22/15(a)

The University of Sydney

CHEM1109 - CHEMISTRY 1B LIFE SCIENCES

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION

CONFIDENTIAL

NOVEMBER 2009 **TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS**

GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN BLOCK LETTERS

FAMILY NAME		**SID NUMBER**	
OTHER NAMES		**TABLE NUMBER**	

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Multiple choice section

	Marks	
Pages	Max	Gained
2-10	29	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- All questions are to be attempted. There are 22 pages of examinable material.
- Complete the examination paper in **INK.**
- Read each question carefully. Report the appropriate answer and show all relevant working in the space provided.
- The total score for this paper is 100. The possible score per page is shown in the adjacent tables.
- Each new question of the short answer section begins with a •.
- Electronic calculators, including programmable calculators, may be used. Students are warned, however, that credit may not be given, even for a correct answer, where there is insufficient evidence of the working required to obtain the solution.
- Numerical values required for any question, standard electrode reduction potentials, a Periodic Table and some useful formulas may be found on the separate data sheet.
- Page 24 is for rough working only.

Short answer section

Page	Marks Max	Gained		Marker
11	6			
12	8			
13	6			
14	6			
15	3			
16	7			
17	4			
18	6			
19	3			
20	9			
21	4			
22	5			
23	4			
Total	71			

Marks 6

- The thermite reaction is written below. Show that the heat released in this reaction is sufficient for the iron to be produced as molten metal.

$$2Al(s) + Fe_2O_3(s) \rightarrow Al_2O_3(s) + 2Fe(l)$$

Assume that the values in the table are independent of temperature.

Substance	Enthalpy of formation, $\Delta_f H^o$ kJ mol^{-1}	Molar heat capacity, C_p J K^{-1} mol^{-1}	Melting point ^oC	Enthalpy of fusion kJ mol^{-1}
Al	0	24	660	11
Al_2O_3	–1676	79	2054	109
Fe	0	25	1535	14
Fe_2O_3	–824	104	1565	138

• Explain the meanings of the following terms.	**Marks 8**
Heat	
$P\Delta V$ work	
Internal energy	
Enthalpy change	
Entropy	
Equilibrium constant	
Reaction quotient	
Triple point	

Marks 6

- A champagne bottle is filled with 750 mL of wine, leaving 10.0 mL of air at atmospheric pressure when it is sealed with a cork. After fermentation, the pressure inside the bottle is 6.0 atm at 20 ^{o}C. Assume that the gas produced is entirely CO_2 and that its solubility in the wine is the same as in water. What mass of CO_2 has been produced by the fermentation?
  Data: The mole fraction solubility of CO_2 in water is 7.1×10^{-4} at 293 K and 1.0 atm.

Answer:

After the bottle has been opened and all of the bubbles have been released, what volume of CO_2 has escaped? Assume all the CO_2 produced escapes.

Answer:

	Marks
• A solution is prepared by dissolving 0.050 mol of acetic acid, 0.020 mol of sodium acetate and 0.0010 mol of HCl in water to give a final volume of 250 mL. The pK_a of acetic acid is 4.76. What is the pH of this solution?	**3**
pH =	
• Consider the following reaction. $H_2O(g) + Cl_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons 2HOCl(g)$ $\quad K_p = 0.090$ at 298 K Calculate $\Delta G°$ (in J mol^{-1}) for this reaction.	**3**
$\Delta G°$ =	
Calculate the reaction quotient, Q, at 25 °C when $p(H_2O)$ = 18 mmHg, $p(Cl_2O)$ = 2.0 mmHg and $p(HOCl)$ = 0.10 mmHg.	
Q =	
In which direction will the reaction proceed spontaneously at these partial pressures?	

• Explain why the freezing temperature of an aqueous salt solution is lower than that of pure water.	**Marks 3**

What mass of sugar (sucrose, MW 342 g mol^{-1}) would have to be dissolved in 1.0 L of water to lower the freezing point as much as a water solution containing 11.1 g L^{-1} of $CaCl_2$?

