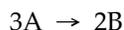


MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Consider the following reaction:



The average rate of appearance of B is given by $\Delta[B]/\Delta t$. Comparing the rate of appearance of B and the rate of disappearance of A, we get $\Delta[B]/\Delta t = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\times (-\Delta[A]/\Delta t)$.

- A) $-2/3$ B) $-3/2$ C) $+2/3$ D) $+3/2$ E) $+1$

2) A burning splint will burn more vigorously in pure oxygen than in air because

- A) nitrogen is a reactant in combustion and its low concentration in pure oxygen catalyzes the combustion.
 B) oxygen is a reactant in combustion and the concentration of oxygen is higher in pure oxygen than it is in air.
 C) oxygen is a product of combustion.
 D) nitrogen is a product of combustion and the system reaches equilibrium at a lower temperature.
 E) oxygen is a catalyst for combustion.

3) Of the following, all are valid units for a reaction rate except _____.

- A) mol/L B) M/s C) mol/hr D) mol/L-hr E) g/s

A flask is charged with 0.124 mol of A and allowed to react to form B according to the reaction $A(g) \rightarrow B(g)$. The following data are obtained for [A] as the reaction proceeds:

Time (s)	1	10	20	30	40
Moles of A	0.124	0.110	0.088	0.073	0.054

4) The average rate of disappearance of A between 10 s and 20 s is _____ mol/s.

- A) 1.1×10^{-3} B) 4.4×10^{-3} C) 454 D) 9.90×10^{-3} E) 2.2×10^{-3}

The peroxydisulfate ion ($S_2O_8^{2-}$) reacts with the iodide ion in aqueous solution via the reaction:



An aqueous solution containing 0.050 M of $S_2O_8^{2-}$ ion and 0.072 M of I^- is prepared, and the progress of the reaction followed by measuring $[I^-]$. The data obtained is given in the table below.

Time (s)	0	400	800	1200	1600
$[I^-]$ (M)	0.072	0.057	0.046	0.037	0.029

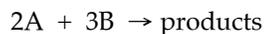
5) The concentration of $S_2O_8^{2-}$ remaining at 800 s is _____ M.

- A) 0.015 B) 0.041 C) 0.076 D) 4.00×10^{-3} E) 0.046

6) Of the units below, _____ are appropriate for a first-order reaction rate constant.

- A) $L \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ B) s^{-1} C) $\text{M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ D) mol/L E) M s^{-1}

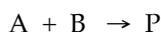
7) If the rate law for the reaction



is first order in A and second order in B, then the rate law is rate = _____.

- A) $k[A]^2[B]^3$ B) $k[A]^2[B]^2$ C) $k[A][B]$ D) $k[A]^2[B]$ E) $k[A][B]^2$

8) The kinetics of the reaction below were studied and it was determined that the reaction rate increased by a factor of 9 when the concentration of B was tripled. The reaction is _____ order in B.



- A) zero B) first C) second D) third E) one-half

The data in the table below were obtained for the reaction:



Experiment Number	$[\text{ClO}_2]$ (M)	$[\text{OH}^-]$ (M)	Initial Rate (M/s)
1	0.060	0.030	0.0248
2	0.020	0.030	0.00276
3	0.020	0.090	0.00828

9) What is the order of the reaction with respect to ClO_2 ?

- A) 4 B) 1 C) 0 D) 2 E) 3

10) What is the order of the reaction with respect to OH^- ?

- A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3 E) 4

11) What is the overall order of the reaction?

- A) 0 B) 1 C) 4 D) 3 E) 2

12) What is the magnitude of the rate constant for the reaction?

- A) 115 B) 1.15×10^4 C) 713 D) 4.6 E) 230

13) For a first-order reaction, a plot of _____ versus _____ is linear.

- A) $\ln [A]_t$ B) $\frac{1}{[A]_t}, t$ C) $\ln [A]_t, \frac{1}{t}$ D) $[A]_t, t$ E) $t, \frac{1}{[A]_t}$

14) The rate law for a reaction is

$$\text{rate} = k [A][B]^2$$

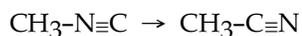
Which one of the following statements is false?

- A) If [B] is doubled, the reaction rate will increase by a factor of 4.
- B) The reaction is second order in B.
- C) The reaction is first order in A.
- D) k is the reaction rate constant
- E) The reaction is second order overall.

15) The half-life of a first-order reaction _____.

