



7.2.1. Sketching Maxwell-Boltzmann

1.	(a)	Without using your notes, sketch on the axes below the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution of molecular energies. Label this curve A. Make sure you include axes labels.	
			(4 marks)
		†	
	(b) Add a line into the diagram to show the likely position of the activation energy for the reactivation.		
		Label this E _a .	(1 mark)
2.	Now consider what would happen to the distribution if the temperature of the system was raised Sketch a new distribution onto the axes and label this curve B.		
	SKE	cicii a new distribution onto the axes and laber this curve b.	(3 marks)
3.	Usir	ng the two distributions you have drawn, explain why increasing the temperature of a reaction	on results
	in a	n increase in the rate of the reaction	

(2 marks)



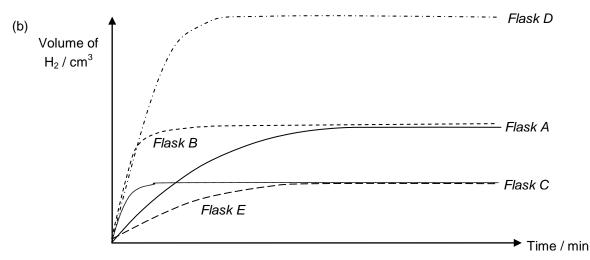


7. Kinetics answers

7.1. Collision theory

1.
$$Zn + 2 HCI \rightarrow ZnCI_2 + H_2$$
 (1 mark)

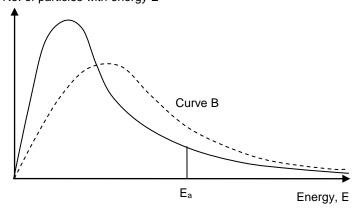
2. (a) Flask E would go the slowest. (1 mark)



(2 marks for each of the curves for flasks B, C, D and E; 1 for the correct initial gradient, 1 for the correct finishing point)

7.2.1. Sketching Maxwell-Boltzmann

1. No. of particles with energy E



- 1 mark both axes correctly labelled
- 1 mark curve starts at origin
- 1 mark curve never touches x-axis
- 1 mark correct shape
- 1 mark drawing of Ea

2. For the drawing of curve B above;

1 mark - peak to the right of original curve

1 mark - peak height is lower

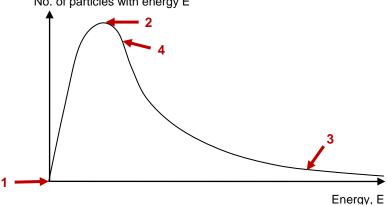
1 mark – approximately the same area under the two curves



3. At a higher temperature many more of the particles will have an energy greater than the activation energy (1 mark) resulting in a higher percentage of particle collisions resulting in a reaction (1 mark)

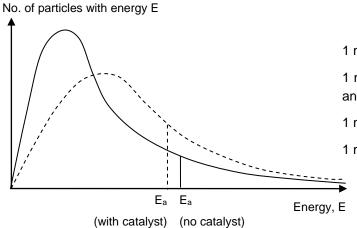
7.2.2. The Importance of Maxwell-Boltzmann

1. No. of particles with energy E



(4 marks)

2. (a)



1 mark – approximate same area

1 mark – most probable energy is <u>lower</u> and to the <u>right</u>

1 mark – the lines never cross

1 mark – E_a lower in energy

(b) It is important that catalytic converter reaches its operating temperature quickly because at higher temperatures and with the catalyst active <u>many</u> more particles have sufficient energy to react.
Hence the catalytic converter is much <u>more efficient</u> (removes more polluting gases) at operating temperature.