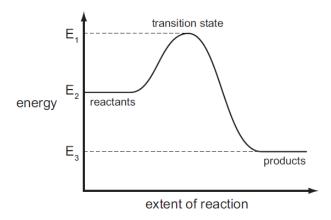
## **WORKSHEET:**

# Energy Profile, Activation Energy

The reaction pathway diagram below illustrates the energies of the reactants, the products and the transition state of a reaction.



Which expression represents the activation energy of the forward reaction?

- **A**  $E_1 E_2$
- **B**  $E_2 E_1$  **C**  $E_2 E_3$
- $D = E_3 E_2$

w/14/qp11

32 The conversion of graphite has only a small positive value of  $\Delta H$ .

$$\Delta H = +2.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

However, the production of synthetic diamonds using this reaction is very difficult.

Which statements help to explain this?

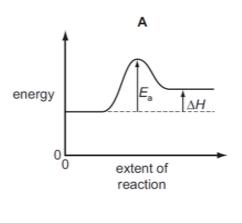
- The activation energy of the reaction is large.
- 2 An equilibrium exists between diamond and graphite.
- Only exothermic reactions can be made to occur readily.

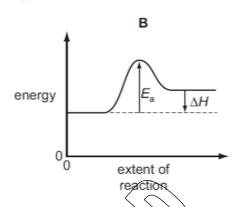
s/04/qp1

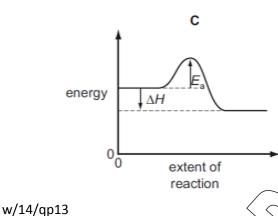
10 Nitrogen monoxide is an atmospheric pollutant that is formed inside car engines by an endothermic reaction between nitrogen and oxygen.

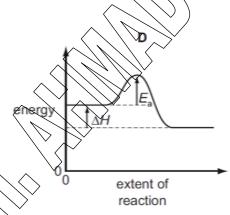
$$N_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2NO(g)$$
  $\Delta H = +66 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 

Which labelled diagram correctly represents the energy profile for this reaction?



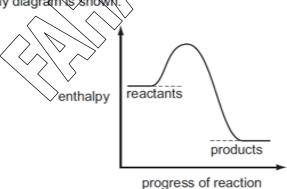






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3 A reaction pathway diagram is shown.



Which enthalpy change could the diagram not apply to?

- A enthalpy of atomisation
- B enthalpy of combustion
- C enthalpy of formation
- D enthalpy of neutralisation

s/14/qp13

6 Hydrazine, N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, is used as a rocket fuel because it reacts with oxygen as shown, producing 'environmentally friendly' gases.

$$N_2H_4(I) + O_2(g) \rightarrow N_2(g) + 2H_2O(g)$$
  $\Delta H = -534 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 

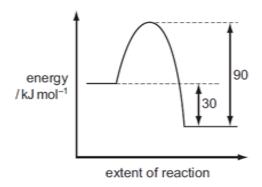
Despite its use as a rocket fuel, hydrazine does not burn spontaneously in oxygen.

Which statement explains why hydrazine does not burn spontaneously?

- A Hydrazine is a liquid.
- B The activation energy is too high.
- C The N≡N bond is very strong.
- D The reaction is exothermic.

s/14/qp13

32 The diagram shows the reaction pathway for a reversible reaction.

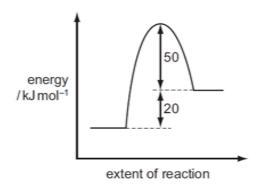


Which statements are correct?

- 1 The enthalpy change for the backward reaction is +90 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.
- 2 The forward reaction is exothermic.
- 3 The enthalpy change for the forward reaction is -30 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.

s/13/qp12

33 The reaction pathway for a reversible reaction is shown below.

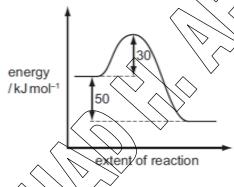


Which statements are correct?

- 1 The enthalpy change for the backward reaction is -20 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.
- 2 The forward reaction is endothermic.
- 3 The activation energy for the forward reaction is +70 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.

s/13/qp13

7 The reaction pathway for a reversible reaction is shown below:



Which statement is correct?

