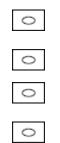
Q1.

Which statement about the use of a catalyst in a reversible reaction is correct?

- A The activation energy for the reverse reaction is increased.
- **B** The equilibrium constant increases.
- **C** The rate of the reverse reaction increases.
- **D** The enthalpy change for the forward reaction decreases.

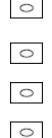


(Total 1 mark)

Q2.

Which statement about the addition of a catalyst to an equilibrium mixture is correct?

- A The activation energy for the reverse reaction increases.
- **B** The equilibrium constant for the forward reaction increases.
- **C** The rate of the reverse reaction increases.
- **D** The enthalpy change for the forward reaction decreases.



(Total 1 mark)

Q3.

Which statement is **not** always correct for a reaction at equilibrium?

 $^{\circ}$

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reactants \rightleftharpoons products

- A The concentrations of the reactants and products are equal.
- **B** The equilibrium can be achieved starting from the reactants.
- **C** The equilibrium can be achieved starting from the products.
- **D** The rate of the forward reaction is equal to the rate of the reverse reaction.

Q4.

When one mole of ammonia is heated to a given temperature, 50 % of it dissociates and the following equilibrium is established.

$$NH_3(g) \rightleftharpoons \frac{1}{2}N_2(g) + \frac{3}{2}H_2(g)$$

What is the total amount, in moles, of gas in this equilibrium mixture?



(Total 1 mark)

Q5.

Which change leads to a higher concentration of SO3 in this equilibrium mixture?

 $2 \operatorname{SO}_2(g) + \operatorname{O}_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2 \operatorname{SO}_3(g)$

 $\Delta H = -188 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

A higher concentration of O₂

B higher temperature

C lower pressure

D use of a catalyst

(Total 1 mark)

Q6.

Which statement is **not** correct about the industrial preparation of ethanol by the hydration of ethene at 300 $^{\circ}$ C?

0

 $C_2H_4(g) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons C_2H_5OH(g) \Delta H = -46 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

- **A** The reaction is catalysed by an acid.
- **B** The higher the pressure, the higher the equilibrium yield of ethanol.
- **C** The higher the temperature, the higher the equilibrium yield of ethanol.
- **D** A low equilibrium yield of ethanol is acceptable because unreacted ethene is recycled.

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| 0 | |

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Q7.

For this reaction at equilibrium, which combination of temperature and pressure would give the greatest equilibrium yield of products?

| | $W(g) + X(g) \rightleftharpoons 2Y(g) + Z(g)$ | ΔH = +47 kJ mol ⁻¹ |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| A | High pressure and high temperature | 0 |
| в | High pressure and low temperature | 0 |
| С | Low pressure and high temperature | 0 |
| D | Low pressure and low temperature | 0 |
| | | |

(Total 1 mark)

Q8.

The forward reaction in this equilibrium is endothermic

$$\text{COCl}_2(g) \rightleftharpoons \text{CO}(g) + \text{Cl}_2(g)$$

Which statement is correct?

| | | (Total 1 mark) |
|---|---|----------------|
| D | Raising the temperature from 373 K to 473 K will increase the value of the equilibrium constant | 0 |
| С | Reducing the equilibrium concentration of CO will increase the value of the equilibrium constant | 0 |
| В | Use of a catalyst will increase the proportion of COCl ₂ in the equilibrium mixture at constant temperature and pressure | 0 |
| Α | If the total pressure is increased at constant temperature, the proportion of $COCl_2$ in the equilibrium mixture will decrease | 0 |

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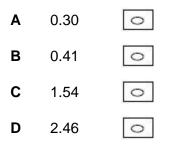
Q9.

Hydrogen can be produced by this reaction.

 $CO(g) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons CO_2(g) + H_2(g)$

In an experiment 4.20 mol of carbon monoxide were mixed with 2.00 mol of steam. When the reaction reached equilibrium, 1.60 mol of hydrogen had been formed.

What is the value of the equilibrium constant, K_c , for this reaction?



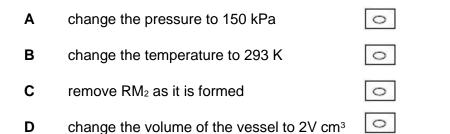
(Total 1 mark)

Q10.

The following equilibrium was established in a container with volume V cm³ at 393 K and 200 kPa.

 $M_2(g) + R(g) \rightleftharpoons RM_2(g)$ $\Delta H = +150 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

Which change would increase the yield of RM₂?

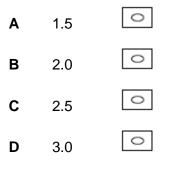


Q11.

When one mole of ammonia is heated to a given temperature, 50% of the compound dissociates and the following equilibrium is established.

$$NH_3(g) \rightleftharpoons \frac{1}{2}N_2(g) + \frac{3}{2}H_2(g)$$

What is the total number of moles of gas present in this equilibrium mixture?



(Total 1 mark)

Q12.

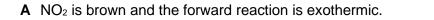
A pale brown mixture of NO_2 and N_2O_4 is allowed to reach equilibrium in a sealed gas syringe according to the following equation.

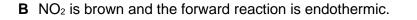
$$2NO_2(g) \rightleftharpoons N_2O_4(g)$$

When the plunger is pushed further into the syringe the pressure increases and the mixture becomes paler in colour.

When the syringe is placed in a hot oven the mixture becomes darker in colour.

Which of the following statements is correct?





C NO₂ is colourless and the forward reaction is exothermic.

D NO₂ is colourless and the forward reaction is endothermic.



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Q13.

A and B react together in this reversible reaction.

A + 3B \rightleftharpoons C + 2D

A mixture of 10 mol of **A** and 10 mol of **B** were left to reach equilibrium. The equilibrium mixture contained 4 mol of **B**.

What is the total amount, in moles, of substances in the equilibrium mixture?



(Total 1 mark)

Q14.

Hydrogen is produced by the reaction of methane with steam. The reaction mixture reaches a state of dynamic equilibrium.

 $CH_4(g) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons CO(g) + 3H_2(g)$ $\Delta H = +206 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

Which of the following shows how the equilibrium yield of hydrogen and the value of the equilibrium constant are affected by the changes shown?

| | Change | Effect on equilibrium yield of H₂(g) | Effect on value of <i>K</i> c | |
|---|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Α | Increase pressure | decrease | decrease | 0 |
| в | Add a catalyst | increase | no effect | 0 |
| С | Increase temperature | increase | increase | 0 |
| D | Remove CO(g) as formed | increase | increase | 0 |
| | | | | |