

15.1 Energy Cycles

Question Paper

Course	DPIB Chemistry
Section	15. Energetics/Thermochemistry (HL only)
Topic	15.1 Energy Cycles
Difficulty	Hard

Time allowed: 10
Score: /5
Percentage: /100

Question 1

Which of the following correctly explains the trend in enthalpy of hydration of the metal ions down Group 1?

- A. The lone pair of the oxygen atom becomes more available for bonding
- B. The attraction between the ion and the delta negative oxygen atoms in the water decreases down the group
- C. The attraction between the ion and the hydrogen ions in water decreases down the group
- D. The attraction between the ion and the delta positive hydrogen atoms in water decreases down the group

[1 mark]

Question 2

Which ionic compound has the most endothermic lattice enthalpy?

- A. SrCl₂
- B. CaO
- C. SrO
- D. CaCl₂

[1 mark]

Question 3

Which expression represents the first electron affinity of iodine?

Name of enthalpy change	Enthalpy change / kJ mol ⁻¹
Enthalpy of atomisation of calcium	+178
1st ionisation energy of calcium	+590
2nd ionisation energy of calcium	+1145
Enthalpy of atomisation of iodine	+107
Lattice energy of calcium iodide	-2074
Enthalpy of formation of calcium iodide	-534

- A. $-534 - 178 - 590 - 1145 - (2 \times 107) - (-2074)$
- B. $-534 - 178 - 590 - 1145 - 107 - (-2074)$
- C. $\frac{-534 - 178 - 590 - 1145 - (2 \times 107) - (-2074)}{2}$
- D. $\frac{+534 - 178 - 590 - 1145 - (2 \times 107) + 2074}{2}$

[1 mark]

Question 4

Which equation represents the correct working to determine the lattice enthalpy of magnesium chloride, $\Delta H^{\ominus}_{latt}(\text{MgCl}_2)$?

Enthalpy change	Representation
$\Delta H^{\ominus}_{sol}(\text{MgCl}_2)$	x
$\Delta H^{\ominus}_{hyd}(\text{Mg}^{2+})$	y
$\Delta H^{\ominus}_{hyd}(\text{Cl}^-)$	z

- A. $x - (y + z)$
- B. $x + (y + z)$
- C. $x + (y + 2z)$
- D. $x - (y + 2z)$

[1 mark]

Question 5

Which row of the table correctly represents the equations for the lattice enthalpy of substance W_2X and the ionisation energy of atom W?

	Lattice enthalpy	Ionisation energy
A.	$2\text{W}(\text{s}) + \text{X}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{W}_2\text{X}$	$\text{W}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{W}^+(\text{g}) + \text{e}^-$
B.	$\text{W}_2\text{X}(\text{s}) \rightarrow 2\text{W}^+(\text{g}) + \text{X}^{2-}(\text{g})$	$\text{W}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{W}^{2+}(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^-$
C.	$\text{W}_2\text{X}(\text{s}) \rightarrow 2\text{W}^+(\text{g}) + \text{X}^{2-}(\text{g})$	$\text{W}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{W}^+(\text{g}) + \text{e}^-$
D.	$\text{W}_2\text{X}(\text{s}) \rightarrow 2\text{W}(\text{g}) + \text{X}(\text{g})$	$\text{W}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{W}^{2+}(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^-$

[1 mark]