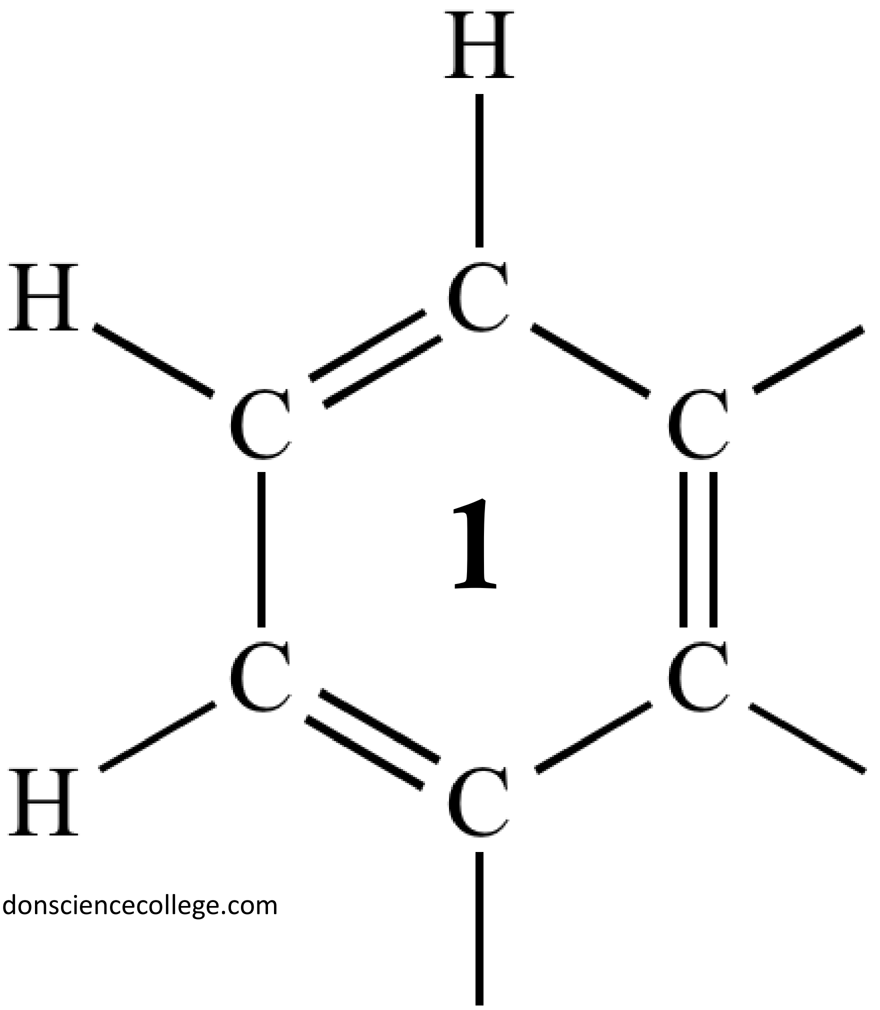
LSC LONDON SCIENCE COLLEGE

OCR AS CHEMISTRY

MODULE 3

RATES



1 When an aqueous solution of ethanoic acid reacts with magnesium, the progress of reaction can be followed using the equipment shown in **Figure 1** to measure the volume of hydrogen produced.

Figure 1

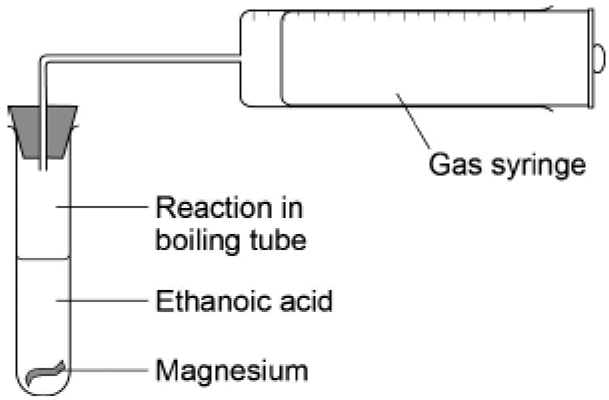
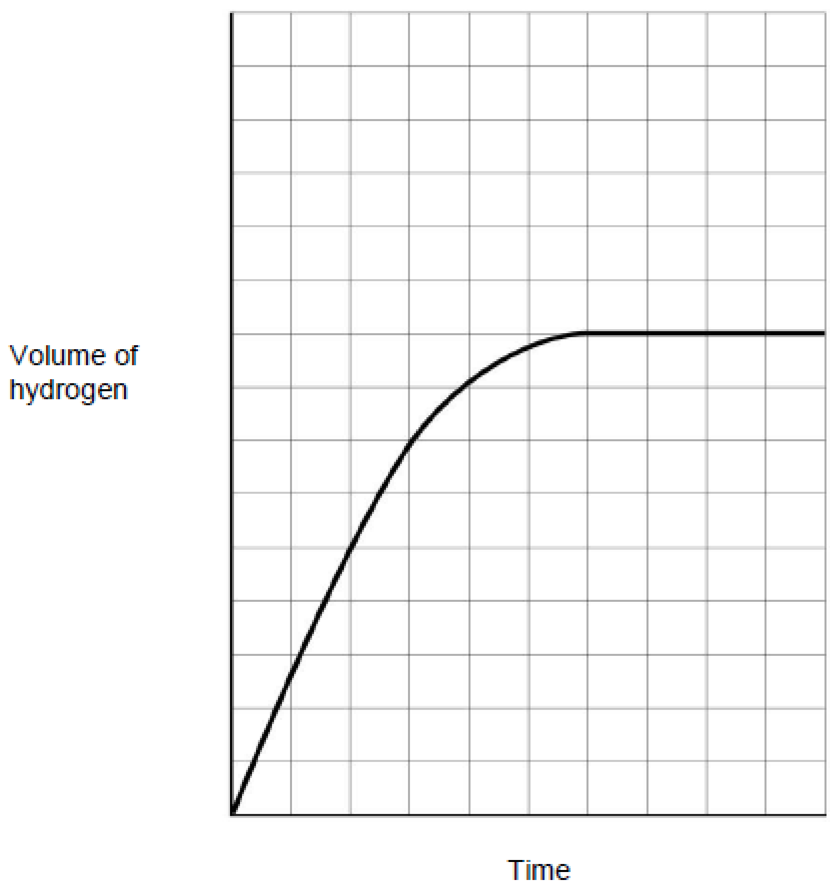


