

- 1 $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$
What type of reaction is this?
- A hydrolysis
B acid-base
C redox
D precipitation
- 2 The sign of the entropy change for the reaction
 $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$ is ...
- A positive
B negative
C 0
D can't predict - need more information
- 3 $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$
In this redox reaction, ...
- A Both N_2H_4 and H_2O_2 are reduced
B H_2O_2 is reduced, and N_2H_4 is oxidized
C Both N_2H_4 and H_2O_2 are oxidized
D N_2H_4 is reduced, and H_2O_2 is oxidized
- 4 Calculate ΔH° for the reaction
 $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$

Compound	ΔH°_f kJ/mol	ΔH°_f kJ/mol	ΔH°_f kJ/mol
$\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l})$	51	121	149
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{l})$	-188	192	-120
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	0	182	0
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	-286	75	-237

- A -149 kJ
B -819 kJ
C +819 kJ
D -423 kJ

- 5 Calculate ΔS° for the reaction
 $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$

compound	ΔH°_f kJ/mol	S° J/K	ΔS°_f J/Kmol
$\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l})$	51	121	149
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{l})$	-188	110	-120
$\text{N}_2(\text{g})$	0	192	0
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-286	70	-237

- A +493 J/K
 B -493 J/K
 C +131 J/K
 D +31 J/K
- 6 Calculate ΔG° for the reaction:
 $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$

compound	ΔH°_f kJ/mol	S° J/K	ΔS°_f J/Kmol
$\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l})$	51	121	149
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{l})$	-188	110	-120
$\text{N}_2(\text{g})$	0	192	0
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-286	70	-237

- A -208 kJ
 B -266 kJ
 C -857 kJ
 D +266 kJ
- 7 Using the values we just calculated for ΔH° and ΔS° , calculate the value of ΔG° at 298 K for the reaction:
 $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$
- A +857 kJ
 B -857 kJ
 C -858 kJ
 D -1657 kJ
- 8 $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4(\text{l}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$ has free energy change -857 kJ at 300 K. At 600 K, the reaction will ...
- A be less spontaneous
 B be more spontaneous
 C have the same spontaneity

- 9 The free energy of formation of water is -237 kJ at 298 K . At very high temperature, water ...
- A will decompose.
 - B will not decompose.
 - C More information needed.