Test Form 5

Instructions: You should have with you several number two pencils, an eraser, your 3" x 5" note card, a calculator, and your University ID Card. If you have notes with you, place them in a sealed backpack and place the backpack OUT OF SIGHT or place the notes directly on the table at the front of the room.

Fill in the front page of the Scantron answer sheet with your test form number (listed above), last name, first name, middle initial, and student identification number. Leave the class section number and the test form number blank.

This exam consists of 25 multiple-choice questions. Each question has four points associated with it. Select the best multiple-choice answer by filling in the corresponding circle on the rear page of the answer sheet. If you have any questions before the exam, please ask. If you have any questions during the exam, please ask the proctor. Open and start this exam when instructed. When finished, place your Scantron form and note card in the appropriate stacks. You may keep the exam packet, so please show your work and mark the answers you selected on it.

1 inch = 2.54 cm (exact) 1 kg = 2.2 pounds

1 foot = 12 inches (exact) 1 mole = 6.02×10^{23}

H Hydrogen 1.0079		1			•		cent mill kilo	i	c m k	1/ 10	100 1000 000					<u>.</u>	2 He Helium 4.0026
3 Li	Be						mic	ro	μ	10) ⁻⁶	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lithium	Beryllium	l					nane		n	10		В	C	N	0	F	Ne
6.941	9.01218	l					ilair	J	11	10	,	Boron 10.81	Carbon 12.011	Nitrogen	Oxygen	Fluorine	Меоп
11	12	1											 	14.0067	15.9994	18.9984	20.179
Na	Mg					*						13 Al	Si	15 P	16 S	Cl	. 18
Sodium	Magnesium	Ì										Aluminum	Silicon	Phosphorus	Sulfur	Chlorine	Ar
22.98977	24.305	<u></u>									1	26.9815	28.0855	30.97376	32.06	35.453	Argon 39.948
. 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	. 27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V ·	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Potassium	Calcium	Scandium	Titanium	Vanadium	Chromium	Manganese	Iron	Cobalt	Nickel	Copper	Zinc	Gallium	Germanium	Arsenic	Selenium	Bromine	Krypton
39.0983	40.08	44.9559	47.88	50.9415	51.996	54.9380	55.847	58.9332	58.70	63.546	65.38	69.72	72.59 .	74.9216	78.96	79.904	83.80
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Rubidium	Strontium	Yttrium	Zirconium	Niobium	Molybdenum	Technetium	Ruthenium	Rhodium	Palladium	Silver	Cadmium	Indium	Tin	Antimony	Tellurium	Iodine .	Xenon
85.4678	87.62	88.9059	91.22	92.9064	95.94	98.906	101.07	102.9055	106.4	107.868	112.41	114.82	118.69	121.75	127.60	126.9045	131.30
55 Cl-	56	57–71	72 77.0	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Ba		Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	l Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	• T1	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Cesium 132.9054	Barium 137.33	*Rare earths	Hafnium 178.49	Tantalum	Tungsten	Rhenium	Osmium	Iridium	Platinum	Gold	Mercury	Thallium	Lead	Bismuth	Polonium	Astatine	Radon
				180.9479	183.85	186:207	190.2	192.22	195.09	196.9665	200.59	204.37	207.2	208.9804	(209)	(210)	(222)
Fr.	88 D.o	89~103	104 D.£	105	106	107	108	109	110 ‡	111			114	·			
	Ra	ta	Rf	Ha	Sg	Ns	Hs	Mt	+	‡	,						
Francium (223)	Radium 226.0254	[†] Actinides	Rutherfordium (261)	Hahnium (262)	Seaborgium		Hassium	Meitnerium									
(444)	220,02,74		(201)	(262)	(263)	(262)	(265)	(266)	(269)								

57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Но	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Lanthanium		Prascodymium	Neodymium	Promethium	Samarium	Europium	Gadolinium	Terbium	Dysprosium	Holmium	Erbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Lutetium
138.9055	140.12	140.9077	144.24	145	150.4		157.25	158.9254	162.50	164.9304	167,26	168.9342	173.04	174.967
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr
Actinium	Thorium	Protactinium	Uranium	Neptunium	Plutonium	Americium	Curium	Berkelium	Californium	Einsteinium	Fermium	Mendelevium	Nobelium	Lawrencium
227.0278	232.0381	231.0359	238.029	237.0482	(244)	(243)	(247)	(247)	(251)	(254)	(257)	(258)	259	262

1.	A student measures the mass of a zinc sample to be 0.09040 g.
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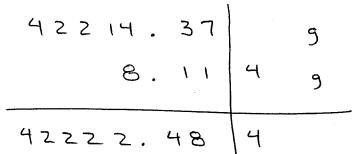
(A) There are two significant figures in this measured quantity.