Figure 2 shows how the volume of hydrogen produced varies with time when 396 mg of magnesium are added to 30.0 cm^3 of 0.600 mol dm^{-3} ethanoic acid.

Figure 2



(a) The equation for the reaction between ethanoic acid and magnesium is shown.

$$2CH_3COOH(aq) + Mg(s) \longrightarrow (CH_3COO)_2Mg(aq) + H_2(g)$$

With the aid of calculations, show that the magnesium is in excess in this reaction.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(3)

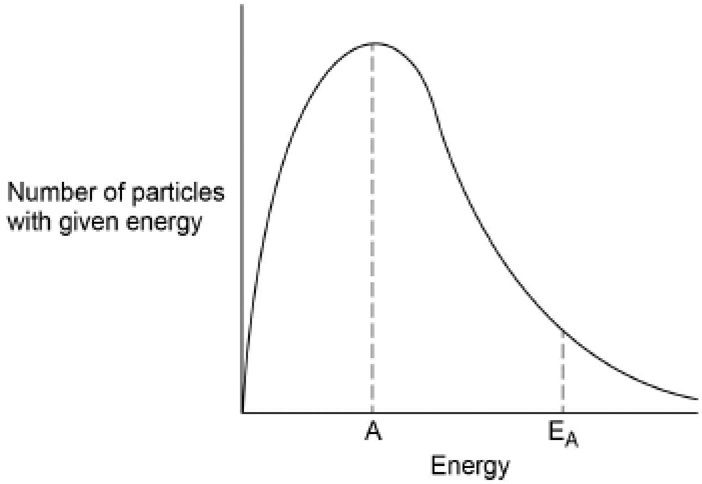
(b) The reaction was repeated using 20 cm^3 of 0.800 mol dm^{-3} of ethanoic acid solution with all other conditions the same. The magnesium was still in excess.

Sketch a line on **Figure 2** to show how the volume of hydrogen produced varies with time in this second experiment.

Space for working.

(2)
(Total 5 marks)

2 The graph below shows a typical energy distribution for particles of an ideal gas in a sealed container at a fixed temperature.



Which of the following statements is true?

A	Position A represents the mean energy of a molecule in the container.	⬭
B	Addition of a catalyst moves the position of E_A to the right.	⬭
C	The area under the curve to the right of E_A represents the number of molecules with enough energy to react.	⬭
D	The position of the peak of the curve at a higher temperature is further away from both axes.	⬭

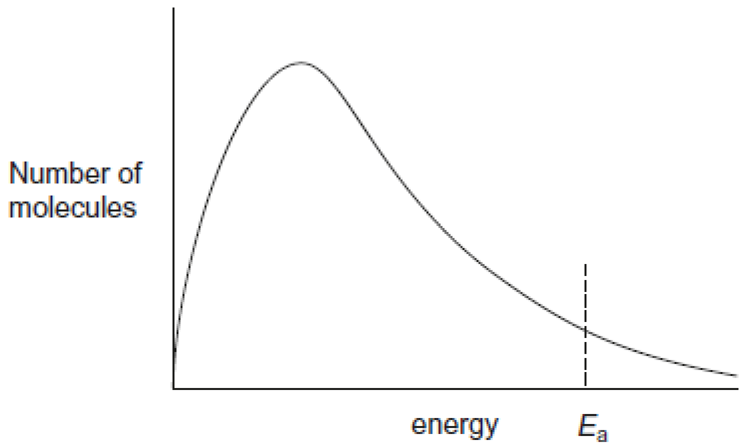
(Total 1 mark)

3 Methanol, for use as a fuel, can be produced by the reaction of carbon monoxide with hydrogen.

$$CO(g) + 2H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons CH_3OH(g) \quad \Delta H = -90 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

The reaction is typically carried out at 300 °C and 3×10^7 Pa, in the presence of a catalyst.

(a) The graph shows the Maxwell–Boltzmann distribution for a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen at 300 °C.



(i) Sketch a second curve on the graph to show the distribution of molecular energies in this mixture at a higher temperature.

(1)

(ii) Explain with reference to both curves on the graph how a small change in temperature leads to a large change in the rate of reaction.

....

....

....

....

(2)

(b) Both the rate of production and equilibrium yield of methanol are considered when choosing the most appropriate conditions for the operation of this process on an industrial scale.

(i) State and explain the effect of a higher pressure on the equilibrium yield of methanol.

....

....

....

....

....

....

(3)

(ii) By considering both rate and yield, state why the reaction is carried out at a temperature of 300 °C rather than at a higher temperature.

....

....

....