	Answer:

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS FOR ROUGH WORKING ONLY.

Marks 7

- A 20.0 mL solution of nitrous acid (HNO_2, pK_a = 3.15) was titrated to its equivalence point with 24.8 mL of 0.020 M NaOH. What is the concentration of the HNO_2 solution?

Answer:

What was the pH at the start of the titration?

pH =

What was the pH after (a) 12.4 mL and (b) 24.8 mL of the NaOH had been added?

(a) 12.4 mL: pH =

(b) 24.8 mL: pH =

Qualitatively, how would each of these three pH values be affected if 0.020 M NH_3 had been used in place of the NaOH solution? The pK_b of NH_3 is 4.76.

Marks 4

- The general formula for a nickel(II) chloride compound complexed with ammonia is $[Ni(NH_3)_x]Cl_2$. A 0.59 g sample of the salt was dissolved in water and the ammonia from it was titrated with 153 mL of 0.100 M HCl. What is the value of the coefficient x?

Answer:

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS FOR ROUGH WORKING ONLY.

	Marks
• A melt containing Cr^{3+} is electrolysed for exactly 1 hour with a current of 0.54 A. Calculate the quantity of chromium that is deposited in this time at the electrode.	**2**
Answer:	
• An Ag electrode immersed in an aqueous solution containing $AgNO_3$ (0.010 M) and NaCN (1.00 M) has a potential of –0.66 V. Calculate the stability constant of the complex ion, $[Ag(CN)_2]^-$.	**4**
Answer:	

- Explain the meaning of the terms ΔG, n, and E_{cell} in the equation $\Delta G = -nFE_{cell}$.

Marks 3

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS FOR ROUGH WORKING ONLY.

	Marks
• Briefly describe collision theory and how it relates to the Arrhenius equation.	**3**
• Radioactive elements are used in medicine both as tracers and to treat diseases such as cancer. Describe what the ideal half-life of an element is for each application, and state the reasons for your choices.	**3**
• Describe two alternative methods by which a colloidal suspension could be stabilised, and one by which a stable suspension could be destabilised.	**3**

Marks 4

- The following data were obtained for the reaction of iodine atoms in the gas phase in the presence of argon.

$$2I(g) + Ar(g) \rightarrow I_2(g) + Ar(g)$$

Experiment Number	Initial [I] (M)	Initial [Ar] (M)	Initial Reaction Rate $-d[I(g)]/dt$ ($M\ s^{-1}$)
1	1.0×10^{-5}	1.0×10^{-3}	8.70×10^{-4}
2	2.0×10^{-5}	1.0×10^{-3}	3.48×10^{-3}
3	2.0×10^{-5}	5.0×10^{-3}	1.74×10^{-2}

Derive an expression for the rate law for the formation of $I_2(g)$ and calculate the value of the rate constant for this reaction.

Rate law:

Rate constant:

Calculate the rate of appearance of $I_2(g)$ when $[I(g)] = 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ M and $[Ar(g)] = 1.0 \times 10^{-2}$ M.

Answer:

	Marks
• The solubility of BaF_2 in water is 1.30 g L^{-1}. Calculate the solubility product for BaF_2.	**2**
Answer:	

	Marks
• A mixture of NaCl (5.0 g) and $AgNO_3$ (5.0 g) was added to 1.0 L of water. What are the concentrations of $Ag^+(aq)$, $Cl^-(aq)$ and $Na^+(aq)$ ions in solution after equilibrium has been established? $K_{sp}(AgCl) = 1.8 \times 10^{-10}$.	**3**
$Ag^+(aq)$	$Cl^-(aq)$	$Na^+(aq)$

Marks 4

- Five strips of different metals were immersed in five different containers with concentrated HCl and the following observations were made.

  1. In the container with the strip of Cu, no change was observed.
  2. In the container with the strip of Sn, no change was observed.
  3. In the container with the strip of Fe, a yellow colour slowly emerged after immersion.
  4. From the container with the strip of Zn, gas started to bubble out.
  5. In the container with the strip of Mg, a vigorous reaction was observed and soon the strip disappeared.

