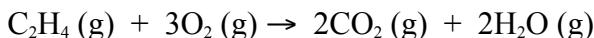


# **AP MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

## **CH. 5, SET 1**

1999

- 61.** For the reaction of ethylene represented below,  $\Delta H$  is -1323 kJ. What is the value of  $\Delta H$  if the combustion produced liquid water,  $H_2O(l)$  rather than water vapor,  $H_2O(g)$ ? ( $\Delta H$  for the phase change  $H_2O(g) \rightarrow H_2O(l)$  is -44 kJ/mol)








1984

- 47.**  $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 2 \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \quad H = -889.1 \text{ kJ}$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ H}_2\text{O(l)} = -285.8 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

What is the standard heat of formation of methane,  $\Delta H_f$ ,  $\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$ , as calculated from the data above?

- (A) -210.0 kJ/mol      (D) 75.8 kJ/mol  
 (B) -107.5 kJ/mol      (E) 210.0 kJ/mol  
 (C) -75.8 kJ/mol

AP Chem, Test 1

- 64.** The complete combustion of 1 mole of propane ( $C_3H_8$ ) results in the liberation of 488.7 kcal. What is the heat of formation of propane?

The reaction is:  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8(\text{g}) + 5 \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 3 \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 4 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$   
 $\Delta H_f$  (kcal/mol):  $\text{CO}_2$  is -94.1 and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is -57.8

- (A) +6.9 kcal/mol      (D) -63.6 kcal/mol  
 (B) -19 kcal/mol      (E) -143.2 kcal/mol  
 (C) -24.8 kcal/mol