- A) is constant
- B) is the time necessary for the reactant concentration to drop to half its original value
- C) can be calculated from the reaction rate constant
- D) does not depend on the initial reactant concentration
- E) All of the above are correct.

16) The reaction

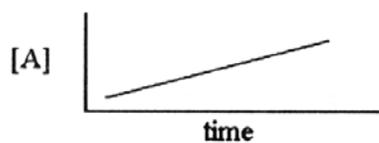


is a first-order reaction. At 230.3°C, $k = 6.29 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$. If $[\text{CH}_3\text{-N}\equiv\text{C}]$ is 1.00×10^{-3} initially, $[\text{CH}_3\text{-N}\equiv\text{C}]$ is _____ after $1.000 \times 10^3 \text{ s}$.

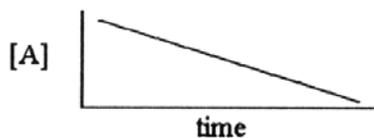
- A) 4.27×10^{-3} B) 2.34×10^{-4} C) 5.33×10^{-4} D) 1.88×10^{-3} E) 1.00×10^{-6}

17) Which one of the following graphs shows the correct relationship between concentration and time for a reaction that is second order in [A]?

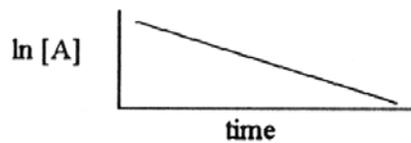
A)



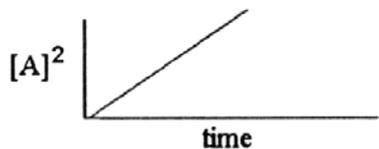
B)



C)



D)



E)



18) A first-order reaction has a rate constant of 0.33 min^{-1} . It takes _____ min for the reactant concentration to decrease from 0.13 M to 0.088 M.

A) 1.2

B) 1.4

C) 0.13

D) 0.85

E) 0.51

19) The rate constant for a second-order reaction is $0.13 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$. If the initial concentration of reactant is 0.26 mol/L, it takes _____ s for the concentration to decrease to 0.13 mol/L.

A) 1.0

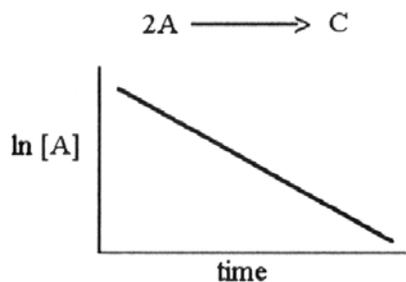
B) 4.4×10^{-3}

C) 0.017

D) 0.50

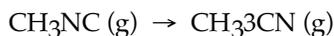
E) 30

- 20) The graph shown below depicts the relationship between concentration and time for the following chemical reaction.

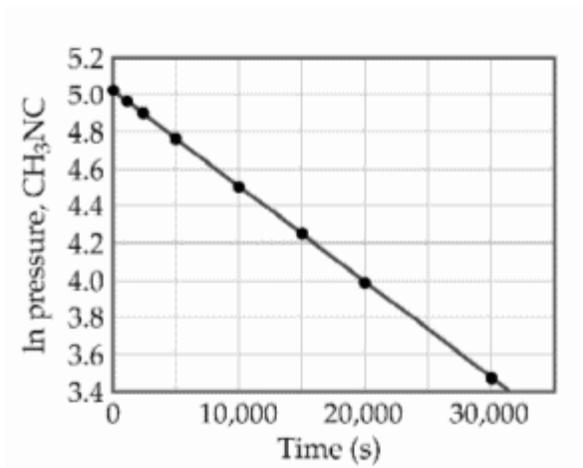


The slope of this line is equal to _____.

- A) $-k$ B) $-1/k$ C) k D) $\ln[A]_0$ E) $1/k$
- 21) The rate constant of a first-order process that has a half-life of 225 s is _____ s^{-1} .
- A) 3.08×10^{-3} B) 12.5 C) 1.25 D) 4.44×10^{-3} E) 0.693
- 22) At elevated temperatures, methylisonitrile (CH_3NC) isomerizes to acetonitrile (CH_3CN):



The reaction is first order in methylisonitrile. The attached graph shows data for the reaction obtained at 198.9° C.



The rate constant for the reaction is _____ s^{-1} .

