



KJ1000 Generell kjemi, General Chemistry

Norsk og Engelsk

Student nr.:
Studieprogram:

Eksamens dato: 24. mai 2006 kl. 0900-1300

Tillatte hjelpeemidler: kalkulator HP 30S

Oppgavesettet består av 13 sider pluss ett vedlegg.

Kontakt under eksamen: Professor Thorleif Anthonsen tlf. 73596206 eller 91897167 og stipendiat Anders Riise Moen.

Svar kort og konsist. Ikke bruk unødvendig mange ord. Svar på oppgavesettet.

The examination consists of 13 pages and 1 appendix.

Contact during examination: Professor Thorleif Anthonsen Phone 73596206 or 91897167 and Ph.D. student Anders Riise Moen.

Answer briefly and concisely. Answer on the examination papers.

Del I flervalgsoppgaver 40 poeng, Multiple choice questions, 40 points.

(*Sett ring rundt det riktige svaret*) (*Circle the correct answer*)

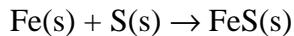
1 (1) Hva er massen til 3.00 mol etanol, C₂H₆O?
What is the mass of 3.00 mol of ethanol, C₂H₆O?

- A. 4.99×10^{-24} g
- B. 138 g
- C. 6.52×10^{-2} g
- D. 50 g
- E. 1.81×10^{24} g

2 (4) Balanser ligningene med lavest mulig heltallige koeffisienter.
Balance the following equations with the smallest whole-number coefficients.

- a. NaNO₃ → NaNO₂ + O₂
- b. NH₃ + H₂SO₄ → (NH₄)₂SO₄
- c. H₂ + N₂ → NH₃
- d. C₄H₁₀ + O₂ → CO₂ + H₂O

- 3 (2)** Beregn massen til den mengden FeS som dannes når 9.42 g Fe reagerer med 8.50 g S. Hvilket er det riktige svaret A, B, C, D eller E?
Calculate the mass of FeS formed when 9.42 g of Fe are allowed to react with 8.50 g of S. Which is the correct answer A, B, C, D or E?



- A. 17.9 g B. 87.9 g C. 26.0 g D. 14.8 g E. 1.91×10^{-3} g

- 4 (1)** Hvilken av reaksjonene er ikke en reduksjons oksidasjons reaksjon?
Which of the following reactions does not represent an oxidation-reduction reaction?

- A. $3\text{Al} + 6\text{HCl} \rightarrow 3\text{H}_2 + \text{AlCl}_3$
 B. $2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2$
 C. $2\text{NaCl} + \text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \text{PbCl}_2 + 3\text{NaNO}_3$
 D. $2\text{NaI} + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NaBr} + \text{I}_2$

- 5 a (1)** Oksidasjonstallet til Fe i $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ er:
The oxidation number of Fe in $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ is:

- A. +III B. +II C. +I D. -III E. -IV

- 5 b (1)** Oksidasjonstallet til Cr i $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ er:
The oxidation number of Cr in $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ is:

- A. -XII B. +VII C. +II D. +VI E. -VII

- 5 c (1)** Oksidasjonstallet til Cl i ClO_3^- er:
The oxidation number of Cl in ClO_3^- is:

- A. -I B. +VII C. +V D. +III E. ingen av dem

- 6 a (1)** Orbitaldiagrammet for grunntilstanden til karbon er:
The orbital diagram for a ground state carbon atom is:

- | | 1s | 2s | 2p | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. | $\frac{\uparrow\downarrow}{\text{—}}$ | $\frac{\uparrow\downarrow}{\text{—}}$ | $\frac{\uparrow\downarrow}{\text{—}}$ | — |
| B. | $\frac{\uparrow\downarrow}{\text{—}}$ | $\frac{\uparrow}{\text{—}}$ | $\frac{\uparrow}{\text{—}}$ | $\frac{\uparrow}{\text{—}}$ |
| C. | $\frac{\uparrow\downarrow}{\text{—}}$ | $\frac{\uparrow\downarrow}{\text{—}}$ | $\frac{\uparrow}{\text{—}}$ | $\frac{\uparrow}{\text{—}}$ |
| D. | $\frac{\uparrow\downarrow}{\text{—}}$ | $\frac{\uparrow\downarrow}{\text{—}}$ | $\frac{\uparrow}{\text{—}}$ | — |

- 6 b (0.5)** Hva er elektronkonfigurasjonen til kalsium i grunntilstanden?
Which is the ground state electron configuration of a calcium atom?