Write down the reactions involved, if any occur.

Explain these experimental observations.

Explain how cathodic protection can prevent the corrosion of iron.

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DATA SHEET

Physical constants

Avogadro constant, $N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$ mol^{-1}

Faraday constant, $F = 96485$ C mol^{-1}

Planck constant, $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34}$ J s

Speed of light in vacuum, $c = 2.998 \times 10^{8}$ m s^{-1}

Rydberg constant, $E_R = 2.18 \times 10^{-18}$ J

Boltzmann constant, $k_B = 1.381 \times 10^{-23}$ J K^{-1}

Permittivity of a vacuum, $\varepsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12}$ C^2 J^{-1} m^{-1}

Gas constant, $R = 8.314$ J K^{-1} mol^{-1}

$= 0.08206$ L atm K^{-1} mol^{-1}

Charge of electron, $e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19}$ C

Mass of electron, $m_e = 9.1094 \times 10^{-31}$ kg

Mass of proton, $m_p = 1.6726 \times 10^{-27}$ kg

Mass of neutron, $m_n = 1.6749 \times 10^{-27}$ kg

Properties of matter

Volume of 1 mole of ideal gas at 1 atm and 25 °C = 24.5 L

Volume of 1 mole of ideal gas at 1 atm and 0 °C = 22.4 L

Density of water at 298 K = 0.997 g cm^{-3}

Conversion factors

1 atm = 760 mmHg = 101.3 kPa

0 °C = 273 K

1 L = 10^{-3} m^3

1 Å = 10^{-10} m

1 eV = 1.602×10^{-19} J

1 Pa = 1 N m^{-2} = 1 kg m^{-1} s^{-2}

1 Ci = 3.70×10^{10} Bq

1 Hz = 1 s^{-1}

1 tonne = 10^3 kg

1 W = 1 J s^{-1}

Decimal fractions

Fraction	Prefix	Symbol
10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{-6}	micro	μ
10^{-9}	nano	n
10^{-12}	pico	p

Decimal multiples

Multiple	Prefix	Symbol
10^{3}	kilo	k
10^{6}	mega	M
10^{9}	giga	G
10^{12}	tera	T

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Standard Reduction Potentials, *E*°

Reaction	*E*° / V
$S_2O_8^{2-} + 2e^- \rightarrow 2SO_4^{2-}$	+2.01
$Co^{3+}(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Co^{2+}(aq)$	+1.82
$Ce^{4+}(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Ce^{3+}(aq)$	+1.72
$MnO_4^-(aq) + 8H^+(aq) + 5e^- \rightarrow Mn^{2+}(aq) + 4H_2O$	+1.51
$Au^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \rightarrow Au(s)$	+1.50
$Cl_2(g) + 2e^- \rightarrow 2Cl^-(aq)$	+1.36
$O_2(g) + 4H^+(aq) + 4e^- \rightarrow 2H_2O$	+1.23
$Br_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2Br^-(aq)$	+1.10
$MnO_2(s) + 4H^+(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Mn^{3+}(aq) + 2H_2O$	+0.96
$NO_3^-(aq) + 4H^+(aq) + 3e^- \rightarrow NO(g) + 2H_2O$	+0.96
$Pd^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Pd(s)$	+0.92
$Ag^+(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Ag(s)$	+0.80
$Fe^{3+}(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Fe^{2+}(aq)$	+0.77
$I_2(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow 2I^-(aq)$	+0.62
$Cu^+(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Cu(s)$	+0.53
$Cu^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Cu(s)$	+0.34
$Sn^{4+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Sn^{2+}(aq)$	+0.15
$2H^+(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2(g)$	0 (by definition)
$Fe^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \rightarrow Fe(s)$	–0.04
$Pb^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Pb(s)$	–0.13
$Sn^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Sn(s)$	–0.14
$Ni^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Ni(s)$	–0.24
$Co^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Co(s)$	–0.28
$Fe^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Fe(s)$	–0.44
$Cr^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \rightarrow Cr(s)$	–0.74
$Zn^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Zn(s)$	–0.76
$2H_2O + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2(g) + 2OH^-(aq)$	–0.83
$Cr^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Cr(s)$	–0.89
$Al^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \rightarrow Al(s)$	–1.68
$Mg^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Mg(s)$	–2.36
$Na^+(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Na(s)$	–2.71
$Ca^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Ca(s)$	–2.87
$Li^+(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Li(s)$	–3.04