- A) -5.2×10^{-5} B) $+1.9 \times 10^4$ C) $+6.2$ D) -1.9×10^4 E) $+5.2 \times 10^{-5}$
- 23) The decomposition of N_2O_5 in solution in carbon tetrachloride proceeds via the reaction



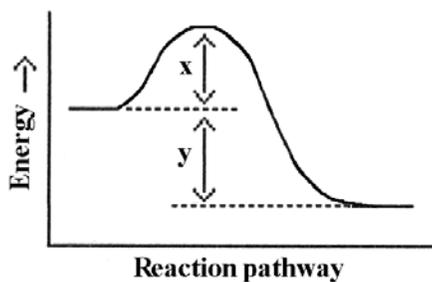
The reaction is first order and has a rate constant of $4.82 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$ at 64°C. The rate law for the reaction is rate = _____.

- A) $k \frac{[N_2O_5]^2}{[NO_2]^4 [O_2]}$ B) $k[N_2O_5]^2$ C) $k[N_2O_5]$ D) $2k[N_2O_5]$ E) $k \frac{[NO_2]^4 [O_2]}{[N_2O_5]^2}$

24) The rate of a reaction depends on _____.

- A) collision frequency
- B) collision orientation
- C) collision energy
- D) all of the above
- E) none of the above

25) Which energy difference in the energy profile below corresponds to the activation energy for the forward reaction?



- A) x B) y C) x + y D) y - x E) x - y

26) In the energy profile of a reaction, the species that exists at the maximum on the curve is called the _____.

- A) product
- B) enthalpy of reaction
- C) atomic state
- D) activated complex
- E) activation energy

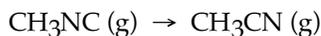
27) In the Arrhenius equation,

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

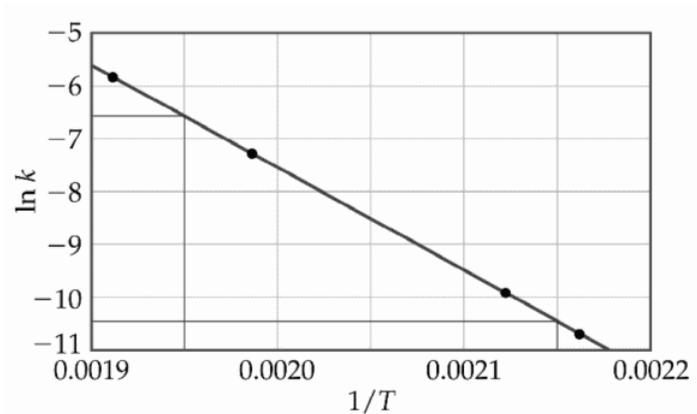
_____ is the frequency factor.

- A) k B) A C) e D) R E) E_a

28) At elevated temperatures, methylisonitrile (CH_3NC) isomerizes to acetonitrile (CH_3CN):



The dependence of the rate constant on temperature is studied and the graph below is prepared from the results.



The energy of activation of this reaction is _____ kJ/mol.

- A) 4.4×10^{-7} B) 1.9×10^4 C) 1.6×10^5 D) 160 E) 4.4×10^{-4}

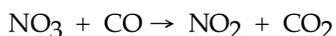
29) The mechanism for formation of the product X is:



The intermediate reactant in the reaction is _____.

- A) A B) B C) C D) D E) X

30) For the elementary reaction



the molecularity of the reaction is _____, and the rate law is rate = _____.

- A) 4, $k[\text{NO}_3][\text{CO}][\text{NO}_2][\text{CO}_2]$
B) 2, $k[\text{NO}_3][\text{CO}]/[\text{NO}_2][\text{CO}_2]$
C) 4, $k[\text{NO}_2][\text{CO}_2]/[\text{NO}_3][\text{CO}]$
D) 2, $k[\text{NO}_2][\text{CO}_2]$
E) 2, $k[\text{NO}_3][\text{CO}]$

31) Of the following, _____ will lower the activation energy for a reaction.

- A) increasing the concentrations of reactants
B) adding a catalyst for the reaction
C) raising the temperature of the reaction
D) removing products as the reaction proceeds
E) increasing the pressure

32) The rate law of the overall reaction



is $\text{rate} = k[A]^2$. Which of the following will not increase the rate of the reaction?

- A) increasing the concentration of reactant A
- B) increasing the temperature of the reaction
- C) increasing the concentration of reactant B
- D) adding a catalyst for the reaction
- E) All of these will increase the rate.

33) A particular first-order reaction has a rate constant of $1.35 \times 10^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 25°C . What is the magnitude of k at 75°C if $E_a = 85.6 \text{ kJ/mol}$?

