



5. 100.0 mL of 4.0°C water is heated until its temperature is 37°C. If the specific heat of water is 4.18 J/g°C, calculate the amount of heat energy needed to cause this rise in temperature.

6. 25.0 g of mercury is heated from 25°C to 155°C, and absorbs 455 joules of heat in the process. Calculate the specific heat capacity of mercury.

7. What is the specific heat capacity of silver metal if 55.00 g of the metal absorbs 47.3 **calories** of heat and the temperature rises 15.0°C?

8. If a sample of chloroform is initially at 25°C, what is its final temperature if 150.0 g of chloroform absorbs 1.0 **kilojoules** of heat, and the specific heat of chloroform is 0.96 J/g°C?