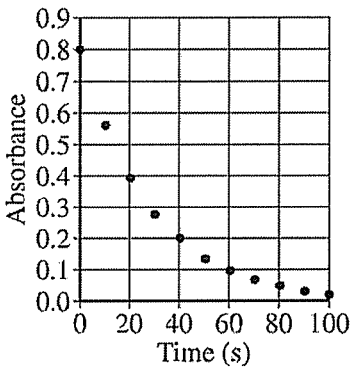
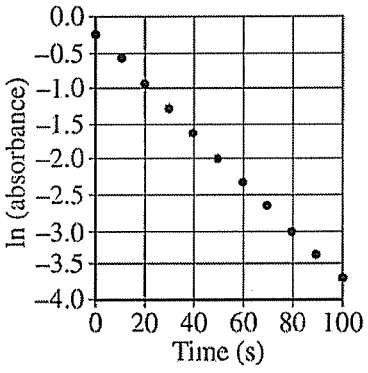
$$\underset{\textit{blue}}{Na_2C_{37}H_{34}N_2S_3O_9} + OCl^- \rightarrow \underset{\textit{colorless}}{\text{products}}$$

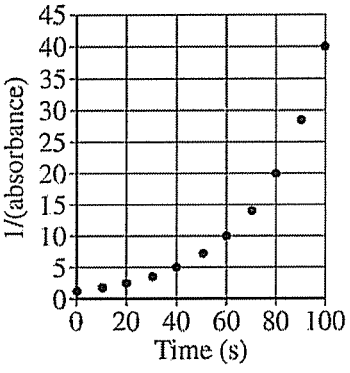
5. Blue food coloring can be oxidized by household bleach (which contains OCl^-) to form colorless products, as represented by the equation above. A student used a spectrophotometer set at a wavelength of 635 nm to study the absorbance of the food coloring over time during the bleaching process. In the study, bleach is present in large excess so that the concentration of OCl^- is essentially constant throughout the reaction. The student used data from the study to generate the graphs below.



Graph I



Graph II



Graph III

(a) Based on the graphs above, what is the order of the reaction with respect to the blue food coloring?

(b) The reaction is known to be first order with respect to bleach. In a second experiment, the student prepares solutions of food coloring and bleach with concentrations that differ from those used in the first experiment. When the solutions are combined, the student observes that the reaction mixture reaches an absorbance near zero too rapidly. In order to correct the problem, the student proposes the following three possible modifications to the experiment.

- Increasing the temperature
- Increasing the concentration of the food coloring
- Increasing the concentration of the bleach

Circle the one proposed modification above that could correct the problem, and explain how that modification increases the time for the reaction mixture to reach an absorbance near zero.

(c) In another experiment, a student wishes to study the oxidation of red food coloring with bleach. How would the student need to modify the original experimental procedure to determine the order of the reaction with respect to the red food coloring?

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6. In an experiment, all the air in a rigid 2.0 L flask is pumped out. Then some liquid ethanol is injected into the sealed flask, which is held at 35°C. The amount of liquid ethanol initially decreases, but after five minutes the amount of liquid ethanol in the flask remains constant. Ethanol has a boiling point of 78.5°C and an equilibrium vapor pressure of 100 torr at 35°C.

