

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Chemistry** ~ Ms. Hart

**Class:** Anions or Cations



**7.1 Rate of Reactions – Collision Theory - Homework**

1. In order for a chemical reaction to occur, there must always be
  - (1) an effective collision between reacting particles
  - (2) a bond that breaks in a reactant particle
  - (3) reacting particles with a high charge
  - (4) reacting particles with high kinetic energy
2. As the number of effective collisions between reacting particles increases, the rate of reaction
  - (1) decreases
  - (2) increases
  - (3) remains the same
  - (4) changes the orientation of the particles
3. In a chemical reaction, as the concentrations of the reacting particles increase, the rate of reactions generally
  - (1) decreases
  - (2) increases
  - (3) remains the same
  - (4) reaches equilibrium
4. Which conditions will increase the rate of a chemical reaction?
  - (1) decreased temperature and decreased concentration of reactants
  - (2) decreased temperature and increased concentration of reactants
  - (3) increased temperature and decreased concentration of reactants
  - (4) increased temperature and increased concentration of reactants
5. Explain why a crushed solid reacts with a gas more quickly than a large chunk of the same solid.

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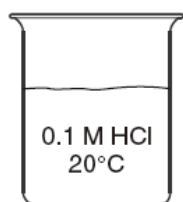
6. Apply collision theory to explain why foods usually spoil more slowly when refrigerated than at room temperature.

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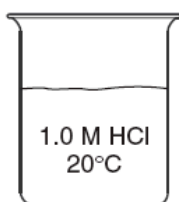
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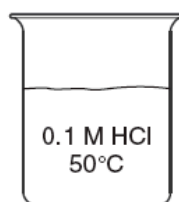
7. In each of the four beakers shown below, a 2.0-centimeter strip of magnesium ribbon reacts with 100 milliliters of HCl(aq) under the conditions shown. (M = how concentrated something is)



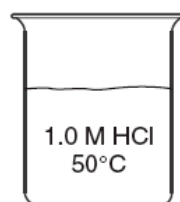
Beaker A



Beaker B



Beaker C



Beaker D

In which beaker will the reaction occur at the fastest rate?

- (1) A                      (2) B                      (3) C                      (4)

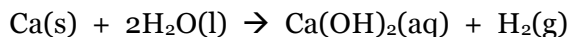
8. According to the collision theory, what are the requirements for a reaction to occur?

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9. A 1-cubic-centimeter cube of sodium reacts more rapidly in water at 25°C than does a 1-cubic-centimeter cube of calcium at 25°C. This difference in rate of reaction is most closely associated with the different
- surface areas of the metal cubes.
  - natures of the metals.
  - densities of the metals.
  - concentrations of the metals.
10. When a catalyst is added to a chemical reaction, there is a change in the
- Heat of reaction
  - Rate of reaction
  - Potential energy of the reactants
  - Potential energy of the products
11. Raising the temperature speeds up the rate of a chemical reaction by increasing
- The effectiveness of the collisions, only
  - The frequency of the collisions, only
  - Both the effectiveness and the frequency of the collisions
  - Neither the effectiveness nor the frequency of the collisions
12. Given the reaction:  $A + B \rightarrow C + D$  ; The reaction will most likely occur at the greatest rate if A and B represent
- Nonpolar molecular compounds in the solid phase
  - Ionic compounds in the solid phase
  - Solutions of nonpolar molecular compounds
  - Solutions of ionic compounds

**Explain your answer:**

13. A student adds two 50-mg pieces of Ca(s) to water. A reaction takes place according to the following equation:



Which change could the student have made that would most likely have increased the rate of the reaction?

- Used ten 10-mg pieces of Ca(s)
- Used one 100-mg piece of Ca(s)
- Decreased the amount of the water
- Decreased the temperature of the water

**Explain your answer:**

14. In order for a chemical reaction to occur, there must always be
- An effective collision between reacting particles
  - A bond that breaks in a reactant particle
  - Reacting particles with a high charge
  - Reacting particles with a high kinetic energy

**Explain your answer:**

15. At room temperature, which reaction would be expected to have the fastest reaction rate?
- $\text{Pb}^{2+}\text{(aq)} + \text{S}^{2-}\text{(aq)} \rightarrow \text{PbS(s)}$
  - $2\text{H}_2\text{(g)} + \text{O}_2\text{(g)} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O(l)}$
  - $\text{N}_2\text{(g)} + 2\text{O}_2\text{(g)} \rightarrow 2\text{NO}_2\text{(g)}$
  - $2\text{KClO}_3\text{(s)} \rightarrow 2\text{KCl(s)} + 3\text{O}_2\text{(g)}$

**Explain your answer:**