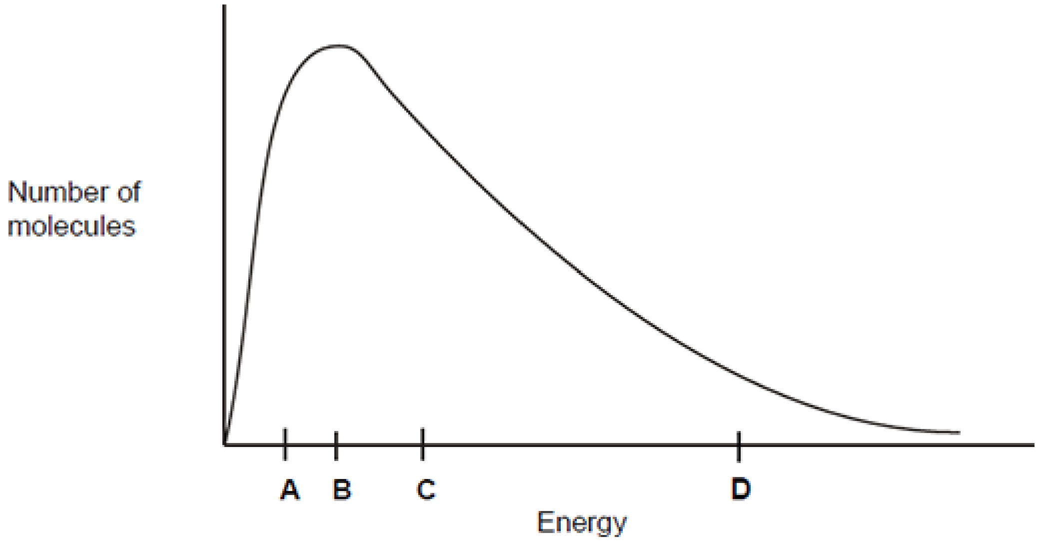
....

....

....

(2)
(Total 8 marks)

4 This question is about the Maxwell–Boltzmann distribution of molecular energies in a sample of a gas shown in the figure below.



Which letter best represents the mean energy of the molecules?

A ☐

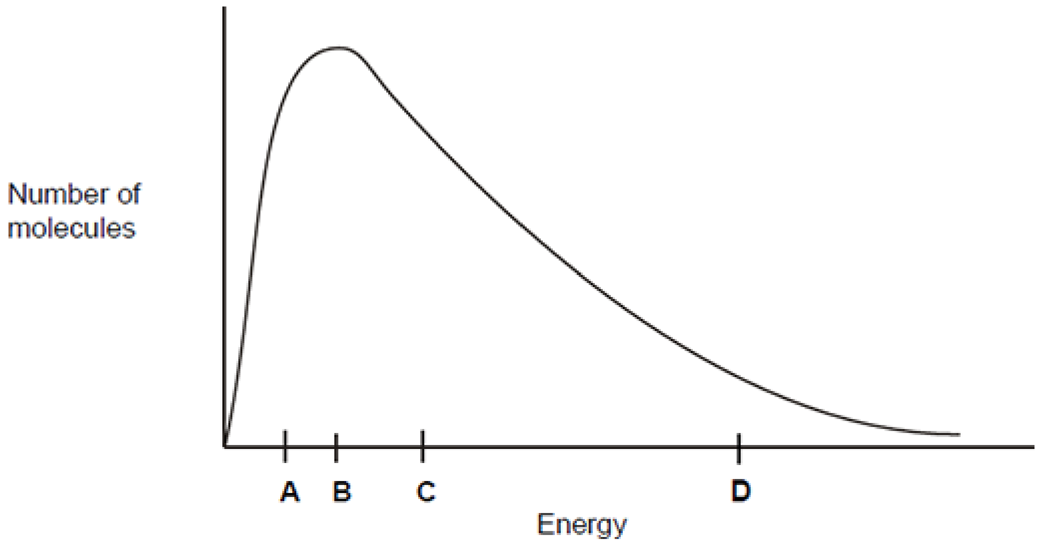
B ☐

C ☐

D ☐

(Total 1 mark)

5 This question is about the Maxwell–Boltzmann distribution of molecular energies in a sample of a gas shown in the following figure.

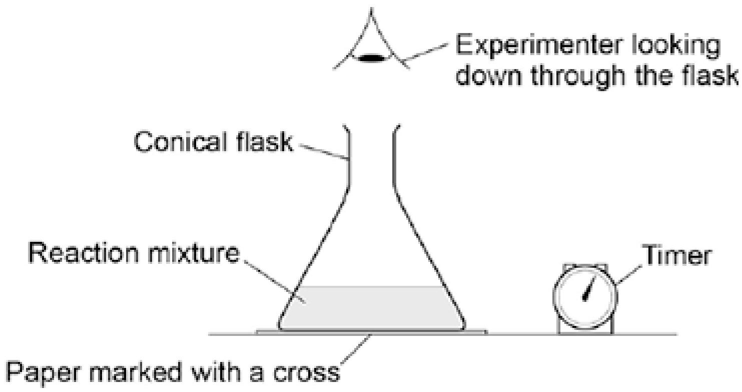


What does the area under the curve represent?

A	The total energy of the particles.	⬭
B	The total number of particles.	⬭
C	The number of particles that can react with each other.	⬭
D	The total number of particles that have activation energy.	⬭

(Total 1 mark)

6 The apparatus in the figure below was set up to measure the time taken for 20.0 cm^3 of sodium thiosulfate solution to react with 5.0 cm^3 of hydrochloric acid in a 100 cm^3 conical flask at 20 °C.
The timer was started when the sodium thiosulfate solution was added to the acid in the flask.
The timer was stopped when it was no longer possible to see the cross on the paper.