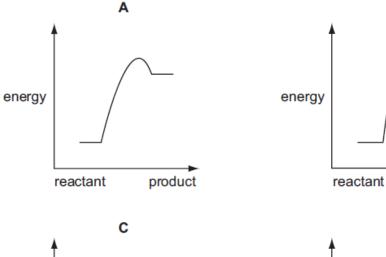
- A The activation energy of the reverse reaction is +80 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.
- B The enthalpy change for the forward reaction is +30 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.
- C The enthalpy change for the forward reaction is +50 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.
- **D** The enthalpy change for the reverse reaction is +30 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.

s/13/qp11

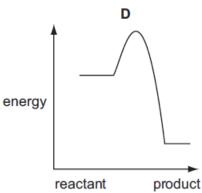
10 Four reactions of the type shown are studied at the same temperature.

$$X(g) + Y(g) \rightarrow Z(g)$$

Which is the correct reaction pathway diagram for the reaction that would proceed **most** rapidly and with the **highest** yield?



energy reactant product



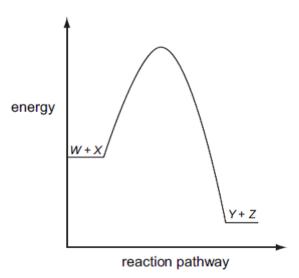
В

product

w/09/qp11

9 The diagram represents the reaction pathway for the following reaction.

$$W(g) + X(g) \rightarrow Y(g) + Z(g)$$



What statement can be made about the reverse reaction,  $Y(g) + Z(g) \rightarrow W(g) + X(g)$ ?

- **A** It will have a larger activation energy and a positive  $\Delta H$ .
- **B** It will have a larger activation energy and a negative  $\Delta H$ .
- C It will have a smaller activation energy and a positive  $\Delta H$ .
- **D** It will have a smaller activation energy and a negative  $\Delta H$ .

w/08/qp1

12 Why does the exothermic reaction

C(diamond) 
$$\longrightarrow$$
 C(graphite)  $\Delta H = -3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 

not occur spontaneously?

- A A tetrahedral configuration is always more stable than a planar one.
- B Diamond has only strong covalent bonds whereas graphite has both covalent bonds and van der Waals' forces.
- C The change from diamond to graphite has a high activation energy.
- D The density of graphite is less than that of diamond.

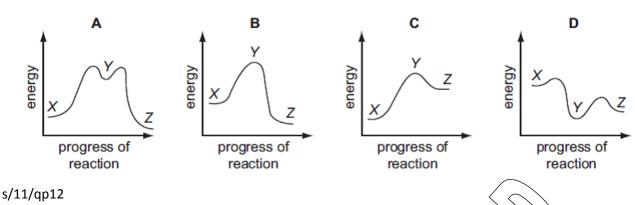
w/03/qp1

9 In the conversion of compound X into compound Z, it was found that the reaction proceeded by way of compound Y, which could be isolated. The following steps were involved.

 $X \rightarrow Y$ ;  $\Delta H$ , positive

 $Y \rightarrow Z$ ;  $\Delta H$ , negative

Which reaction profile fits these data?



37 Nitrogen and oxygen react in a hot car engine to form nitrogen monoxide which is a serious pollutant in our cities and in the countryside. However, nitrogen and oxygen do not react at room temperature.

Which statements help to explain why nitrogen and oxygen do not react at room temperature?

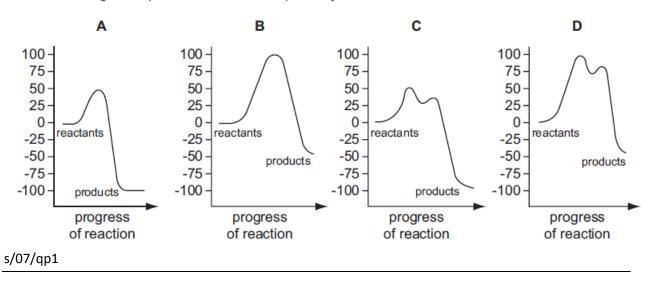
- 1 The reaction is endothermic.
- 2 A high activation energy is required.
- 3 Nitrogen has a high bond energy.

s/07/qp1

7 An exothermic chemical reaction proceeds by two stages.

The activation energy of stage 1 is 50 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>. The overall enthalpy change of reaction is  $-100 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ .

Which diagram represents the reaction pathway for this reaction?



8 In the conversion of compound X into compound Z, it was found that the reaction proceeded by way of compound Y, which could be isolated. The following steps were involved.

$$X \rightarrow Y$$
;  $\Delta H$ , positive  $Y \rightarrow Z$ ;  $\Delta H$ , negative

Which reaction profile fits these data?

