

Sample Chemistry Question (Ch. 3 - 5) - CH 221

Questions for Chapters Three, Four and Five:

1. A compound contains by weight 41.4% carbon, 3.47% hydrogen, and 55.1% oxygen. A 0.0500 mole sample of this compound weighs 8.71 g. The molecular formula of the compound is:

- a. CHO
- b. C₃H₃O
- c. C₃H₃O₃
- d. C₄H₄O₄
- e. C₆H₆O₆

2. Many metals react with halogens to give metal halides. For example: Fe(s) + Cl₂(g) → FeCl₂(s) If you begin with 10.0 g of iron,

- a. You will need 10.0 g of Cl₂ for complete reaction and will produce 22.7 g of FeCl₂.
- b. You will need 12.7 g of Cl₂ for complete reaction and will produce 10.0 g of FeCl₂.
- c. You will need 12.7 g of Cl₂ for complete reaction and will produce 22.7 g of FeCl₂.
- d. You will need 10.0 g of Cl₂ for complete reaction and will produce 10.0 g of FeCl₂.
- e. You will need 10.0 g of Cl₂ for complete reaction and will produce 20.0 g of FeCl₂.

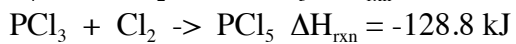
3. Caffeine has the formula C₈H₁₀N₄O₂. If 5.00 mg of caffeine is burned, how many milligrams of CO₂ are produced?

- a. 1.13 mg
- b. 1.76 mg
- c. 2.06 mg
- d. 9.06 mg
- e. 5.67 mg

4. Calculate the enthalpy of reaction for the combustion of 9.25 g of butane, C₄H₁₀, using the following standard enthalpies of formation: CO₂(g) = -394 kJ/mol; H₂O(g) = -286 kJ/mol; C₄H₁₀(g) = -484 kJ/mol

- a. -401 kJ
- b. -802 kJ
- c. +401 kJ
- d. +25.6 kJ
- e. +201 kJ

5. Find the enthalpy of formation for PCl_3 using the following reactions:



- a. -447.3 kJ
- b. -314.7 kJ
- c. +238.0 kJ
- d. +998.4 kJ
- e. +87.6 kJ

6. Calculate the quantity of heat required to convert 60.1 g of ice at 0°C to steam at 100.0°C using the heat of fusion (333 J/g) and heat of vaporization (2260 J/g) for water.

- a. 144 kJ
- b. 52.3 kJ
- c. 312 kJ
- d. 180. kJ
- e. 460. kJ

Here are the answers to the previous questions:

1. A compound contains by weight 41.4% carbon, 3.47% hydrogen, and 55.1% oxygen. A 0.0500 mole sample of this compound weighs 8.71 g. The molecular formula of the compound is:

- a. CHO
- b. C₃H₃O
- c. C₃H₃O₃
- d. C₄H₄O₄
- e. C₆H₆O₆

Answer: Assume you have 100 g of the compound. This means you will have 41.4 g C, 3.47 g H and 55.1 g O.

Convert these to moles: (41.4 g C / 12.01) = 3.45 mol C; (3.47 g H / 1.008) = 3.45 mol H; (55.1 g O / 16.00) = 3.44 mol O

Now find empirical formula by dividing moles by smallest quantity; note that in this problem, the mol of C, H and O are similar (i.e. all are about 3.45 mol). We can write this as **CHO = Empirical Formula**

To find the molecular formula, we need a molar mass; this can be accomplished by dividing the 8.71 g by 0.0500 mol = 174 g/mol in molecular formula

The empirical formula, CHO, is (12.01 + 1.008 + 16.00) = 29.02 g/mol, and this is roughly 1/6th of 174 g/mol

So final formula is (e), **C₆H₆O₆**

2. Many metals react with halogens to give metal halides. For example: Fe(s) + Cl₂(g) → FeCl₂(s) If you begin with 10.0 g of iron,

- a) You will need 10.0 g of Cl₂ for complete reaction and will produce 22.7 g of FeCl₂.
- b) You will need 12.7 g of Cl₂ for complete reaction and will produce 10.0 g of FeCl₂.
- c) You will need 12.7 g of Cl₂ for complete reaction and will produce 22.7 g of FeCl₂.
- d) You will need 10.0 g of Cl₂ for complete reaction and will produce 10.0 g of FeCl₂.
- e) You will need 10.0 g of Cl₂ for complete reaction and will produce 20.0 g of FeCl₂.

Answer: First find g of Cl₂ required to react with 10.0 g Fe by converting the g of Fe to moles, then to moles of Cl₂ and then to g of Cl₂:

10.0 g Fe * (mol Fe / 55.85 g Fe) * (1 mol Cl₂ / 1 mol Fe) * (70.9 g Cl₂ / mol Cl₂) = **12.7 g Cl₂**

Next, find how much FeCl₂ will be made using the 10.0 g of Fe by converting to moles Fe, then to moles of FeCl₂ and finally to g of FeCl₂:

$10.0 \text{ g Fe} * (\text{mol Fe} / 55.85 \text{ g Fe}) * (1 \text{ mol FeCl}_2 / 1 \text{ mol Fe}) * (126.8 \text{ g FeCl}_2 / \text{mol FeCl}_2) = \mathbf{22.7 \text{ g FeCl}_2}$

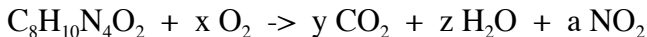
Alternatively, you could use law of mass action to find g of product by taking 10.0 g of Fe and adding to the 12.7 g of Cl₂ needed (as calculated above) to find the 22.7 g of FeCl₂.