What is likely to decrease the accuracy of the experiment?

A Rinsing the flask with acid before each new experiment. ⬭

B Stirring the solution throughout each experiment. ⬭

C Using the same piece of paper for each experiment. ⬭

D Using different measuring cylinders to measure the volumes of acid and sodium thiosulfate. ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

7 The experiment was repeated at 20 °C using a 250 cm^3 conical flask.

Which statement is correct about the time taken for the cross to disappear when using the larger conical flask?

A The time taken will **not** be affected by using the larger conical flask. ⬭

B The time taken will be decreased by using the larger conical flask. ⬭

C The time taken will be increased by using the larger conical flask. ⬭

D It is impossible to predict how the time taken will be affected by using the larger conical flask. ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

8 This question involves the use of kinetic data to deduce the order of a reaction and calculate a value for a rate constant.

The data in **Table 1** were obtained in a series of experiments on the rate of the reaction between compounds **A** and **B** at a constant temperature.

Table 1

Experiment	**Initial concentration of A / mol dm^{-3}**	**Initial concentration of B / mol dm^{-3}**	**Initial rate / mol dm^{-3} s^{-1}**
1	0.12	0.26	2.10×10^{-4}
2	0.36	0.26	1.89×10^{-3}
3	0.72	0.13	$3.78 \times 10_{-3}$

(a) Show how these data can be used to deduce the rate expression for the reaction between **A** and **B**.

(3)

The data in **Table 2** were obtained in two experiments on the rate of the reaction between compounds **C** and **D** at a constant temperature.

Table 2

Experiment	**Initial concentration of C / mol dm^{-3}**	**Initial concentration of D / mol dm^{-3}**	**Initial rate / mol dm^{-3} s^{-1}**
4	1.9×10^{-2}	3.5×10^{-2}	7.2×10^{-4}
5	3.6×10^{-2}	5.4×10^{-2}	To be calculated

The rate equation for this reaction is

$$rate = k[\mathbf{C}]^2[\mathbf{D}]$$

(b) Use the data from experiment **4** to calculate a value for the rate constant, *k*, at this temperature. Deduce the units of *k*.

k = ... Units = ...

(3)

(c) Calculate a value for the initial rate in experiment **5**.

Initial rate = ... mol dm^{-3} s^{-1}

(1)

(d) The rate equation for a reaction is

$$rate = k[\mathbf{E}]$$

Explain qualitatively why doubling the temperature has a much greater effect on the rate of the reaction than doubling the concentration of **E**.

....

....

....

....

....

....

(3)

(e) A slow reaction has a rate constant $k = 6.51 \times 10^{-3}$ mol^{-1} dm^3 at 300 K.

Use the equation $\ln k = \ln A - E_a / RT$ to calculate a value, in kJ mol^{-1}, for the activation energy of this reaction.

The constant $A = 2.57 \times 10^{10}$ mol^{-1} dm^3.
The gas constant $R = 8.31$ J K^{-1} mol^{-1}.

Activation energy = ...

(2)
(Total 12 marks)

9 Hydrogen is produced in industry from methane and steam in a two-stage process.

(a) In the first stage, carbon monoxide and hydrogen are formed.
The equation for this reaction is

$$CH_4(g) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons CO(g) + 3H_2(g) \qquad \Delta H = +206 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

(i) Use Le Chatelier's principle to state whether a high or low temperature should be used to obtain the highest possible equilibrium yield of hydrogen from this first stage.
Explain your answer.

Temperature ....

Explanation ....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(3)

(ii) Le Chatelier's principle suggests that a high pressure will produce a low yield of hydrogen in this first stage.

Explain, in terms of the behaviour of particles, why a high operating pressure is used in industry.

....

....

....

....

....

....

(2)

(iii) A nickel catalyst is used in the first stage.

Explain why the catalyst is more effective when coated onto an unreactive honeycomb.

....

....

....

....

....

(2)

(b) The second stage is carried out in a separate reactor. Carbon monoxide is converted into carbon dioxide and more hydrogen is formed.

The equation for this reaction is

$$CO(g) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons CO_2(g) + H_2(g) \qquad \Delta H = -41 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Use Le Chatelier's principle to state the effect, if any, of a **decrease** in the total pressure on the yield of hydrogen in this second stage. Explain your answer.

Effect ....

Explanation ....

....

....

....

....

(2)
(Total 9 marks)

10 Calamine lotion can contain a mixture of zinc carbonate and zinc oxide in suspension in water. A manufacturer of calamine lotion claims that a sample contains 15.00 g of zinc carbonate and 5.00 g of zinc oxide made up to 100 cm^3 with distilled water.

(a) A chemist wanted to check the manufacturer's claim. The chemist took a 20.0 cm^3 sample of the calamine lotion and added it to an excess of sulfuric acid.
The volume of carbon dioxide evolved was measured over time. The chemist's results are shown in the table.

Time / s	0	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135
Volume / cm^3	0	135	270	380	470	530	560	570	570	570

(i) Plot a graph of the results in the table on the grid. The volume should be on the *y*-axis. Draw a best-fit curve through **all** the points.

(3)

(ii) Estimate the time taken for the reaction to be completed.

....

(1)

(b) (i) The volume of carbon dioxide in part (a) was measured at 293 K and at a pressure of 100 kPa.

Use information from your graph to calculate the maximum amount, in moles, of carbon dioxide evolved from the zinc carbonate in this 20.0 cm^3 sample.