0.090409

- (B) There are three significant figures in this measured quantity.
 (C) There are four significant figures in this measured quantity.
- (D) There are five significant figures in this measured quantity.
- (E) There are six significant figures in this measured quantity.

2. Consider the following operation: 42214.37 g + 8.114 g. The correct answer with the proper number of significant figures is:

- (A) 4.2222×10^4 g.
- (B) 42222. g.
- (C) 42222.5 g.
- (D) (42222.48 g.
- (E) 42222.484 g.



3. Which of the following chemical formulae is **incorrect**?

- (A) MgF.
- Mast E-
- (B) CaSO₄. (C) NaOH.
- (D) $BaCO_3$.
- (E) Li_2O .

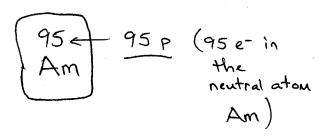


4. Which of the following contains a statement that is **false**?

- (A) Calcium fluoride is an ionic compound and carbon dioxide is a molecule.
- (B) Lithium is an element and dinitrogen tetroxide is a molecule.
- (C) NH_3 is a molecule and C_8H_{18} is a molecule.
- (D) Orange juice with pulp is heterogeneous and brass is an alloy.
- (E) Carbon tetrachloride is an ionic compound and fluorine is a non-metal.

5.	Which of the following chemical formulae is <u>incorrect</u> ?
	(A) NaBr. (B) Ba ₂ Cl. (C) NH ₄ F. (D) CaS. (E) AlCl ₃ . (E) AlCl ₃ .
6	When combined with calcium, a Group 17 element will tend to: [F, Cl, Br, I, and At are Group 17 elements] Group 17 6ain 1 e
	(A) Gain one electron. (B) Gain two electrons.
	(C) Lose one electron. (D) Lose two electrons. \$\mathbf{s}_{\tau}\$
).	At
7.	Which of the following pairs of elements will form an ionic compound?
	(A) Sodium and calcium. (B) Carbon and oxygen. (C) Carbon and nitrogen. (D) Fluorine and neon. (E) Calcium and sulfur.
8.	Which of the following pairs are isotopes?
	(A) 12°C and 12°C. (B) 14°C and 14°N. (C) 12°C and 14°N. (D) (14°N and 15°N. (E) 14°C and 28°Si.

- ²⁴¹Am²⁺ has: 9.
 - 95 protons, 241 neutrons, 95 electrons. (A)
 - 146 protons, 146 neutrons, 97 electrons. (B)
 - (C) 95 protons, 146 neutrons, 97 electrons.
 - 95 protons, 146 neutrons, 95 electrons. (D)
 - 95 protons, 146 neutrons, 93 electrons. (E)



- A student measures the mass of a piece of laboratory glassware to be 3.78 pounds. Expressed in 10. milligrams, this mass is:
 - (A) 1.7 mg.
 - (B)
 - $8.3 \times 10^3 \text{ mg}$ $1.7 \times 10^9 \text{ mg}$. (C)
 - $(1.7 \times 10^6 \text{ mg.})$ (D)
 - $1.7 \times 10^3 \text{ mg.}$ (E)

$$3.78 \text{ lbs} \left(\frac{1}{2.2} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{lbs}} \right) \left(\frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \right) \left(\frac{1000 \text{ mg}}{1 \text{ g}} \right) = 17.18181.818$$

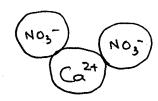
$$= 1.7 \times 10^6 \text{ mg}$$

- Two elements that will form 2- ions in ionic compounds are: 11.
 - (A) F and Cl.
 - (B) Mg and Al.
 - Ca and Mg. (C)
 - Al and S. (D)
 - **(E)** S and O.
- & Group 16

