

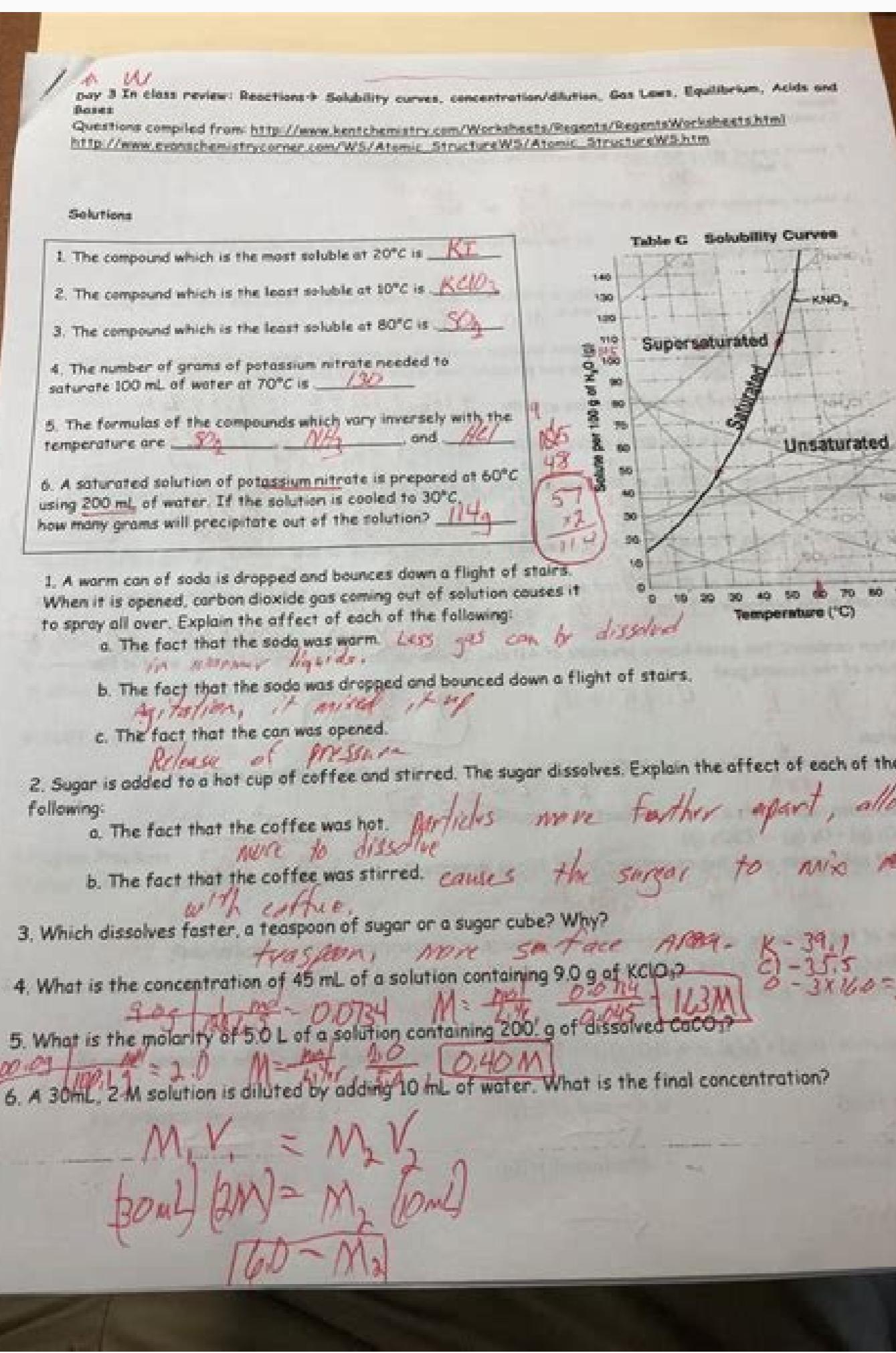


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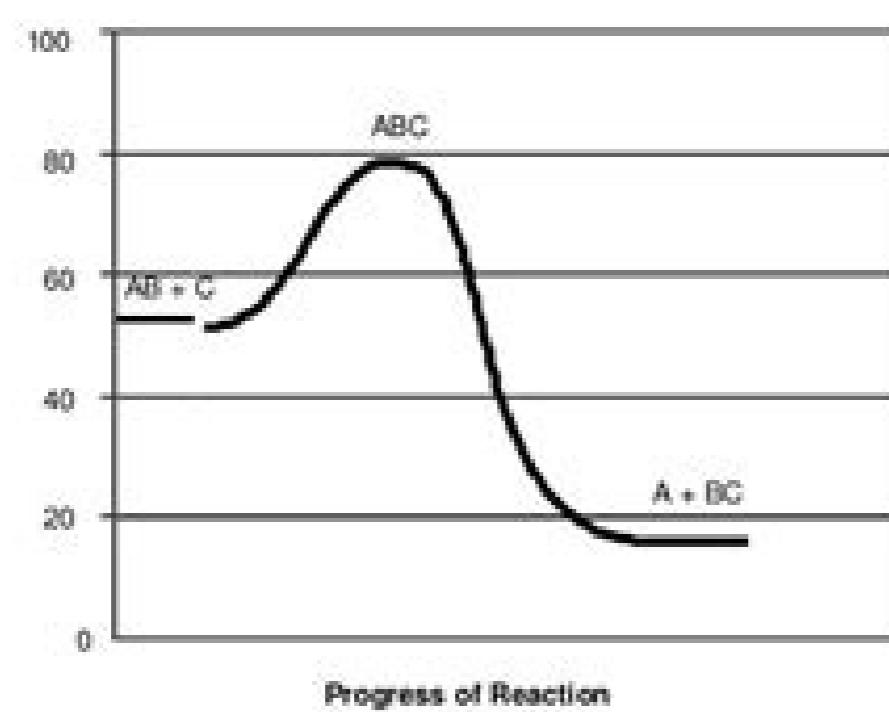


Open

Regents chemistry topic review packet answers



20. Use the following **Potential Energy Diagram** to answer the questions below:



- Determine the **Activation Energy** for the **forward** reaction... _____ kJ
 - Determine the **Activation Energy** for the **reverse** reaction... _____ kJ
 - What is the **Enthalpy Change (ΔH)** for the **forward** reaction?.. _____ kJ
 - What is the **Enthalpy Change (ΔH)** for the **reverse** reaction?.. _____ kJ
 - The **forward** reaction is _____ thermic.
 - The **reverse** reaction is _____ thermic.
 - Which species or set of species forms the **Activated Complex**? _____
 - Which bond is **stronger**, A-B or B-C? _____ Give a reason for your answer. _____
 - Particles from which species or set of species is moving the **fastest**? _____
- State how you arrived at your answer. _____

5. Convert 34.7 °C to Kelvin. $K = 34.7 + 273$ $K = 307.7$