The gas constant, $R = 8.31$ J K^{-1} mol^{-1}

Show your working.

....

....

....

....

....

....

(3)

(ii) Use your answer to part (i) to calculate the mass of zinc carbonate in the 20.0 cm^3 sample of calamine lotion.

(If you were unable to complete part (i), you may assume that the amount of carbon dioxide evolved was 0.0225 mol. This is **not** the correct answer.)

....

....

....

....

....

(2)

(iii) Calculate the difference between your answer to part (ii) and the manufacturer's claim that there are 15.00 g of zinc carbonate in 100 cm^3 of the calamine lotion.

Express this difference as a percentage of the manufacturer's claim.

(If you were unable to complete part (ii), you may assume that the mass of zinc carbonate in the 20 cm^3 sample of calamine lotion was 2.87 g. This is **not** the correct answer.)

Difference ....

Percentage ....

....

(2)

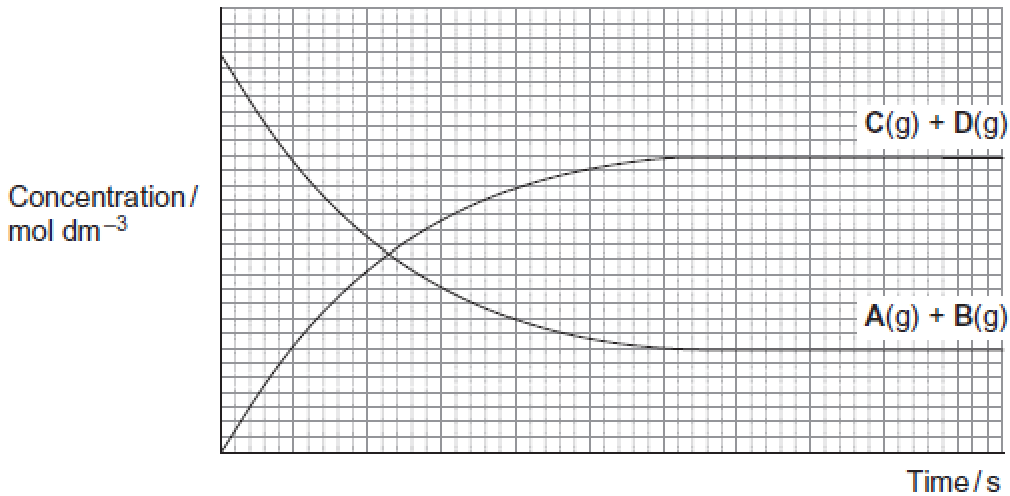
(c) Draw a diagram of a suitable apparatus needed to perform the experiment outlined in part (a). Include in your diagram a method for collecting and measuring the carbon dioxide. The apparatus should be airtight.

(2)
(Total 13 marks)

11 A dynamic equilibrium is established when gas **A** is mixed with gas **B** at a given temperature.

$$\mathbf{A}(g) + \mathbf{B}(g) \rightleftharpoons \mathbf{C}(g) + \mathbf{D}(g)$$

The figure below shows how the concentrations of reactants and products change with time.



(a) (i) On the appropriate axis of the figure, place an **X** to show the time when equilibrium is first established.

(1)

(ii) State how the rate of the forward reaction and the rate of the reverse reaction are related to each other at equilibrium.

....

....

(1)

(b) Give the meaning of the term **dynamic** in the context of a dynamic equilibrium.

....

....

....

(1)

(c) The total pressure on the system is increased at constant temperature.

(i) State and explain the effect, if any, of this change on the position of this equilibrium.

Effect ....

Explanation ....

....

....

....

(2)

(ii) State and explain the effect, if any, of this change on the time taken to reach this equilibrium.

Effect ....

Explanation ....

....

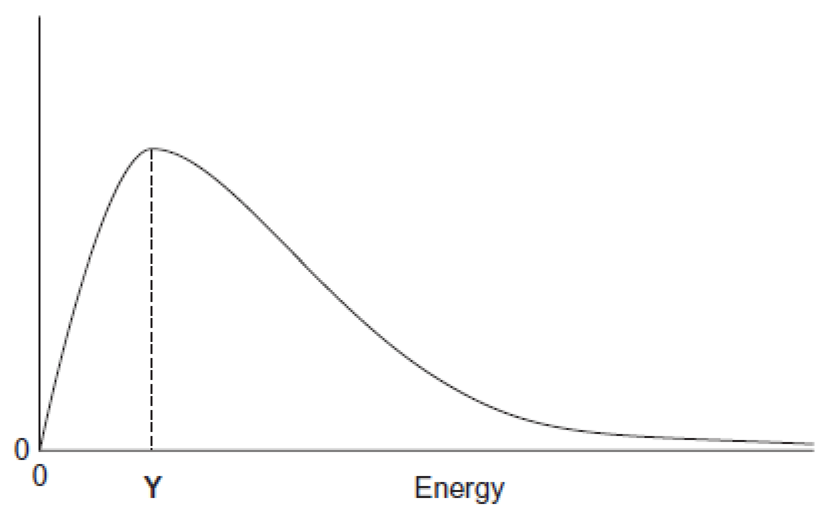
....

....

....

(3)
(Total 8 marks)

12 The following figure shows the Maxwell.Boltzmann distribution of molecular energies in a sample of gas at temperature *T*.



(a) One of the axes is labelled.
Label the other axis.

(1)

(b) State why the curve starts at the origin.

....

....

....

(1)

(c) Which of the following, **A**, **B** or **C**, describes what the value of **Y** represents in the figure? Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, in the box.