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Useful formulas

Quantum Chemistry

$E = h\nu = hc/\lambda$

$\lambda = h/mv$

$E = -Z^2 E_R(1/n^2)$

$\Delta x \cdot \Delta(mv) \geq h/4\pi$

$q = 4\pi r^2 \times 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \times T^4$

$T\lambda = 2.898 \times 10^6$ K nm

Electrochemistry

$\Delta G° = -nFE°$

Moles of $e^- = It/F$

$E = E° - (RT/nF) \times 2.303 \log Q$

$= E° - (RT/nF) \times \ln Q$

$E° = (RT/nF) \times 2.303 \log K$

$= (RT/nF) \times \ln K$

$E = E° - \frac{0.0592}{n} \log Q$ (at 25 °C)

Acids and Bases

$pK_w = pH + pOH = 14.00$

$pK_w = pK_a + pK_b = 14.00$

$pH = pK_a + \log\{[A^-] / [HA]\}$

Gas Laws

$PV = nRT$

$(P + n^2a/V^2)(V - nb) = nRT$

$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

Radioactivity

$t_{1/2} = \ln 2/\lambda$

$A = \lambda N$

$\ln(N_0/N_t) = \lambda t$

^{14}C age = 8033 $\ln(A_0/A_t)$ years

Kinetics

$t_{1/2} = \ln 2/k$

$k = Ae^{-Ea/RT}$

$\ln[A] = \ln[A]_o - kt$

$\ln \frac{k_2}{k_1} = \frac{E_a}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}\right)$

