



**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY**
SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF EDUCATION (SCIENCES)**
3RD YEAR SECOND SEMESTER 2021/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR
RESIT

COURSE CODE:

COURSE TITLE: CHEMICAL KINETICS

EXAM VENUE:

DATE:

TIME:

EXAM

SESSION:

STREAM:

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Answer question 1 (Compulsory) in section A and ANY other 2 questions in Section B.**
- 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.**

SECTION A (30 MARKS)

Question 1. (more than 30)

a) Define or explain the following terms:

- (I) Rate of reaction (1 mark) (II) Order of a reaction (1 mark)
(III) Molecularity of a reaction (1 mark) (IV) Rate constant (1 mark)
(V) Half-life of a reaction (1 mark) (VI) Arrhenius equation (1 mark)

b) Derive mathematical expressions for the rate constant of a reaction of:

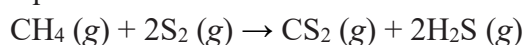
- (I) Zero order (3 marks) (II) First order (3 marks)
(III) Second order (3 marks) (IV) Third order (3 marks)

c) How is the order of the reaction determined by Differential method and Half-life method (4 marks)

d) 50% of a first order reaction is complete in 23 minutes. Calculate the time required to complete 90% of the reaction (3 marks).

e) The values of the rate constant (k) for the reaction $2\text{N}_2\text{O}_5(g) \rightarrow 4\text{NO}_2(g) + \text{O}_2(g)$ were determined at several temperatures. A plot of $\ln k$ versus $1/T$ gave a straight line of which the slope was found to be $-1.2 \times 10^4 \text{ K}$. What is the activation energy of the reaction? (3 marks)

f) The gas-phase reaction between methane (CH_4) and diatomic sulphur (S_2) is given by the equation



At 550°C the rate constant for this reaction is $1.1 \text{ l mol}^{-1} \text{ sec}$ and at 625°C the rate constant is $6.4 \text{ l mol}^{-1} \text{ sec}$. Calculate E_a for this reaction. (4 marks)

g) Briefly Explain what are rate laws (3 marks)

SECTION B (20 marks)

Question 2

- (a) Discuss the collision theory of reactions (5 marks).
(b) What are the limitations of the collision theory (5 marks)
(c) Sometimes there are some side reactions accompanying the main chemical reaction. Generally, following types of complications occur:
i) Consecutive reactions
ii) Parallel reactions
iii) Reversible or opposing reactions

Discuss these concepts (10 marks)

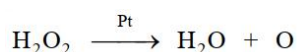
Question 3

- a) Discuss the transition state theory (10 marks)
- b) The variation in the partial pressure of azomethane with time was followed at 600 K, with the results given below. Confirm that the decomposition $\text{CH}_3\text{N}_2\text{CH}_3(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_3(\text{g}) + \text{N}_2(\text{g})$ is first-order in azomethane, and find the rate constant at 600 K. (10 marks)

t/s	0	1000	2000	3000	4000
p/Pa	10.9	7.63	5.32	3.71	2.59

Question 4

- a) Explain, with examples, the functions of catalytic promoters and poisons in chemical reactions (5 marks).
- b) The rates of chemical reactions are measured by using techniques that monitor the concentrations of species present in the reaction mixture. Discuss in detail the various examples of these techniques. (10 marks)
- c) The decomposition of H_2O_2 in the presence of Pt as catalyst is a first order reaction



The progress of the reaction is followed by titrating equal volumes of the reaction mixture against standard KMnO_4 solution at different time intervals.

t (minutes)	0	10	20
Vol KMnO_4 used for 10 ml H_2SO_4	23.8 ml	14.7 ml	9.1 ml

Show that the decomposition of H_2O_2 is a first order reaction (5 marks)

Question 5

- a) The rate law for the decomposition of N_2O_5 (l) is: $\text{rate} = k [\text{N}_2\text{O}_5]$ where $k = 6.22 \times 10^{-4} \text{ sec}^{-1}$. Calculate half-life of N_2O_5 (l) and the number of seconds it will take for an initial concentration of N_2O_5 (l) of 0.100 M to drop to 0.0100 M. (5 marks)
- b) In the reduction of nitric oxide, 50% of reaction was completed in 108 seconds when initial pressure was 336 mm Hg and in 147 seconds initial pressure was 288 mm Hg. Find the order of the reaction. (5 marks)
- c) Explain how the acid catalysed hydrolysis of an ester is followed experimentally to show it to follow first order kinetics. (5 marks)
- c) Discuss the Lindeman's theory of unimolecular reactions (5 marks)