A The energy needed for a successful collision
B The minimum energy needed for a reaction to occur
C The most probable energy

☐

(1)

(d) On the figure above, draw a distribution of molecular energies in this sample of gas at a **higher** temperature.

(2)

(e) The pressure of the original sample of gas is doubled at temperature *T*.

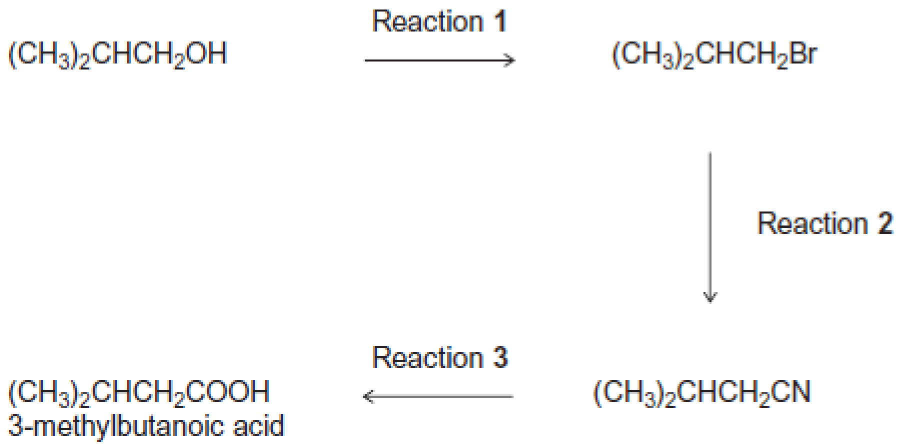
State the effect, if any, of this change on the value of **Y**.

....

....

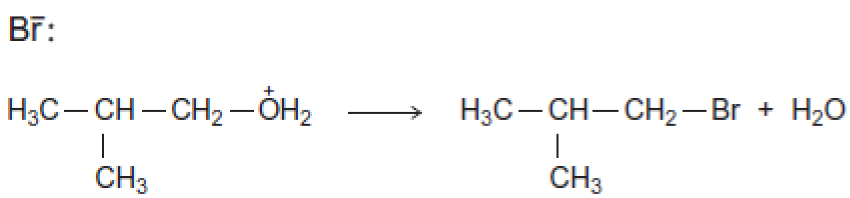
(1)
(Total 6 marks)

13 The carboxylic acid 3-methylbutanoic acid is used to make esters for perfumes.
The following scheme shows some of the reactions in the manufacture of this carboxylic acid.



(a) One of the steps in the mechanism for Reaction **1** involves the replacement of the functional group by bromine.

(i) Use your knowledge of organic reaction mechanisms to complete the mechanism for this step by drawing **two** curly arrows on the following equation.



(2)

(ii) Deduce the name of the mechanism in part (i).

Give the IUPAC name of $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2Br$

....

....

....

(2)

(b) Reaction **3** is an acid-catalysed reaction in which water is used to break chemical bonds when the CN functional group is converted into the COOH functional group.
Infrared spectroscopy can be used to distinguish between the compounds in this reaction.

Deduce the name of the type of reaction that occurs in Reaction **3**.

Identify **one** bond in $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CN$ and a **different** bond in $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2COOH$ that can be used with infrared spectroscopy to distinguish between each compound.
For each of these bonds, give the range of wavenumbers at which the bond absorbs.
Use **Table A** on the Data Sheet when answering this question.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(3)

(c) When 3-methylbutanoic acid reacts with ethanol in the presence of an acid catalyst, an equilibrium is established. The organic product is a pleasant-smelling ester.

$$(CH_3)_2CHCH_2COOH + CH_3CH_2OH \rightleftharpoons \underset{\text{an ester}}{(CH_3)_2CHCH_2COOCH_2CH_3} + H_2O$$

The carboxylic acid is very expensive and ethanol is inexpensive. In the manufacture of this ester, the mole ratio of carboxylic acid to ethanol used is 1 to 10 rather than 1 to 1.

(i) Use Le Chatelier's principle to explain why a 1 to 10 mole ratio is used. In your explanation, you should **not** refer to cost.

....

....

....

....

....

....

(Extra space) ....

....

(3)

(ii) Explain how a catalyst increases the rate of a reaction.

....

....

....

....

(Extra space) ....

....

(2)
(Total 12 marks)

14 A student investigated how the initial rate of reaction between sulfuric acid and magnesium at 20 °C is affected by the concentration of the acid.

The equation for the reaction is

$$H_2SO_4(aq) + Mg(s) \longrightarrow MgSO_4(aq) + H_2(g)$$

(a) The student made measurements every 20 seconds for 5 minutes. The student then repeated the experiment using double the concentration of sulfuric acid.

State a measurement that the student should make every 20 seconds. Identify the apparatus that the student could use to make this measurement.

....

....

....

....

(2)

(b) State **one** condition, other than temperature and pressure, that would need to be kept constant in this investigation.

....

....

(1)

(c) When the student had finished the investigation, an excess of sodium hydroxide solution was added to the reaction mixture. This was to neutralise any unreacted sulfuric acid. The student found that a further reaction took place, producing magnesium hydroxide.

(i) Draw a diagram to show how the student could separate the magnesium hydroxide from the reaction mixture.

(2)

(ii) Suggest **one** method the student could use for removing soluble impurities from the sample of magnesium hydroxide that has been separated.

....

....

....

....

(1)
(Total 6 marks)

15 When iodine molecules are dissolved in aqueous solutions containing iodide ions, they react to form triiodide ions (I_3^-).