6. How much energy does it take to completely melt 42.4 grams of ice? $Q = H_m$ $(337)(42.4)$ $Q = 14,161.6 \text{ J}$

7. How much energy does it take to completely boil 42.4 grams of water? $Q = H_m$, $(2460)(42.4) = Q = 95,824 \text{ J}$

Atomic Structure:

- How does changing the number of protons affect the atom?
- How does changing the number of electrons affect the atom?
- How does changing the number of neutrons affect the atom?

changes the atom
 H^+ determines the charge (ion)
 H^0 determines the mass (isotope)

Atoms and Ions → Finding P. E. N

Element/Ion	Atomic Number	Atomic Mass	Mass Number	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons
H	1	1.01	1	1	0	1
H ⁺	1	1.01	1	1	0	0
¹² C	6	12.0	12	6	6	6
⁷ Li ⁺	3	6.94	7	3	4	2
¹⁷ Cl	17	35.5	35	17	18	18
¹⁹ K	19	39.1	39	19	20	19
²⁴ Mg ²⁺	12	24.3	24	12	12	10
³³ As ³⁺	33	74.9	75	33	42	36
Ag	47	107.9	108	47	61	47
Ag ⁺	47	107.9	108	47	61	46

Isotopes and Average Atomic Mass

Calculate the molar masses of these elements by using the percent abundance and the isotopic mass in a.m.u.

