

## Chemical Energetics

| Sr | Questions   | Answers Choice  |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | A process with increase in entropy and enthalpy is spontaneous at.              | A. High temperature<br>B. Low temperature<br>C. All temperature<br>D. never spontaneous   |
| 2  | The enthalpy of solution is   | A. Heat evolved /absorbed when 1 mole of solute dissolves<br>B. Solute dissolves<br>C. Always exothermic<br>D. always endothermic |
| 3  | Enthalpy change of a process is measured under                                  | A. Constant volume<br>B. Constant pressure<br>C. Constant temperature<br>D. Constant Energy                                       |
| 4  | Which of the following affects bond energy.                                     | A. Bond length<br>B. Bond length<br>C. Atomic size<br>D. All of these   |
| 5  | Which of the following is always negative in an exothermic reaction.            | A. Delta H<br>B. Activation energy<br>C. Entropy<br>D. Delta S  |
| 6  | Which gas has highest molar enthalpy of combustion                              | A. C2H2<br>B. CH4<br>C. H2<br>D. CO   |
| 7  | Which of the following quantities is NOT typically determined using Hess's Law. | A. Enthalpy change of formation<br>B. Activation energy<br>C. Enthalpy change of combustion<br>D. Enthalpy change of reaction     |
| 8  | When a bond is formed   | A. Energy is absorbed<br>B. Energy is released<br>C. Delta H is always zero<br>D. No energy change                                |
| 9  | The enthalpy change when one mole of ionic compound is dissolved in water is    | A. Heat of hydration<br>B. Heat of solution<br>C. Heat of combustion<br>D. Heat of atomization                                    |
| 10 | Born Haber cycle is used to calculate   | A. Bond energy<br>B. Heat of hydration<br>C. Lattice energy<br>D. Ionization energy   |
| 11 | Delta H for an endothermic reaction is  | A. Positive<br>B. Negative<br>C. Zero<br>D. Depends on temperature  |
| 12 | An increase in entropy favors   | A. Non spontaneity<br>B. Disorder<br>C. Order<br>D. Equilibrium   |
| 13 | Standard condition include all except   | A. 298 K<br>B. 0 oC<br>C. 1 atm<br>D. 1 M concentration   |
| 14 | Delta H is negative and Delta S is positive then reaction is.                   | A. Equilibrium<br>B. Always spontaneous<br>C. Temperature depends<br>D. Non spontaneous   |
| 15 | Which of the following is a state function.                                     | A. Heat<br>B. Enthalpy<br>C. Work<br>D. " "   |

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16 If a chemical reaction has  $\Delta H = -100 \text{ kJ/mol}$ , it is

A. Exothermic  
B. Endothermic  
C. Isothermal  
D. Isobaric

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17 If the pH of a solution is 11, what is the  $[\text{OH}^-]$  concentration in the solution?

A.  $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$   
B.  $1 \times 10^{-11} \text{ M}$   
C.  $1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$   
D.  $1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ M}$

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18 Specific heat capacity is the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of

A. 1 mole  
B. 1 gram  
C. 1 kg  
D. 100 grams

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19 Which of the following is an extensive property?

A. Enthalpy  
B. Temperature  
C. Density  
D. Pressure

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20 Which factor affects lattice energy?

A. Ion size  
B. Ion charge  
C. Crystal structure  
D. None of these

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