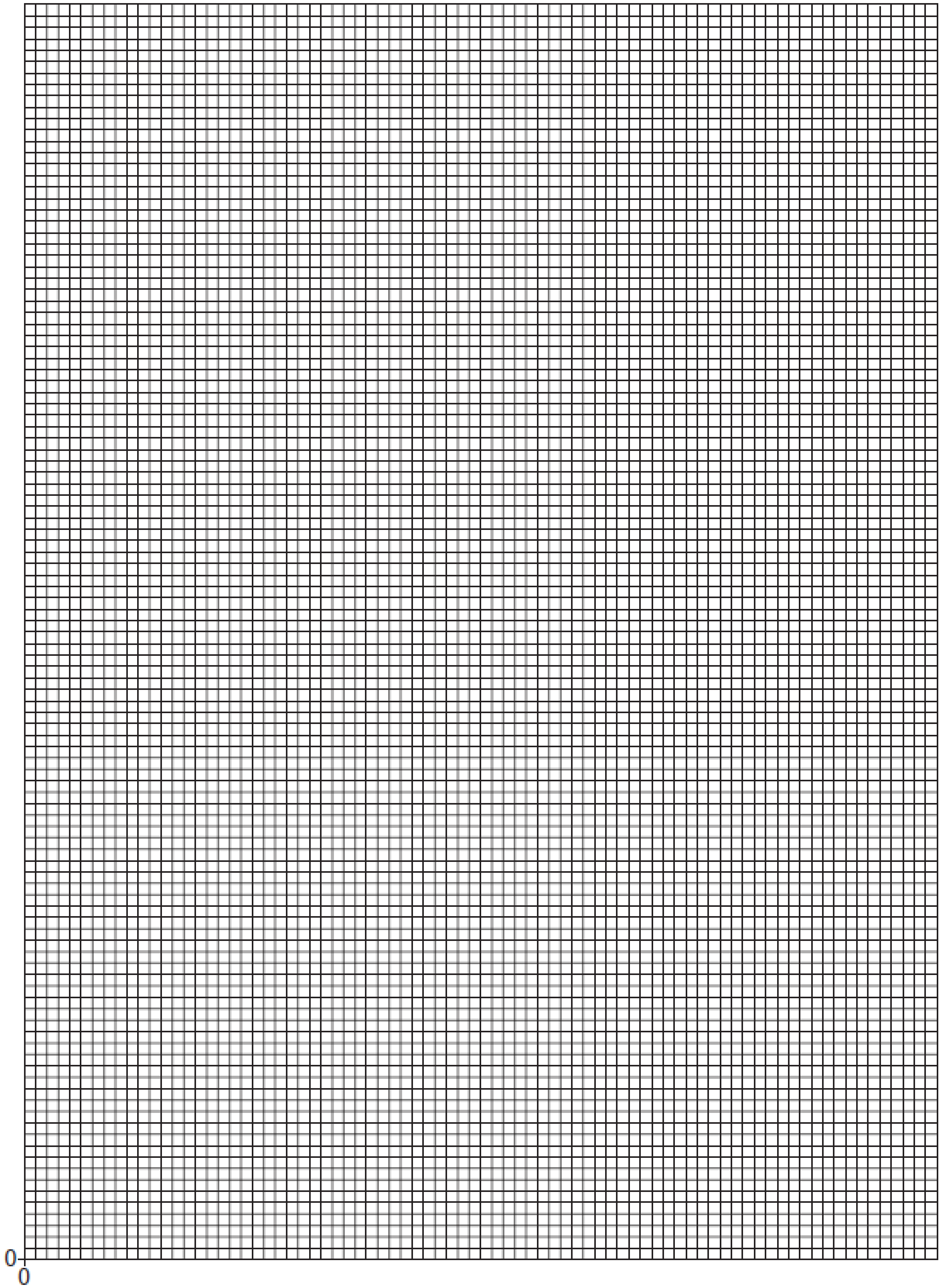
$$I_2 + I^- \longrightarrow I_3^-$$

The rate of the oxidation of iodide ions to iodine by peroxodisulfate(VI) ions ($S_2O_8^{2-}$) was studied by measuring the concentration of the I_3^- ions at different times, starting at time = 0, when the reactants were mixed together. The concentration of the I_3^- ions was determined by measuring the absorption of light using a spectrometer.

The table below shows the results.

Time / s	**Concentration of I_3^- / mol dm^{-3}**
10	0.23
20	0.34
30	0.39
40	0.42
50	0.47
60	0.44
70	0.45

(a) Plot the values of the concentration of I_3^- (*y*-axis) against time on the grid below.



(2)

(b) A graph of these results should include an additional point. On the grid, draw a ring around this additional point.

(1)

(c) Draw a best-fit curve on the grid, **including the extra point from part (b)**.

(2)

(d) Draw a tangent to your curve at time = 30 seconds. Calculate the slope (gradient) of this tangent and hence the rate of reaction at 30 seconds. Include units with your final answer. Show your working.

