



Mid Term Exam
Chem. 202
2nd Term 2009
Time allowed : 60 minutes

Student name:
Student number:
Section:

Question One

(10 Marks)

Choose the right answer from the followings:

- Which of the following liquids would make a good solvent for iodine, I₂?
A. HCl B. H₂O C. CH₃OH D. CS₂
- Calculate the molality of a solution containing 14.3 g of NaCl in 42.2 g of water.
A. 2.45×10^{-4} m B. 5.80×10^{-4} m C. 5.80 m D. 103 m
- The solubility of nitrogen gas at 25°C and a nitrogen pressure of 522 mmHg is 4.7×10^{-4} mol/L. What is the value of the Henry's Law constant in mol/L·atm?
A. 9.0×10^{-7} mol/L·atm B. 4.7×10^{-4} mol/L·atm
C. 3.2×10^{-4} mol/L·atm D. 1.5×10^3 mol/L·atm
- Dissolving a solute such as KOH in a solvent such as water results in
A. an increase in the melting point of the liquid.
B. a decrease in the boiling point of the liquid.
C. a decrease in the vapor pressure of the liquid.
D. no change in the boiling point of the liquid.
- How much heat is required to raise the temperature of 1,500 g of water from 25°C to 52°C? The specific heat of water is 4.184 J/g·°C.
A. 1,500 kJ B. 169 kJ C. 6.27 kJ D. 40.5 J
- Which of these processes is *endothermic*?
A. $O_2(g) + 2H_2(g) \rightarrow 2H_2O(g)$ B. $H_2O(g) \rightarrow H_2O(l)$
C. $3O_2(g) + 2CH_3OH(g) \rightarrow 2CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(g)$ D. $H_2O(s) \rightarrow H_2O(l)$
- Which of these species has the highest entropy (S°) at 25°C?
A. CO(g) B. CH₃OH(l) C. MgCO₃(s) D. H₂O(l)

8. A negative sign for ΔG indicates that, at constant T and P,
- A. the reaction is exothermic. B. the reaction is endothermic.
C. the reaction is fast. D. the reaction is spontaneous.
9. During osmosis
- A. pure solvent diffuses through a membrane but solutes do not.
B. pure solutes diffuse through a membrane but solvent does not.
C. pure solvent and a solution both diffuse at the same time through a membrane.
D. gases diffuse through a membrane into a solution and build up pressure.
10. The combustion of pentane produces heat according to the equation
- $$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}(\text{l}) + 8\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 5\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \quad \Delta H^\circ_{\text{rxn}} = -3,510 \text{ kJ/mol.}$$
- How many grams of CO_2 are produced per 2.50×10^3 kJ of heat released?
- A. 0.0809 g B. 157 g C. 31.3 g D. 3.56 g

Question Two

(5 Marks)

Solve the following problems:

1. Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) decomposes according to the equation (2 marks)
- $$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + (1/2)\text{O}_2(\text{g}).$$

Calculate K_p for this reaction at 25°C . ($\Delta H^\circ = -98.2 \text{ kJ/mol}$, $\Delta S^\circ = 70.1 \text{ J/K}\cdot\text{mol}$)

2. When 12.1 g of the sugar sucrose (a nonelectrolyte) are dissolved in exactly 800 g of water, the solution has a freezing point of -0.082°C . What is the molar mass of sucrose?
 K_f of water is 1.86°C/m . (2 marks)

3. The osmotic pressure of a 0.010 M MgSO_4 solution at 25°C is 0.318 atm . Calculate i , the van't Hoff factor, for this MgSO_4 solution. (1 mark)

Constants:

$R = 8.314\text{ J K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, $R = 0.082\text{ atm}\cdot\text{L}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
($\text{C} = 12\text{ g mol}^{-1}$, $\text{O} = 16\text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, $\text{Na} = 23\text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, $\text{Cl} = 35.5\text{ g mol}^{-1}$)

With my best wishes