4 H2O (fast) | 1. What is the overall reaction?
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| 1. Which compounds are intermediates?
 | 1. Predict the rate law based on this mechanism
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| 1. What is the overall order of the reaction?
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| 1. For the reaction A + B **→** C, the rate constant at 215oC is 5.0 x10-3 and the rate constant at 452oC is 1.2 x 10-1
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| 1. What is the activation energy in kJ/mol?
 |
| 1. What is the rate constant at 100oC

$$ln⁡(\frac{k\_{2}}{k\_{1}})=\frac{E\_{A}}{R}(\frac{1}{T\_{1}}-\frac{1}{T\_{2}})$$ |