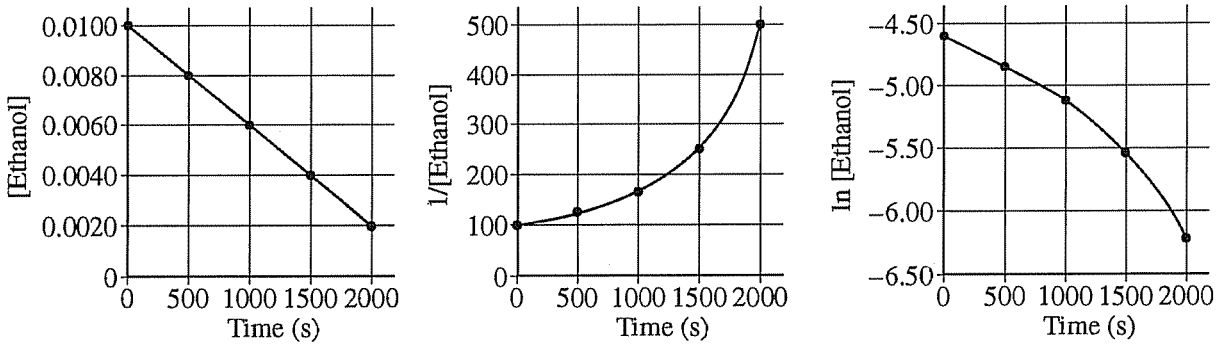
   (a) When the amount of liquid ethanol in the flask is constant, is the pressure in the flask greater than, less than, or equal to 100 torr? Justify your answer.

   (b) The flask is then heated to 45°C, and the pressure in the flask increases. In terms of kinetic molecular theory, provide TWO reasons that the pressure in the flask is greater at 45°C than at 35°C.

In a second experiment, which is performed at a much higher temperature, a sample of ethanol gas and a copper catalyst are placed in a rigid, empty 1.0 L flask. The temperature of the flask is held constant, and the initial concentration of the ethanol gas is 0.0100 *M*. The ethanol begins to decompose according to the chemical reaction represented below.

$$CH_3CH_2OH(g) \xrightarrow{Cu} CH_3CHO(g) + H_2(g)$$

The concentration of ethanol gas over time is used to create the three graphs below.



   (c) Given that the reaction order is zero, one, or two, use the information in the graphs to respond to the following.

      (i) Determine the order of the reaction with respect to ethanol. Justify your answer.

      (ii) Write the rate law for the reaction.

      (iii) Determine the rate constant for the reaction, including units.

   (d) The pressure in the flask at the beginning of the experiment is 0.40 atm. If the ethanol completely decomposes, what is the final pressure in the flask?

STOP

END OF EXAM

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$$8\ H^+(aq) + 4\ Cl^-(aq) + MnO_4^-(aq) \rightarrow 2\ Cl_2(g) + Mn^{3+}(aq) + 4\ H_2O(l)$$

3. $Cl_2(g)$ can be generated in the laboratory by reacting potassium permanganate with an acidified solution of sodium chloride. The net-ionic equation for the reaction is given above.

   (a) A 25.00 mL sample of 0.250 *M* NaCl reacts completely with excess $KMnO_4(aq)$. The $Cl_2(g)$ produced is dried and stored in a sealed container. At 22°C the pressure of the $Cl_2(g)$ in the container is 0.950 atm.

   (i) Calculate the number of moles of $Cl^-(aq)$ present before any reaction occurs.

   (ii) Calculate the volume, in L, of the $Cl_2(g)$ in the sealed container.

An initial-rate study was performed on the reaction system. Data for the experiment are given in the table below.

Trial	$[Cl^-]$	$[MnO_4^-]$	$[H^+]$	Rate of Disappearance of MnO_4^- in $M\ s^{-1}$
1	0.0104	0.00400	3.00	2.25×10^{-8}
2	0.0312	0.00400	3.00	2.03×10^{-7}
3	0.0312	0.00200	3.00	1.02×10^{-7}

   (b) Using the information in the table, determine the order of the reaction with respect to each of the following. Justify your answers.

   (i) Cl^-

   (ii) MnO_4^-

   (c) The reaction is known to be third order with respect to H^+. Using this information and your answers to part (b) above, complete both of the following:

   (i) Write the rate law for the reaction.

   (ii) Calculate the value of the rate constant, k, for the reaction, including appropriate units.

   (d) Is it likely that the reaction occurs in a single elementary step? Justify your answer.

STOP

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this part only.
Do not turn to the other part of the test until you are told to do so.

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