Isotope	% Abundance	Mass (a.m.u.)
Nitrogen-14	99.634	$14.003074 \times 0.99634 = 14.007$
Nitrogen-15	0.366	$15.000108 \times 0.00366 = 0.0544008 = 0.0544$
Oxygen-16	99.762	$15.994915 \times 0.99762 = 15.986$
Oxygen-18	0.200	$17.999160 \times 0.00200 = 0.03598 = 0.036$
Neon-20	90.51	$20.000000 \times 0.9051 = 18.1052$
Neon-22	9.49	$21.991383 \times 0.0949 = 2.0322 = 2.03$

4. Identify the number of Protons, Neutrons, and Electrons in the following:

- Phosphorus-33 ^{33}P $P-15$ $H-16$
- Carbon-14 ^{14}C $C-12$ $E-6$

5. An isotope of phosphorus (phosphorus-32) has a half-life of 320 years. If 5.0 mg of phosphorus-32 disintegrates over a period of 960 years, how many mg of phosphorus-32 would remain? $\frac{960}{320} = 3 \rightarrow 2.5 \rightarrow 1.25 \rightarrow 0.625$

6. The half-life of U-240 is 1.2 million years. How many years would it take for a 10.0 g sample of U-240 to decay and have only 0.3125 g of it remain? $1.2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 2.5 \rightarrow 1.25 \rightarrow 0.625 \rightarrow 0.3125$

Day 2 In Class Review → Nuclear Chemistry, Compounds → Writing/Naming/Type, Lewis and VSEPR, IMFs, Balancing Equations, Kinetic, Equilibrium, Le Chatlier's Principle, Mole and Stoichiometry

Questions compiled from <http://www.kentchemistry.com/Worksheets/Regents/RegentsWorksheets.html>

http://www.evenschemistrycorner.com/W5/Atomic_StructureW5/Atomic_StructureW5.htm

Nuclear Chemistry

- List the 3 types of radiation. Which of these types of nuclear radiation has the greatest penetrating power? **Beta**
- Alpha particles and beta particles differ in **size** and **charge**. $^{2He} \neq ^{2e}$
- The diagram below represents radioactive emanations passing through an electric field.

Which type of radiation emission is represented by the arrow?

- Beta
- gamma
- Alpha

4) A radioactive source emits radiation which is deflected as shown in the diagram below. This radiation could be

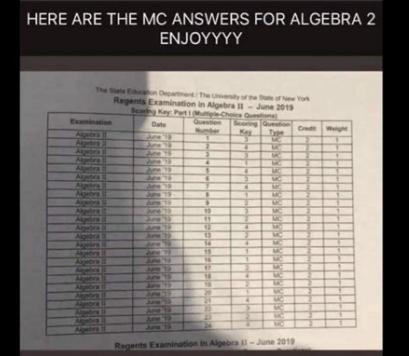
beta = negative charge

5) What is the half-life of a radioactive isotope if a 500.0g sample decays to 62.5g in 24.3 hours? $500 \rightarrow 250 \rightarrow 125 \rightarrow 62.5 \rightarrow \frac{125}{3} = 8.1 \text{ hrs.}$

6) How old is a bone if it presently contains 0.3125g of C-14, but it was estimated to have originally contained 80,000g of C-14? $T_{1/2} = 5730$ $80 \rightarrow 40 \rightarrow 20 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 2.5 \rightarrow 1.25 \rightarrow 0.625 \rightarrow 0.3125$

7) Complete and balance these nuclear equations by supplying the missing particles:

- $^{63}_{29}Cu \rightarrow ^{65}_{30}Zn + ^{16}_8O$
- $^{9}_{-1}e + ^{3}_{2}He \rightarrow ^{4}_{-1}Li$
- $^{27}_{13}Al + ^{4}_{2}He \rightarrow ^{30}_{14}Si + ^{1}_1H$
- $^{85}_{37}Rb + ^{1}_1H \rightarrow ^{82}_{35}Br + ^{4}_{2}He$



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Compounds are formed by combinations of atoms. The answer must include both a correct numerical approach than the calculated result. A sample compound only from atoms with the same atomic number is classified as (1) a mixture (2) a solution (4) a isomer 2. You can use particle (2) models / diagrams to differentiate between elements. Compounds and mixtures. Each component of a mixture preserves its original properties. The matter is classified as a pure substance or mixture of substances. 1 May 20, 2014, 4:29 am Mr. Konopa ÅÅ Solutions Reviewed pdfView Download Å, 2898K v. The solutions are always homogeneous. 17. The instrument used to see the luminosi (1) 874C (2) 328c (2) 601c (4) 4. The structure and layout of the particles and their interactions determine the physical state of a substance at a given temperature and pressure. Draw a diagram of particles that show the passage from solid wax to liquid wax. 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