## Lesson 1: Energy Changes in Chemical Reactions

## Assignment 1: Sections 1-1 to 1-7

- 1. Define "potential energy" and "kinetic energy". Give some specific examples of each form of energy.
- 2. What is the SI unit for energy?
- 3. State the Law of Conservation of Energy. What is another name for this Law?
- 4. What is the relationship between the amount of kinetic energy a particle has and how fast it is moving? Pick one of the following:
  - A. Slower moving particles have more kinetic energy than faster particles.
  - B. Faster moving particles have more kinetic energy than slower particles.
  - C. Speed of motion and kinetic energy are not related.
- 5. A. Convert the following to Kelvin temperatures: 10°C, -20°C
  - B. Convert the following to Celsius temperatures: 25 K, 300 K
- 6. Identify each of the following as either endothermic or exothermic:

A. 
$$Cu(s) + Cl_2(g) \rightarrow CuCl_2(s) + 220.1 \text{ kJ}$$

B. 
$$6 \text{ CO}_2(g) + 6 \text{ H}_2\text{O}(l) + 2802 \text{ kJ} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6(s) + 6 \text{ O}_2(g)$$

- 7. If you were holding reaction 6A in your hand, would your hand feel warmer or colder? Explain.
- 8. When potassium nitrate dissolves in water, the beaker containing the solution gets cooler. Is dissolving this salt an exothermic or endothermic process? Explain.
- 9. What is calorimetry?
- 10. How much heat would have to be absorbed by 2000 grams of water to change its temperature from 20°C to 50°C? Use the value 4.2 J/(g°C) for the specific heat of water. Show your calculations.

**Hint:** You will need to use the formula:  $Q = mc\Delta T$ . Solve for Q

11. If 500 grams of water at  $25^{\circ}$ C loses  $1.05 \times 10^{4}$  joules of heat, what will be the final temperature of the water? Show your work.

**Hint**: You will use the formula  $Q = mc\Delta T$ . Solve for  $\Delta T$ , then find the final water temperature.