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## **REVIEW QUESTIONS** Chapter 3

1.	Classify the following properties of sodium metal as <i>physical</i> or <i>chemical</i> :	
	a) silver metallic color	
	b) turns grey in air	
	c) melts at 98°C	
	d) reacts explosively with chlorine	
	e) dissolves in water to produce a gas	
	f) malleable (can be shaped)	
2.	Classify the following changes as <i>physical</i> or <i>chemical</i> :	
	a) steam condenses to a liquid on a cool surface	
	b) baking soda dissolves in vinegar, producing bubbles	
	c) moth balls gradually disappear at room temperature	
	d) when a can of soda is opened bubbles form	

- 3. Complete each statement below by choosing a suitable word or phrase:
  - a) At the beach, sand is hotter than water in the day because it has a <u>(higher/lower)</u> specific heat.
  - b) Changes that do not involve a change in composition are called (physical/chemical) changes,
  - c) When water freezes to ice, energy is <u>(absorbed/released)</u>
  - d) For all substances, heat of fusion is <u>(lower/greater)</u> than heat of vaporization.

4. How many calories of heat are required to heat 45 g of water from 12°C to 76°C? (Specific heat of water = 1.0 cal/g°C)

5. A sample of oxygen weighing 18 g was heated in presence of nitrogen and a chemical change occurred. The product was found to have a mass of 56 g. How much nitrogen reacted in this reaction?

6. A sample of gold weighing 15 g requires 84 calories of heat to increase its temperature from 35°C to 215°C. Calculate the specific heat of gold.

7. How much heat (in kcal) is required to melt a 20.0 lb bag of ice at  $0^{\circ}$ C? (Heat of fusion of ice = 80.0 cal.g)

8. When 2.0 kg of dry ice sublimes at its normal sublimation point, it absorbs 94 kcal of heat. Calculate the heat of sublimation for dry ice in cal/g.

9. How many calories of heat are required to heat 85.0 g of water at 30.0°C to steam at 100.0°C? (Specific heat of water = 1.00 cal/g°C; heat of vaporization of water = 540 cal/g)