- A. $[\text{Ne}]3s^2$
- B. $[\text{Ne}]3s^23p^6$
- C. $[\text{Ar}]4s^13d^1$
- D. $[\text{Ar}]4s^2$
- E. $[\text{Ar}]3d^2$

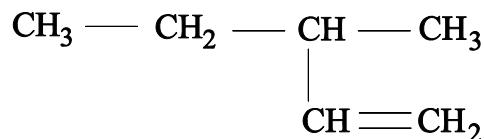
7 a (2.5) Bruk VSEPR teorien for å tilordne geometrisk form for molekylene.
Using the VSEPR theory match the shapes of the molecules with the formula.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| <input type="text"/> 1. BeCl_2 | a. Lineær |
| <input type="text"/> 2. H_2O | b. Plan trigonal |
| <input type="text"/> 3. SiCl_4 | c. Bøyd |
| <input type="text"/> 4. BCl_3 | d. Tetrahedrisk |
| <input type="text"/> 5. NH_3 | e. Oktahedrisk |
| | f. Pyramidal |

7 b (1.5) Fullfør tabellen. *Complete the following table.*

Hybrid type	Geometrien til elektronparene
a _____	tetrahedrisk
b sp^2	_____
c _____	lineær

8 a (1) Det systematiske navnet til stoffet er:
The systematic name for the compound represented below is

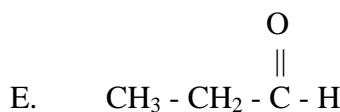
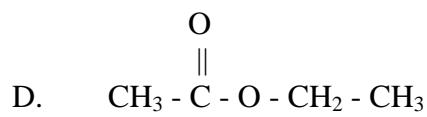
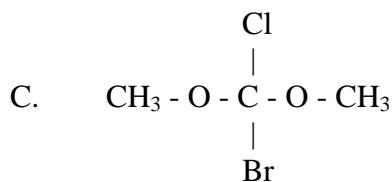
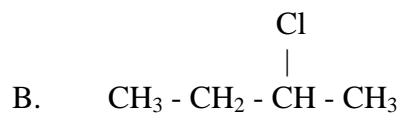
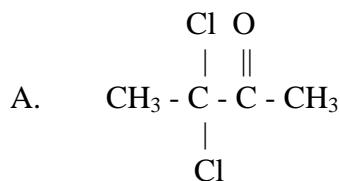


- A. 2-vinylbutan
- B. 3-propyl-4-etylheksan
- C. 3-etyl-4-propylheksan
- D. 3-metyl-1-penten
- E. 2-etyl-4-propylheksan

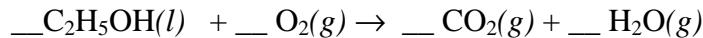
8 b (1) Hvilken av formlene er et keton?
Which one of the following is the formula for a ketone?

- A. CH_3CHO
- B. CH_3OCH_3
- C. CH_3COCH_3
- D. CH_3COOH
- E. HCOCH

8 c (2) Hvilket av stoffene er kiralt? *Which of the following compounds is chiral?*



9 a (1) Når etanol forbrennes fullstendig, er produktene karbondioksid og vann.
When ethanol undergoes complete combustion, the products are carbon dioxide and water.



Hva er de respektive koeffisientene når ligningen balanseres med de laveste hele tall?
What are the respective coefficients when the equation is balanced with the smallest whole numbers?

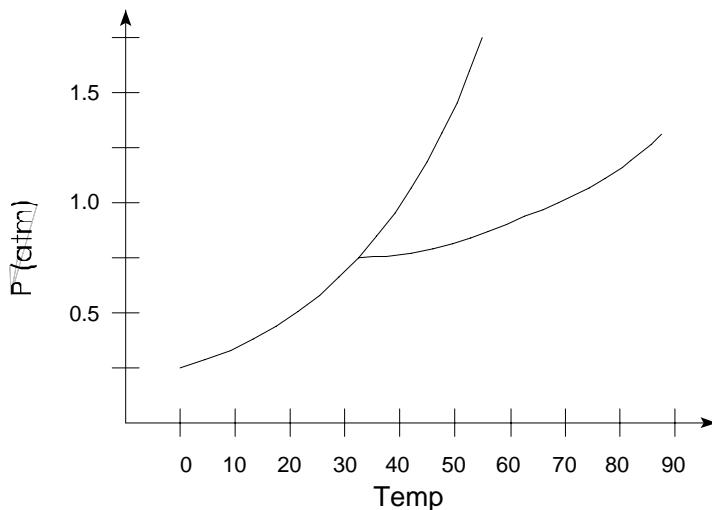
- a. 2, 7, 4, 6 b. 1, 3, 2, 3 c. 2, 2, 1, 4 d. 1, 2, 3, 2 e. 2, 4, 6, 4

9 b (2) Hvor mange mol er det i 5.00 g AgNO₃?
How many moles are there in 5.00 g of AgNO₃?

