

# JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF:

#### BACHELOR OF EDUCATION SCIENCE WITH IT

# BACHELOR OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES 1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER 2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

### **MAIN CAMPUS**

COURSE CODE: SCH 101/3111

COURSE TITLE: BASIC PHSICAL CHEMISTRY

**EXAM VENUE: AH STREAM: (BED Sc.)** 

DATE: 22/04/16 EXAM SESSION: 2.00 – 4.00 PM

**TIME: 2 HOURS** 

#### **Instructions:**

1. Answer question 1 (compulsory) and ANY other 2 questions.

2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper.

3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.

## **Question 1**

- a) Discuss how each of the following factors affect equilibrium in relation to the Le Chaterlier's Principle: (8 marks)
  - (i) Temperature
  - (ii) Pressure
  - (iii) Concentration
  - (iv) Catalysis
- b) State the **FIVE** postulates of the Kinetic theory.

(10 marks)

- c) Explain how any **FOUR** factors affect the kinetics of chemical processes. (8 marks)
- d) Consider the following reaction;

$$CO_2(g) \ + \ H_2(g) \hspace{2em} \color{red} \hspace{2em} CO(g) \ + \ H_2O(g)$$

Calculate the equilibrium constant, Kc , for the above system, if 0.1908 moles of  $CO_2$ , 0.0908 moles of  $H_2$ , 0.0092 moles of CO, and 0.0092 moles of CO, apour were present in a 2.00 L reaction vessel at equilibrium. (4 marks)

# SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION-EACH QUESTION CARRIES 20 MARKS

### **Question 2**

a)	In how what volume water should 10g of glucose ( $C_6H_{12}O_6$ )	be dissolved to obtain a solution
	freezing at $-0.35^{\circ}$ C? (f = 18.6 K for 100 g of water).	(5 marks)

b) Discuss the solid state of aggregation with respect to;

(9 marks)

- (i) Compactness
- (ii) Molecular motions
- (iii) Cohesion
- c) Briefly discuss the significance of studying chemical kinetics.

(6 marks)

#### **Question 3**

a) Distinguish the following terms:

(6 marks)

- (i) Ideal and real gas
- (ii) Chemical and phase equilibrium
- (iii) Reactant and reagent
- b) 5 moles of ethanol, 6 moles of ethanoic acid, 6 moles of ethylacetate and 4 moles of water were mixed together in a stoppered bottle at 15°C. After equilibrium was attained, the bottle was found to contain only 4 moles of the acid.
  - (i) Write the chemical equation for the reaction.

(2marks)

- (ii) Give the expression for the equilibrium constant for the reaction. (2 marks)
- (iii) How many moles of ethanol, ethylacetate and water were present in the equilibrium mixture? Explain your answer. (2 marks)
- (iv) If 1 mole of ethylacetate was added after the equilibrium was established, what would happen? (2 marks)
- (v) Explain the term "dynamic equilibrium".

(2 marks)

c) Briefly discuss any **FOUR** classes of chemical reactions.

(4marks)

# **Question 4**

a) Define the following terms;

(10 marks)

- (i) Equilibrium constant
- (ii) Reversible reaction
- (iii) Order of a reaction
- (iii) Rate law
- (iv) Molecularity
- b) Liquid camphor freezes at 175°C. A solution of 1.54 g of naphthalene (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>) in 18 g of camphor freezes at 148.3 °C. What is the freezing point constant of camphor. (4 marks)
- c) The equilibrium constant for the reaction below is 0.02.

2HI 
$$\longrightarrow$$
  $H_{2(g)}$  +  $I_{2(g)}$ 

2 moles of hydrogen and 1 mole of iodine were mixed in a 1 dm<sup>3</sup> vessel at 440°C. How many moles of hydrogen iodide, hydrogen and iodine were present at equilibrium? (6 marks)

# **Question 5**

a) Distinguish the following pairs of terms;

(6 marks)

- (i) Rate Law and rate constant
- (ii) Oxidation and reduction as used in electrochemistry
- (iii) Reaction and Gas stoichiometry
- b) (i) Show that for the reaction;

(2 marks)

A 
$$\longrightarrow$$
 B; Rate is  $-d[A]$   $dt$ 

- c) 707 cm³ of an unknown gas diffuses through a porous plug within the same time as it takes 250 cm³ of oxygen to diffuse under the same conditions of pressure and temperature. Calculate the relative molecular mass of the unknown gas.
  - (Hint; RMM of  $O_2 = 32$ ).

(4 marks)

d) Show that; (4 marks)

$$K_p = K_c [R]^{\Delta n}$$

e) One mole of an ideal gas occupies 12 Liters at 25°C.

What is the pressure of the gas?

(4 marks)

$$E^{***}N^{***}D$$