## CH301 Fall 2009 Practice Quiz 4 Answer Key

- 1. All of the species below have the same bond order except for one. Which is it?
  - 1.  $C_2^{3+}$
  - 2. H<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>
  - 3.  $F_2^+$
  - 4.  $O_2^{3-}$
  - 5.  $Ne_2^+$

All of the species have a bond order of 0.5 except for  $F_2^+$ , whose bond order is 1.5.

2. Which of the species below is the most paramagnetic?

- $1. O_2^{-}$
- 2. C<sub>2</sub>
- 3.  $N_2^+$
- 4. B<sub>2</sub>
- 5. Li<sub>2</sub>-

Diboron has two unpaired electrons. Al of the other species have either zero or one.

3. Rank the following species from longest to short bonds based on bond order:  $O_2^+$ ,  $He_2^+$ ,  $B_2^-$ ,  $F_2$ ,  $C_2$ .

1.  $B_2^- > He_2^+ > F_2 > C_2 > O_2^+$ 2.  $B_2^- > He_2^+ > F_2 > O_2^+ > C_2$ 3.  $He_2^+ > F_2 > B_2^- > C_2 > O_2^+$ 

- 4.  $\operatorname{He_2}^+ > \operatorname{F_2} > \operatorname{B_2}^- > \operatorname{C_2} > \operatorname{O_2}^+$
- 5.  $F_2 > He_2^+ > B_2^- > C_2 > O_2^+$

The species  $O_2^+$ ,  $He_2^+$ ,  $B_2^-$ ,  $F_2$  and  $C_2$  have bond orders of 2.5, 0.5, 1.5, 1 and 2 respectively.

4. Consider the reaction below. If one 1 g of ethanol (CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH) is completely combusted and the products are collected in a 0.5 L vessel, what will the pressure be inside that vessel at 450 K? CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH(1) + 3 O<sub>2</sub>(g) → 3 H<sub>2</sub>O(1) + 2 CO<sub>2</sub>(g)

- 1. 5.84 atm
- 2. 1.60 atm
- 3. 2.57 atm
- 4. 8.02 atm

1 g ethanol (1 mol/46.07 g) = 0.0217 moles ethanol.

this will produce 0.1085 moles of gaseous products.

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PV = nRT
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P = nRT/V = 0.1085\*0.0821\*450/0.5 = 8.02 atm

5. A sample of gas stored at 25 °C has a pressure of 2.50 atm. If the temperature is increased to 50 °C, what will the new pressure be?

1. 2.71 atm 2. 5.00 atm 3. 1.25 atm 4. 2.31 atm 2.5 atm (323 K / 298 K) = 2.7 atm 6. According to kinetic molecular theory, which of the following factors will affect the velocity of a gas molecule?

- I. the system's temperature
- II. the molecule's dipole
- III. the molecule's mass
- 1. I only
- 2. II only
- 3. III only
- 4. I and II
- 5. I and III
- 6. II and III
- 7. I, II and III
- $E = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{T} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{v}^{2}$  $\mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{T}/\mathbf{m})^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Only the mass of the molecule and the temperature of the system define the molecules velocity.