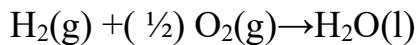
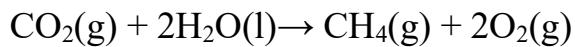


4. Given, C(graphite) + O₂ → CO₂(g)

$$\Delta_r H_o = -393.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$



$$\Delta_r H_o = -285.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$



$$\Delta_r H_o = + 890.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Based on the above thermochemical equations, the value of $\Delta_r H^\circ$ at 298 K

for the reaction $C(\text{graphite}) + 2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CH}_4(\text{g})$ will be:

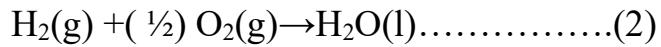
- A) + 144 kJ/mol
 - B) -74.8 kJ/mol
 - C) -144 kJ/mol
 - D) +74.8 kJ/mol

Ans: B) -74.8 kJ/mol

Explanation:



$$\Delta_r H_o = -393.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$



$$\Delta_r H_o = -285.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$



$$\Delta_r H_o = + 890.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Given reaction: C(graphite) + 2H₂(g) → CH₄(g)

$$\Delta H = \Delta_r H_{o,1} + 2 * \Delta_r H_{o,2} + \Delta_r H_{o,3}$$

$$= -393.5 + 2 * (-285.8) + 890.3 = -74.8$$