- a. 5.00 mol b. 0.0294 mol c. 8.49 mol d. 0.00112 mol e. 34.0 mol

9 c (1) Hva er fasen ved 50°C og 1 atm trykk? Skriv på figuren de forskjellige fasene.
Using the following phase diagram, what is the phase at 50°C and 1 atm

pressure? Depict on the figure the different phases.



10 a (2) NO-gass reagerer med klorgass etter ligningen:

Nitric oxide gas (NO) reacts with chlorine gas according to the equation:



De initiale ratene (hastighetene) til reaksjonen er blitt målt for de oppgitte konsentrasjonene av reagensene.

The following initial rates of reaction have been measured for the given reagent concentrations.

Eksp.#	Rate (M/t, M/hr)	NO (M)	Cl ₂ (M)
1	1.19	0.50	0.50
2	4.79	1.00	0.50
3	9.59	1.00	1.0

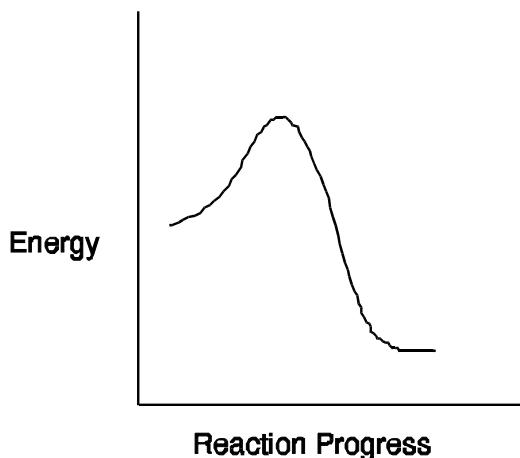
Hva er hastighetsloven (rateloven, hastighetsligningen) for reaksjonen?

Which of the following is the rate law (rate equation) for this reaction?

- A. rate = k[NO]
- B. rate = k[NO][Cl₂]^{1/2}
- C. rate = k[NO][Cl₂]
- D. rate = k[NO]²[Cl₂]
- E. rate = k[NO]²[Cl₂]²

10 b (1) Hvilket utsagn er sant for den kjemiske reaksjonen som beskrives av diagrammet?

For the chemical reaction system described by the diagram below which statement is true?



- A. Foroverreaksjonen er endotermisk.
 - B. Aktiveringsenergien for foroverreaksjonen er større enn aktiveringsenergien for den reverse reaksjonen.
 - C. Ved likevekt er aktiveringsenergien for foroverreaksjonen lik aktiveringsenergien for den reverse reaksjonen.
 - D. Aktiveringsenergien for den reverse reaksjonen er større enn aktiveringsenergien for foroverreaksjonen.
 - E. Den reverse reaksjonen er eksoterm.
-
- A. *The forward reaction is endothermic.*
 - B. *The activation energy for the forward reaction is greater than the activation energy for the reverse reaction.*
 - C. *At equilibrium, the activation energy for the forward reaction is equal to the activation energy for the reverse reaction.*
 - D. *The activation energy for the reverse reaction is greater than the activation energy for the forward reaction.*
 - E. *The reverse reaction is exothermic.*

10 c (1) Hastighetsloven for reaksjonen $2\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{O}_2$ er; hastigheten = $k[\text{NO}_2][\text{O}_3]$. Hvilken av reaksjonsmekanismene er i samsvar med hastighetsloven?

The rate law for the reaction $2\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{O}_2$ is rate = $k[\text{NO}_2][\text{O}_3]$. Which one of the following mechanisms is consistent with this rate law?

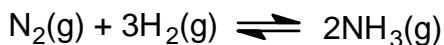
- | | |
|---|---|
| A. $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ (rask)
$\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{O}_2$ (sakte) | B. $\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{NO}_5$ (rask)
$\text{NO}_5 + \text{NO}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + \frac{5}{2}\text{O}_2$ (sakte) |
| C. $\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{NO}_3 + \text{O}_2$ (sakte)
$\text{NO}_3 + \text{NO}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ (rask) | D. $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_2$ (sakte)
$\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ (rask) |

11a (1) Hvilket er det korrekte likevektsuttrykket for reaksjonen?
Which is the correct equilibrium constant expression for the following reaction?