- A) 670 B) 3.47×10^4 C) 3.85×10^6 D) 1.93×10^4 E) 1.36×10^2

Answer Key

Testname: CH_12_PRAC_TEST_KINETICS.TST

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) C
ID: chem9b 14.1-1
- 2) B
ID: chem9b 14.1-2
- 3) A
ID: chem9b 14.1-3
- 4) E
ID: chem9b 14.1-9
- 5) B
ID: chem9b 14.1-19
- 6) B
ID: chem9b 14.1-24
- 7) E
ID: chem9b 14.1-26
- 8) C
ID: chem9b 14.1-28
- 9) D
ID: chem9b 14.1-37
- 10) B
ID: chem9b 14.1-38
- 11) D
ID: chem9b 14.1-39
- 12) E
ID: chem9b 14.1-40
- 13) A
ID: chem9b 14.1-41
- 14) E
ID: chem9b 14.1-42
- 15) E
ID: chem9b 14.1-45
- 16) C
ID: chem9b 14.1-47
- 17) E
ID: chem9b 14.1-49
- 18) A
ID: chem9b 14.1-50
- 19) E
ID: chem9b 14.1-52
- 20) A
ID: chem9b 14.1-54
- 21) A
ID: chem9b 14.1-60

Answer Key

Testname: CH_12_PRAC_TEST_KINETICS.TST

- 22) B
ID: chem9b 14.1-65
- 23) C
ID: chem9b 14.1-67
- 24) D
ID: chem9b 14.1-69
- 25) A
ID: chem9b 14.1-70
- 26) D
ID: chem9b 14.1-71
- 27) B
ID: chem9b 14.1-72
- 28) D
ID: chem9b 14.1-74
- 29) D
ID: chem9b 14.1-75
- 30) E
ID: chem9b 14.1-77
- 31) B
ID: chem9b 14.1-80
- 32) C
ID: chem9b 14.1-81
- 33) D
ID: chem9b 14.2-12

AP Chem Practice Test;
Ch. 12, Kinetics

- ① rate of disappearance of A > rate of appearance of B.
For every 3A's which react, 2B's appear.
Let's put the rates in mol L⁻¹s⁻¹:

$$\frac{2 \text{ mol B}}{\text{L s}} = \boxed{\frac{x \text{ mol A}}{\text{mol B}}} \cdot \frac{3 \text{ mol A}}{\text{L s}}$$

$x = \frac{2}{3}$ (C)
 $\frac{\Delta[B]}{\Delta t}$ is $\frac{2}{3}$ the rate of [A]'s disappearance

- ② B, collisions increase with higher concentration.

- ③ A, rate involves time

④ rate = $-\frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t} = -\frac{(.088 - .110) \text{ mol}}{10 \text{ s}} = -\frac{(-0.022)}{10} = \frac{0.0022 \text{ mol}}{\text{s}}$

(E) $2.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol s}^{-1}$



Time (s)	$\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}$	I^-
0	.050	.072
800 (s)	? M	.046

$.046 - .072 = \Delta[\text{I}^-] = -0.026 \text{ M}$

$\frac{-0.026 \text{ mol I}^-}{\text{L I}^-} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}}{3 \text{ mol I}^-} = \frac{-0.00867 \text{ mol S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}}{\text{L S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}}$

$[\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}] = \text{initial} - \text{change} = \text{Final}$
 $0.050 \text{ M} - 0.00867 \text{ M} = 0.041 \text{ M}$ (B)

example:
⑥ rate = $k[A]$ \Rightarrow generic 1st order rate law

PAGE TWO

$$\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L s}} = k \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \right]$$

$$\frac{\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L s}}}{\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}} = k$$

$$\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L s}} \times \frac{\text{L}}{\text{mol}} = k \rightarrow \text{s}^{-1} = k$$

k will have units of reciprocal time

ⓑ

⑦ rate = $k[A]^1[B]^2$ ⓔ

⑧ $\frac{\text{conc } [B] \#2}{\text{conc } [B] \#1} = 3 \Rightarrow 3^x = 9 \rightarrow x = 2$

$\frac{\text{rate } \#2}{\text{rate } \#1} = 9 \Rightarrow$ ⓐ

⑨ use expts #1 to #2: $\frac{.06}{.02} = 3$; $\frac{.0248}{.00276} \approx 9$

ⓓ thus, tripling $[CO_2]$ causes rate to increase by 9.