Colligative Properties and Solutions

$\Pi = cRT$

$P_{solution} = X_{solvent} \times P°_{solvent}$

$c = kp$

$\Delta T_f = K_f m$

$\Delta T_b = K_b m$

Thermodynamics and Equilibrium

$\Delta G° = \Delta H° - T\Delta S°$

$\Delta G = \Delta G° + RT \ln Q$

$\Delta G° = -RT \ln K$

$\Delta_{univ} S° = R \ln K$

$K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$

Miscellaneous

$A = -\log \frac{I}{I_0}$

$A = \varepsilon cl$

$E = -A \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} N_A$

Mathematics

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$\ln x = 2.303 \log x$

Area of circle = πr^2

Surface area of sphere = $4\pi r^2$

PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 HYDROGEN **H** 1.008																	2 HELIUM **He** 4.003
3 LITHIUM **Li** 6.941	4 BERYLLIUM **Be** 9.012											5 BORON **B** 10.81	6 CARBON **C** 12.01	7 NITROGEN **N** 14.01	8 OXYGEN **O** 16.00	9 FLUORINE **F** 19.00	10 NEON **Ne** 20.18
11 SODIUM **Na** 22.99	12 MAGNESIUM **Mg** 24.31											13 ALUMINIUM **Al** 26.98	14 SILICON **Si** 28.09	15 PHOSPHORUS **P** 30.97	16 SULFUR **S** 32.07	17 CHLORINE **Cl** 35.45	18 ARGON **Ar** 39.95
19 POTASSIUM **K** 39.10	20 CALCIUM **Ca** 40.08	21 SCANDIUM **Sc** 44.96	22 TITANIUM **Ti** 47.88	23 VANADIUM **V** 50.94	24 CHROMIUM **Cr** 52.00	25 MANGANESE **Mn** 54.94	26 IRON **Fe** 55.85	27 COBALT **Co** 58.93	28 NICKEL **Ni** 58.69	29 COPPER **Cu** 63.55	30 ZINC **Zn** 65.39	31 GALLIUM **Ga** 69.72	32 GERMANIUM **Ge** 72.59	33 ARSENIC **As** 74.92	34 SELENIUM **Se** 78.96	35 BROMINE **Br** 79.90	36 KRYPTON **Kr** 83.80
37 RUBIDIUM **Rb** 85.47	38 STRONTIUM **Sr** 87.62	39 YTTRIUM **Y** 88.91	40 ZIRCONIUM **Zr** 91.22	41 NIOBIUM **Nb** 92.91	42 MOLYBDENUM **Mo** 95.94	43 TECHNETIUM **Tc** [98.91]	44 RUTHENIUM **Ru** 101.07	45 RHODIUM **Rh** 102.91	46 PALLADIUM **Pd** 106.4	47 SILVER **Ag** 107.87	48 CADMIUM **Cd** 112.40	49 INDIUM **In** 114.82	50 TIN **Sn** 118.69	51 ANTIMONY **Sb** 121.75	52 TELLURIUM **Te** 127.60	53 IODINE **I** 126.90	54 XENON **Xe** 131.30
55 CAESIUM **Cs** 132.91	56 BARIUM **Ba** 137.34	57-71	72 HAFNIUM **Hf** 178.49	73 TANTALUM **Ta** 180.95	74 TUNGSTEN **W** 183.85	75 RHENIUM **Re** 186.2	76 OSMIUM **Os** 190.2	77 IRIDIUM **Ir** 192.22	78 PLATINUM **Pt** 195.09	79 GOLD **Au** 196.97	80 MERCURY **Hg** 200.59	81 THALLIUM **Tl** 204.37	82 LEAD **Pb** 207.2	83 BISMUTH **Bi** 208.98	84 POLONIUM **Po** [210.0]	85 ASTATINE **At** [210.0]	86 RADON **Rn** [222.0]
87 FRANCIUM **Fr** [223.0]	88 RADIUM **Ra** [226.0]	89-103	104 RUTHERFORDIUM **Rf** [261]	105 DUBNIUM **Db** [262]	106 SEABORGIUM **Sg** [266]	107 BOHRIUM **Bh** [262]	108 HASSIUM **Hs** [265]	109 MEITNERIUM **Mt** [266]	110 DARMSTADTIUM **Ds** [271]	111 ROENTGENIUM **Rg** [272]							

LANTHANOIDS	57 LANTHANUM **La** 138.91	58 CERIUM **Ce** 140.12	59 PRASEODYMIUM **Pr** 140.91	60 NEODYMIUM **Nd** 144.24	61 PROMETHIUM **Pm** [144.9]	62 SAMARIUM **Sm** 150.4	63 EUROPIUM **Eu** 151.96	64 GADOLINIUM **Gd** 157.25	65 TERBIUM **Tb** 158.93	66 DYSPROSIUM **Dy** 162.50	67 HOLMIUM **Ho** 164.93	68 ERBIUM **Er** 167.26	69 THULIUM **Tm** 168.93	70 YTTERBIUM **Yb** 173.04	71 LUTETIUM **Lu** 174.97
ACTINOIDS	89 ACTINIUM **Ac** [227.0]	90 THORIUM **Th** 232.04	91 PROTACTINIUM **Pa** [231.0]	92 URANIUM **U** 238.03	93 NEPTUNIUM **Np** [237.0]	94 PLUTONIUM **Pu** [239.1]	95 AMERICIUM **Am** [243.1]	96 CURIUM **Cm** [247.1]	97 BERKELLIUM **Bk** [247.1]	98 CALIFORNIUM **Cf** [252.1]	99 EINSTEINIUM **Es** [252.1]	100 FERMIUM **Fm** [257.1]	101 MENDELEVIUM **Md** [256.1]	102 NOBELIUM **No** [259.1]	103 LAWRENCIUM **Lr** [260.1]