- A. $K_c = [\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3][\text{H}_2]^3 / [\text{Fe}]^2[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^3$
- B. $K_c = [\text{H}_2] / [\text{H}_2\text{O}]$
- C. $K_c = [\text{H}_2\text{O}]^3 / [\text{H}_2]^3$
- D. $K_c = [\text{Fe}]^2[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^3 / [\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3][\text{H}_2]^3$
- E. $K_c = [\text{Fe}][\text{H}_2\text{O}] / [\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3][\text{H}_2]$

11 b (2.5) Vi har følgende reaksjon: *Refer to the following equation:*



- A. Hvis hydrogengass tilsettes systemet ved likevekt, til hvilken side vil reaksjonen forskyves?
- B. Hva vil skje med konsentrasjonen av ammoniakk hvis nitrogen tilsettes systemet ved likevekt?
- C. Hva vil skje med konsentrasjonen av hydrogen(H_2) hvis nitrogen fjernes fra systemet ved likevekt?
- D. Syntese av ammoniakk er en endoterm reaksjon. Vil oppvarming under likevekt øke eller minske mengden ammoniakk som dannes?
- E. I hvilken retning vil reaksjonen forskyves vis vi bruker en katalysator?

- A. *If hydrogen gas is added to the above system at equilibrium, which direction will the reaction shift?*
- B. *If nitrogen is added to the system at equilibrium, what will happen to the ammonia concentration?*
- C. *If nitrogen is removed from the system at equilibrium, what will happen to the hydrogen (H_2) concentration?*
- D. *The production of ammonia is an endothermic reaction. Will heating the equilibrium system increase or decrease the amount of ammonia produced?*
- E. *If we use a catalyst which way will the reaction shift?*

12 a (1) I hvilken prosess minsker entropien? *In which process is entropy decreased?*

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. | løse sukker i vann | <i>dissolving sugar in water</i> |
| B. | utvide en gass | <i>expanding a gas</i> |
| C. | fordampe en væske | <i>evaporating a liquid</i> |
| D. | fryse vann | <i>freezing water</i> |

12 b (1) Negativt fortegn for ΔG indikerer at: *A negative sign for ΔG indicates that:*

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|
| A. | reaksjonen er eksoterm. | <i>the reaction is exothermic.</i> |
| B. | reaksjonen er endoterm. | <i>the reaction is endothermic.</i> |
| C. | reaksjonen er rask. | <i>the reaction is fast.</i> |
| D. | reaksjonen er spontan. | <i>the reaction is spontaneous.</i> |
| E. | ΔS må være > 0 . | <i>ΔS must be > 0.</i> |

12 c (1) Mange spontane reaksjoner er svært langsomme. Hva er den beste forklaring på dette?

The reaction rates of many spontaneous reactions are actually very slow. Which of the following is the best explanation for this observation?

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| A. | K_p for reaksjonen er mindre enn en. | <i>K_p for the reaction is less than one</i> |
| B. | Aktiveringsenergien for reaksjonen er veldig stor. | <i>The activation energy of the reaction is large.</i> |
| C. | ΔG° for reaksjonen er positiv. | <i>ΔG° for the reaction is positive.</i> |
| D. | Slike reaksjoner er endoterme. | <i>Such reactions are endothermic.</i> |
| E. | Entropiforandringen er negativ. | <i>The entropy change is negative.</i> |

12 d(1) En kjemisk reaksjon har negativ ΔH og negativ ΔS .

Hvilket utsagn er korrekt?

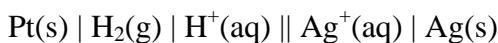
- | | |
|----|---|
| A. | Reaksjonen er spontan ved alle temperaturer. |
| B. | Reaksjonen er ikke spontan ved alle temperaturer. |
| C. | Reaksjonen blir spontan når temperaturen økes. |
| D. | Reaksjonen blir spontan når temperaturen senkes. |

A particular chemical reaction has a negative ΔH and negative ΔS .

Which statement is correct?

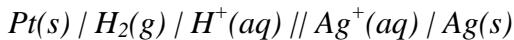
- | | |
|----|---|
| A. | <i>The reaction is spontaneous at all temperatures.</i> |
| B. | <i>The reaction is nonspontaneous at all temperatures.</i> |
| C. | <i>The reaction becomes spontaneous as temperature increases.</i> |
| D. | <i>The reaction becomes spontaneous as temperature decreases.</i> |

13 a(1) En elektrokjemisk celle beskrives slik:



Hva er den balanserte netto totalreaksjonen?

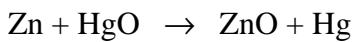
Given the following notation for an electrochemical cell:



What is the balanced overall (net) cell reaction?