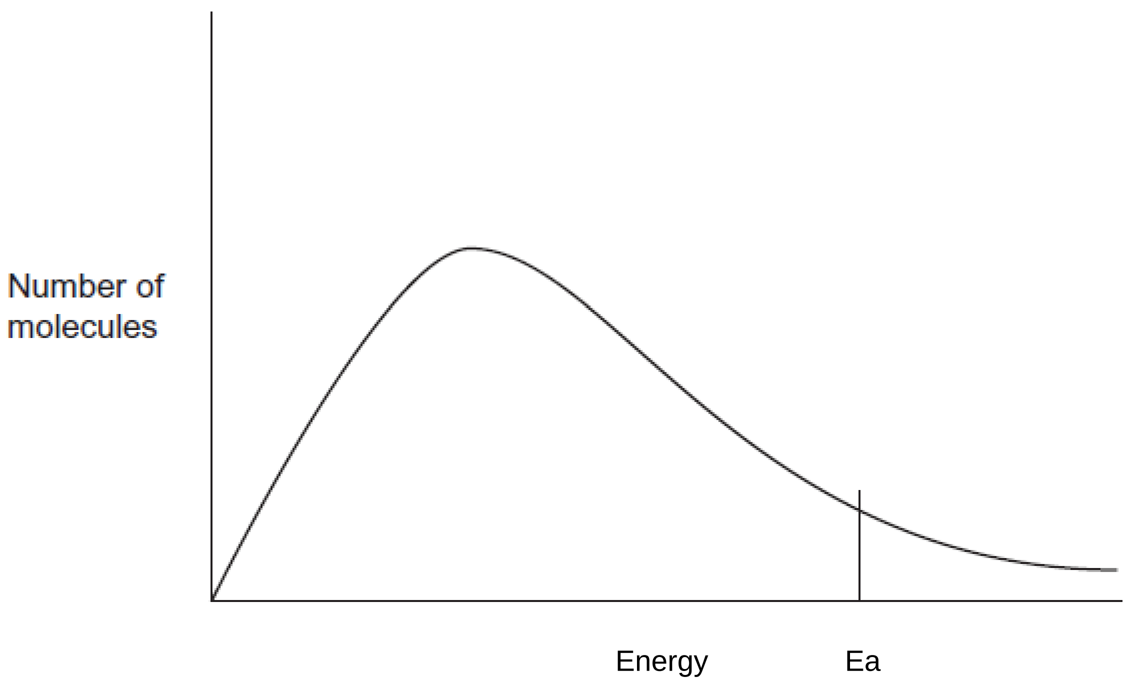
....

....

....

(4)
(Total 9 marks)

16 The diagram shows the Maxwell–Boltzmann distribution for a sample of gas at a fixed temperature.
E_a is the activation energy for the decomposition of this gas.



E_{mp} is the most probable value for the energy of the molecules.

(a) On the appropriate axis of this diagram, mark the value of E_{mp} for **this** distribution.

On this diagram, sketch a new distribution for the same sample of gas at a **lower** temperature.

(3)

(b) With reference to the Maxwell–Boltzmann distribution, explain why a decrease in temperature decreases the rate of decomposition of this gas.

....

....

....

....

....

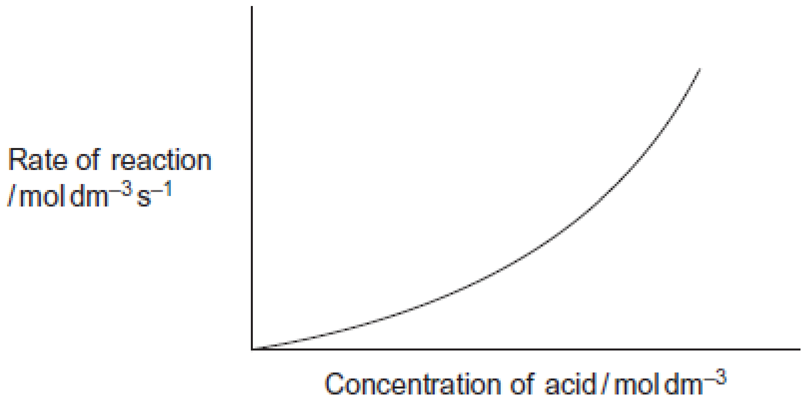
....

....

....

(2)
(Total 5 marks)

17 (a) In an investigation of the rate of reaction between hydrochloric acid and pure magnesium, a student obtained the following curve.



The reaction of magnesium with dilute hydrochloric acid is exothermic.

Use your understanding of collision theory to explain why the student did **not** obtain a straight line.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(3)

(b) The magnesium used in a laboratory experiment was supplied as a ribbon. The ribbon was stored in an open plastic bag exposed to the air.

Explain why it is important to clean the surface of this magnesium ribbon when investigating the rate of its reaction with hydrochloric acid.

....

....

....

....

(2)

(c) Magnesium ribbon reacts with hot water. Heated magnesium ribbon reacts with steam.
State **two** differences between these reactions.

Difference 1 ....

....

Difference 2 ....

....

(2)

(d) Pure magnesium reacts completely with an excess of dilute sulfuric acid.
The reaction of pure calcium with an excess of dilute sulfuric acid is very rapid initially.
This reaction slows down and stops before all of the calcium has reacted.

Use your knowledge of the solubilities of Group 2 sulfates to explain why these reactions of magnesium and calcium with dilute sulfuric acid are so different.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(3)
(Total 10 marks)

18 An equation for the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide is

$$2H_2O_2 \longrightarrow 2H_2O + O_2$$

(a) The rate of reaction can be determined by collecting the oxygen formed and measuring its volume at regular intervals.

Draw a diagram to show the apparatus that you would use to collect and measure the volume of the oxygen formed.

(2)

(b) Explain how you could use your results from the experiment in part (a) to determine the initial rate of this reaction.

....

....

....

....

....

(2)

(c) The rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide is increased by the addition of cobalt(II) ions.

Outline the essential features of an additional experiment to show that the rate of decomposition is increased by the addition of cobalt(II) chloride. Use the same method and the same apparatus as in part (a).

....

....

....

....

....

(2)
(Total 6 marks)