$3^x = 9 \Rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow$ 2nd order wrt $[CO_2]$

⑩ use expts #2 to #3: $\frac{.09}{.03} = 3$; $\frac{.00826}{.00276} = 3$

ⓑ $3^x = 3 \Rightarrow$ 1st order wrt $[OH^-]$

⑪ rate = $k[CO_2]^2[OH^-]$ order = 3

⑫ I chose to use expt #1: $0.0248 \frac{\text{M}}{\text{s}} = k[0.060 \text{ M}]^2[0.030 \text{ M}]$
 $k = 230 \text{ M}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

(13) $\ln[A]$ vs t (A)

(14) E (3rd order)

(15) E 1st order half life: $t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{k}$

(16) $[CH_3-N \equiv C]_0 = 1.00 \times 10^{-3}$

rxn is 1st order, so

$$\ln [CH_3-N \equiv C] = -(6.29 \times 10^{-4} s^{-1})(1000 s) + \ln [1.00 \times 10^{-3}]$$

$$\ln [CH_3-N \equiv C] = -6.29 \times 10^{-1} + -6.90776$$

$$\ln [CH_3-N \equiv C] = -7.537$$

$$[CH_3-N \equiv C] = 5.33 \times 10^{-4} M$$

(17) E $\frac{1}{[A]}$ vs t

(18) $\ln [A] = -kt + \ln [A]_0$
 $\ln [0.088] = (-0.33 \text{ min}^{-1})(t) + \ln [0.13]$

$$-0.390 = -0.33 \text{ min}^{-1} t$$

$$1.18 \text{ min} = t$$

$$1.2 \text{ min} = t \quad (A)$$

(19) $k = 0.13 M^{-1} s^{-1}$, $[A]_0 = 0.26 M$, $t = ?$, $[A] = 0.13 M$

$$\frac{1}{[A]} = kt + \frac{1}{[A]_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{0.13 M} = (0.13 M^{-1} s^{-1})(t) + \frac{1}{0.26 M} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{.13} - \frac{1}{.26} = (.13)(t)$$

$$29.6 s = t \quad (E)$$

NOTE: could have used half life formula here

20 $\ln[A] = -kt + \ln[A]_0$
 $y = mx + b$

$m = -k$ (A)

21 $t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{k} \Rightarrow k = \frac{0.693}{t_{1/2}} = \frac{0.693}{225s} = 0.00308s^{-1}$
 $= 3.08 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$
 (A)

22 $\ln[A] = -kt + \ln[A]_0$
 $y = mx + b$

$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \text{slope} = \frac{3.5 - 5}{30,000 - 0}$

$m = -0.00005$

(E) $m = -k = -0.00005$

23 rate = $k[N_2O_5]$
 (C)

$k = 0.00005$
 $k = 5 \times 10^{-5}$
 I am pretty sure that the answer key is wrong, and this answer is correct.

24 D

25 X (A)

26 D activated complex (or transition state)

27 "A" is the frequency factor, which is choice (B) here

28

$$\ln k = \left(\frac{-E_a}{R} \right) \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) + \ln A$$

PAGE 5

$$y = m x + b$$

$$\text{slope} = m = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{-10.5 - (-5.5)}{.00215 - .00190} = \frac{-5}{.00025 \text{K}^{-1}} = -20,000 \text{K}$$

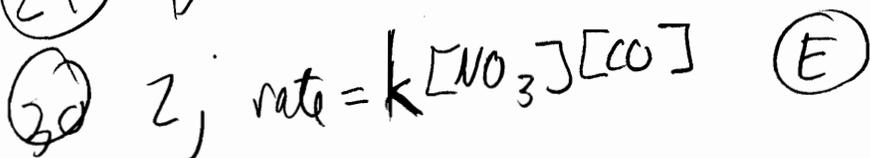
unitless quantity
↙

$$m = \frac{-E_a}{R} = -20000$$

$$E_a = (-20000 \text{K}) \left(-8.3145 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{molK}} \right) = 166290 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} = 166 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

(D) is closest answer

29 D



31 B

32 C

T	k (s ⁻¹)
25°C	1.35 × 10 ²
75°C	?

33

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

(D)

$$\ln \left(\frac{k_2}{1.35 \times 10^2 \text{ s}^{-1}} \right) = \frac{85600 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}}}{8.3145 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{molK}}} \left(\frac{1}{298 \text{K}} - \frac{1}{348 \text{K}} \right)$$

$$\ln k_2 = 10295 \text{K} (0.000482141 \text{K}^{-1}) = 4.964 + (\ln 1.35 \times 10^2) = 9.869$$

$k_2 = 10^{9.869}$
 $k_2 = 19320$
 $k_2 = 1.93 \times 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$