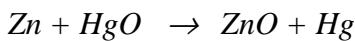
- A. $2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{Ag(s)}$
- B. $\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{Ag(s)} \rightarrow \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq})$
- C. $2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{Ag(s)} \rightarrow \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq})$
- D. $\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Ag(s)}$
- E. $\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{Ag(s)}$

13b(1) En galvanisk celle har cellreaksjonen:



Hva er halvreaksjonen som foregår ved anoden?

A certain galvanic cell has for its cell reaction:



Which is the half-reaction occurring at the anode?

- A. $\text{HgO} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Hg} + \text{O}^{2-}$
- B. $\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Zn}$
- C. $\text{Zn} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$
- D. $\text{ZnO} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Zn}$

13 c(1) Halvreaksjonen som foregår ved katoden ved en elektrolyse av en vannløsning av CuCl_2 er:

The half-reaction that occurs at the cathode during electrolysis of aqueous CuCl_2 solution is:

- A. $\text{Cu}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}$
- B. $\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}$
- C. $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2 + 2\text{OH}^-$
- D. $\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{Cl}^-$
- E. $2\text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{e}^-$

13 d(1) Hvilket av de følgende reagensene kan omdanne $\text{Fe}^{3+}(1 \text{ M})$ til $\text{Fe}^{2+}(1 \text{ M})$?

Which one of the following reagents is capable of transforming $\text{Fe}^{3+}(1 \text{ M})$ to $\text{Fe}^{2+}(1 \text{ M})$?

- A. $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$ B. $\text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq})$ C. $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ D. $\text{Br}^-(\text{aq})$ E. $\text{H}^+(1 \text{ M})$

Del II 40 poeng, Part II 40 points.

14a (2) Beregn pH til en $1,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ HCl løsning. Vis utregning.

Calculate the pH of a $1,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ HCl solution. Show your calculations.

14b(3) Beregn pH til en $0,020 \text{ M}$ $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ løsning. Vis utregning.

Calculate the pH of a $0,020 \text{ M}$ $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ solution. Show your calculations.

- 15a(6)** Beregn konsentrasjonen til den ikke-ioniserte syren og ionene i en $0,100\text{ M}$ maursyre (HCOOH) løsning ved likevekt. Syrekonstanten til HCOOH er $K_a = 1,7 \times 10^{-4}$. Vis utregning. Kan det gjøres tilnæringer?

Calculate the concentration of the nonionized acid and the ions in a $0,100\text{ M}$ formic acid (HCOOH) solution at equilibrium. The acidity constant of HCOOH is $K_a = 1,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$. Show your calculations. Is it possible to do approximations?

- 15b(3)** Beregn pH til $1,0\text{ L}$ buffer som består av $1,0\text{ M}$ CH_3COOH og $1,0\text{ M}$ CH_3COONa . Syrekonstanten til CH_3COOH er $K_a = 1,8 \times 10^{-5}$. Vis utregning.

Calculate the pH of $1,0\text{ L}$ buffer consisting of $1,0\text{ M}$ CH_3COOH and $1,0\text{ M}$ CH_3COONa . The acidity constant of CH_3COOH is $K_a = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$. Show your calculations.

15c(6) Det blir tilslatt 0,1 mol HCl til bufferen. Hva blir pH da? Vis utregning.

0,1 Mol HCl is added to the buffer. What is the pH after the addition? Show your calculations.

16. (10) Vi har reaksjonen: *Concider the reaction:*



De initielle ratene (hastighetene) til reaksjonen er blitt målt for de oppgitte konsentrasjonene av reagensene.

The initial rates of the reaction were measured for the given concentrations of the reactants.

Eksp.#	Rate ($M/t, M hr^{-1}$)	[A] (M)	[B] (M)
1	$3,20 \times 10^{-1}$	1.50	1.50
2	$3,20 \times 10^{-1}$	1.50	2.50
3	$6,40 \times 10^{-1}$	3.00	1.50

Sett opp hastighetsligningen. Bestem reaksjonsordenen og beregn hastighetskonstanten (ratekonstanten). Vis i en figur hvordan $\ln[A]$ forandrer seg med tiden.

Write the rate law, determine the order of the reaction and the rate constant. Show in a en figure how $\ln[A]$ is changing with time.

17(10) Tegn et sp^2 -hybridisert karbonatom. Vis hvordan to slike atomer danner molekylet eten (C_2H_4). Tegn molekylorbitalene, hva heter de? Nevn karakteristiske forskjeller til molekylet etan (C_2H_6).

Draw an sp^2 -hybridized carbon atom. Show how two such atoms can form the molecule ethene (C_2H_4). Draw the molecular orbitalene, what are they called? mention characteristic differences to the molecule ethane (C_2H_6).