The answer to this problem is **(c), 12.7 g of Cl₂ for complete reaction and will produce 22.7 g of FeCl₂.**

3. Caffeine has the formula C₈H₁₀N₄O₂. If 5.00 mg of caffeine is burned, how many milligrams of CO₂ are produced?

- a. 1.13 mg
- b. 1.76 mg
- c. 2.06 mg
- d. 9.06 mg
- e. 5.67 mg

Answer: This is a combustion reaction, so write out the equation:



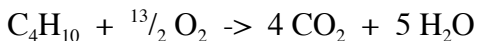
We only need the relationship between caffeine and CO₂, and since all the carbon in CO₂ comes from caffeine, there will be 8 mol of CO₂ per mol of caffeine. Therefore:

$5.00 \text{ mg} * (1 \text{ g} / 1000 \text{ mg}) * (1 \text{ mol caffeine} / 194.19 \text{ g}) * (8 \text{ mol CO}_2 / 1 \text{ mol caffeine}) * (44.01 \text{ g CO}_2 / \text{mol CO}_2) * (1000 \text{ mg} / \text{g}) = \mathbf{9.06 \text{ mg, answer d.}}$

4. Calculate the enthalpy of reaction for the combustion of 9.25 g of butane, C₄H₁₀, using the following standard enthalpies of formation: CO₂(g) = -394 kJ/mol; H₂O(g) = -286 kJ/mol; C₄H₁₀(g) = -484 kJ/mol

- a. -401 kJ
- b. -802 kJ
- c. +401 kJ
- d. +25.6 kJ
- e. +201 kJ

Answer: This is also a combustion reaction, and the equation will be:



The enthalpy of reaction, ΔH_{rxn}, will equal the enthalpies of the products minus the enthalpies of reactants. In this case,

$$\Delta H_{\text{rxn}} = (4 * \Delta H_f(\text{CO}_2) + 5 * \Delta H_f(\text{H}_2\text{O})) - (\Delta H_f(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}) + \frac{13}{2} * \Delta H_f(\text{O}_2))$$

Notice the stoichiometric coefficients; heat of formation values (ΔH_f) are calculated per mole, so if more than one mole is present, a coefficient must be added on to account for the energy.

Remember that elements in their standard states have enthalpies equal to zero; hence, $\Delta H(\text{O}_2) = 0$. Therefore,

$$\Delta H_{\text{rxn}} = (4*(-394) + 5*(-286)) - ((-484) + 13/2*0) = -3006 + 484 = -2522 \text{ kJ/mol butane}$$

To find the enthalpy of reaction for 9.25 g, convert the mass to moles and multiply:

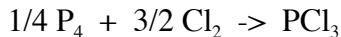
$$9.25 \text{ g butane} * (\text{mol butane} / 58.123 \text{ g}) * (-2522 \text{ kJ} / \text{mol butane}) = \mathbf{-401 \text{ kJ, answer a.}}$$

5. Find the enthalpy of formation for PCl_3 using the following reactions:

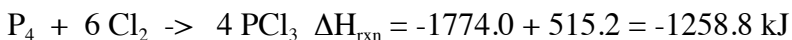


- a. -447.3 kJ
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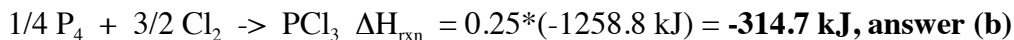
Answer: The heat of formation reaction for PCl_3 would be written as:



Heat of formation equations always have one mole of product and reactants which are elements in their standard states. Combining the first given equation with the four times the reverse of the second given equation leads to:



To get the resulting equation in a form comparable to the heat of formation equation for PCl_3 , divide by 4 to get:



6. Calculate the quantity of heat required to convert 60.1 g of ice at 0 °C to steam at 100.0 °C using the heat of fusion (333 J/g) and heat of vaporization (2260 J/g) for water.

- a. 144 kJ
- b. 52.3 kJ
- c. 312 kJ
- d. 180. kJ
- e. 460. kJ

Answer: There are 3 calculations in this problem, all of which will be combined to find the total heat required to turn the ice into steam. The first calculation will convert the solid ice to liquid water using the heat of fusion. The second calculation will heat the liquid water from 0 to 100 degrees. The third calculation will transform the liquid water into steam (gas) using the heat of vaporization.

To turn the ice to water:

$$q = 333 \text{ J/g} * 60.1 \text{ g} = 2.00 * 10^4 \text{ J}$$

To heat the water from 0 to 100 °C:

$$q = mC\Delta T = 60.1 \text{ g} * 4.184 \text{ J/gC} * (100 - 0) = 2.51 * 10^4 \text{ J}$$

To turn the liquid water into steam:

$$q = 2260 \text{ J/g} * 60.1 \text{ g} = 1.36 * 10^5 \text{ J}$$

Therefore, to convert the ice to steam takes $1.36 * 10^5 \text{ J} + 2.51 * 10^4 \text{ J} + 2.00 * 10^4 \text{ J} = \mathbf{1.80 * 10^5 \text{ J, or 180. kJ, answer (d).}$