## Unit 7 and 8 Review Quiz: Accel Chemistry

1. According to kinetic molecular theory, particles of matter are...
a. In constant random motion
c. Have different colors
b. Have different shapes
d. Are always fluid
2. The kinetic molecular theory explains the behavior of...
a. Gases only
c. Liquids and gases
b. Solids and liquids
d. Solutions and gases
3. What are the values of standard temperature and pressure (STP)?
a. 273 and 1 kPa
b. 273 and 1 atm
c. $273^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 1 atm
d. $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 1 kPa
4. Suppose the temperature of air in a balloon is increased. If the pressure remains constant, what quantity must change?
a. Volume
c. Compressibility
b. Number of molecules
d. Adhesion
5. The gas pressure inside a container decreases when...
a. The number of gas molecules is increased
b. The number of gas molecules is decreased
c. The temperature is increased
d. The number of molecules is increased and the temperature is increased
6. A reaction that is spontaneous...
a. Is very rapid
b. Will process without outside intervention
c. Is also spontaneous in the reverse direction
d. Has an equilibrium position that lies far to the left
7. The entropy of the universe is...
a. Constant
c. Continually increasing
b. Continually decreasing
d. Zero
8. Which of the following processes produces a decrease in the entropy of the system?
a. Boiling water to form steam
c. Mixing of two gases into 1 container
b. Dissolving solid KCl in water
d. Freezing water to form ice
9. Which of the following produces an increase in the entropy of a system?
a. $\mathrm{Ag}+(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{Cl}-(\mathrm{aq})-->\mathrm{AgCl}(\mathrm{s})$
b. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~s})$--> $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
c. $\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})-->2 \mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{g})$
d. $\mathrm{N}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+3 \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})-->2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})$
e. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{I})$--> $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{s})$
10. An endothermic reaction...
a. Will not proceed
c. Absorbs heat from the surroundings
b. Releases heat to the surroundings
d. Has a negative $\Delta H$ value
11. An exothermic reaction
a. Absorbs heat
c. Will always be slow
b. Will always be fast
d. Has a negative $\Delta H$ value
12. When ammonium chloride, $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$, is dissolved in water, the water temperature drops. Which of the following statements are true?
a. the products contain more heat than the reactants
b. the reaction is exothermic
c. the reaction is endothermic
d. a chemical change has occurred
13. A 5.0 L container holds $28 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$ gas at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. What is the pressure in atm?
a. $\quad 171 \mathrm{~atm}$
b. 61.2 atm
c. 3.28 atm
d. 6.12 atm
14. How much heat is required to vaporize 100 g of liquid ethanol, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$, at its boiling point? ( $\Delta \mathrm{H} v a p=38.6$ $\mathrm{kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$ )
a. 0.0563 kJ
b. 85.8 kJ
c. $\quad 83.9 \mathrm{~kJ}$
d. 2.59 kJ
15. Which statement correctly describes an endothermic chemical reaction?
a. The products have higher potential energy than the reactants, and the $\Delta H$ is negative.
b. The products have higher potential energy than the reactants, and the $\Delta H$ is positive.
c. The products have lower potential energy than the reactants, and the $\Delta H$ is negative.
d. The products have lower potential energy than the reactants, and the $\Delta \mathrm{H}$ is positive.
16. What is the $\Delta \mathrm{H}$ for the following reaction: $\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})-->2 \mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{g})$
a. -184.6 kJ
c. $\quad-92.3 \mathrm{~kJ}$
b. -334.318 kJ
d. not enough information
17. The addition of 9540 J of heat is required to raise the temperature of 225.0 g of a liquid hydrocarbon from $20.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $45.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. What is the heat capacity of this hydrocarbon?
a. $0.94 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{g}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
b. $\quad 1.73 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{g}=\mathrm{C}$
c. $\quad 1.88 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{go}-\mathrm{C}$
d. $9.42 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{go}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
18. The symbol for the change in enthalpy is...
a. $\Delta \mathrm{H}$
b. $\Delta \mathrm{S}$
c. $\Delta \mathrm{E}$
d. $\Delta \mathrm{G}$
19. An endothermic reaction...
a. has a positive $\Delta \mathrm{H}$
c. absorbs energy
b. has a negative $\Delta H$
d. is always spontaneous
20. If I initially have a gas at a pressure of 12 atm, a volume of 23 liters, and a temperature of 200 K , and then I raise the pressure to 14 atm and increase the temperature to 300 K , what is the new volume of the gas?
a. $\quad 0.0644 \mathrm{~L}$
b. 5796 L
c. 414 L
d. 29.6 L
21. How much heat will be released when 8.00 g of sulfur reacts with excess $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ according to the following equation? $2 \mathrm{~S}+3 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{SO}_{3}(\Delta \mathrm{H}=-791.4 \mathrm{~kJ})$
a. $\quad-98.9 \mathrm{~kJ}$
b. -198 kJ
c. $\quad 98.9 \mathrm{~kJ}$
d. 198 kJ
22. A reaction has $\Delta H^{\circ}=-200.3 \mathrm{~kJ}$ and $\Delta \mathrm{S}^{\circ}=-77.0 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{K}$ at 298 K . Is this reaction spontaneous?
a. Yes, spontaneous
b. No, nonspontaneous
23. How many liters of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ can be produced at 300 . K and 1.03 atm if 20.0 g of sodium metal is reacted in the following equation: $2 \mathrm{Na}(\mathrm{s})+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{I}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NaOH}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
a. 41.6 L
b. 20.8 L
c. 478 L
d. 10.4 L
