

## 5.1.1 How fast?

<b>Orders, rate equations and rate constants</b>					
(a) explanation and use of the terms: <i>rate of reaction</i> , <i>order</i> , <i>overall order</i> , <i>rate constant</i> , <i>half-life</i> , <i>rate-determining step</i>					
(b) deduction of:					
(i) orders from experimental data					
(ii) a rate equation from orders of the form: $\text{rate} = k[A]^m[B]^n$ , where $m$ and $n$ are 0, 1 or 2					
(c) calculation of the rate constant, $k$ , and related quantities, from a rate equation including determination of units					
<b>Rate graphs and orders</b>					
(d) from a concentration–time graph:					
(i) deduction of the order (0 or 1) with respect to a reactant from the shape of the graph					
(ii) calculation of reaction rates from the measurement of gradients					
(e) from a concentration–time graph of a first order reaction, measurement of constant half-life, $t_{1/2}$					
(f) for a first order reaction, determination of the rate constant, $k$ , from the constant half-life, $t_{1/2}$ , using the relationship: $k = \ln 2/t_{1/2}$					
(g) from a rate–concentration graph:					
(i) deduction of the order (0, 1 or 2) with respect to a reactant from the shape of the graph					
(ii) determination of rate constant for a first order reaction from the gradient					
(h) the techniques and procedures used to investigate reaction rates by the initial rates method and by continuous monitoring, including use of colorimetry					
<b>Rate-determining step</b>					
(i) for a multi-step reaction, prediction of,					
(i) a rate equation that is consistent with the rate-determining step					
(ii) possible steps in a reaction mechanism from the rate equation and the balanced equation for the overall reaction					
<b>Effect of temperature on rate constants</b>					
(j) a qualitative explanation of the effect of temperature change on the rate of a reaction and hence the rate constant					
(k) the Arrhenius equation:					
(i) the exponential relationship between the rate constant, $k$ and temperature, $T$ given by the Arrhenius equation, $k = Ae^{-E_a/RT}$					
(ii) determination of $E_a$ and $A$ graphically using: $\ln k = -E_a/RT + \ln A$ derived from the Arrhenius equation.					