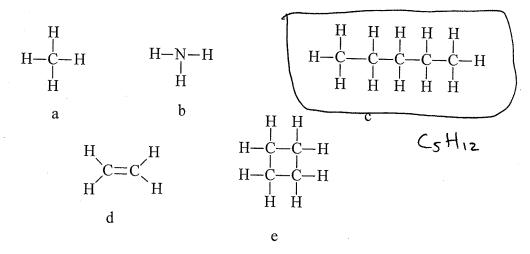
NO3-

- The chemical formula of calcium nitrate is: 12.
 - (A) CaN.

 - (B) Ca_3N_2 . (C) Ca₂N₃.
 - (D) $Ca(NO_3)_2$
 - (E) CaNO₆.

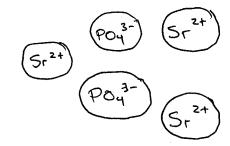


13. Which of the following drawings represents the structure of pentane?



14. The chemical formula of strontium phosphate is:

- (A) Sr_2P_3 .
- (B) $Sr_2(PO_4)_3$.
- (C) SrPO₈.
- (D) Sr_3P_2 .
- (E) $Sr_3(PO_4)_2$.



Different throughout

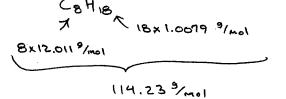
15. Which of the following is heterogeneous?

- (A) C_8H_{18} (1).
- (B) $Mg(NO_3)_2$ (s).
- (C) Granite.
- (D) Hexane.
- (E) Water.

16. The name of PCl_5 is?

- (A) Phosphorous chloride.
- (B) Phosphorous chlorite.
- (C) Phosphorous chloride.
- (D) (Phosphorous pentachloride.
- (E) Monopotassium pentacarbonate.

- 17. The molar mass of octane is:
 - (A) 6.02×10^{23} g/mol.
 - (B) 13.02 g/mol.
 - (C) 96.09 g/mol.
 - (D) (114.23 g/mol.
 - (E) 8 g/mol.



- Europium has two naturally occurring isotopes. ¹⁵¹Eu has a mass of 150.92 g/mol and is 47.799% abundant. ¹⁵³Eu has a mass of 152.92 g/mol and is 52.201% abundant. What is the average atomic mass of Europium?
 - (A) 151.72 g/mol.
 - (B) (151.96 g/mol.)
 - (C) 152.17 g/mol.
 - (D) 152.83 g/mol.
 - (E) 153.83 g/mol.

$$(150.92\frac{2}{m_0})$$
 (0.47799) + $(152.92\frac{9}{m_0})$ (0.52201) = $151.96\frac{9}{m_0}$

19. A student () obtains a sample of metal. They measure the mass of the sample to be 435.7 g. They place the sample into a graduated cylinder containing 500.0 mL of water. The water level rises to 552.7 mL. The density of the metal sample is:

 $d = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{435.79}{552.7 \text{ mL}^{-500.0 \text{ mL}}} = 8.27 \frac{3}{\text{mL}}$

- (A) 8.27 g/mL.
- (B) 0.121 g/mL.
- (C) 1.121 g/mL.
- (D) 1.10 g/mL.
- (E) 5.62 g/mL.

- 20. Which of the following is a non-metal?
 - (A) Oxygen.
 - (B) Francium.
 - (C) Aluminum.
 - (D) Lithium.
 - (E) Magnesium.
- 21. When the reaction $C_5H_{12}(l) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g) + H_2O(g)$ is correctly balanced,

- (A) $5 O_2$ are consumed.
- (B) $12 O_2$ are consumed.
- (C) $6 O_2$ are consumed.
- (D) 8 O₂ are consumed.
- (E) $10 O_2$ are consumed.
- 22. A student obtains 360.0 grams of sodium chloride, NaCl. How many moles of NaCl are present?
 - (A) $1.384 \times 10^4 \text{ mol NaCl.}$
 - (B) 9.365 mol NaCl.
 - (C) (6.159 mol NaCl.
 - (D) 1.384 mol NaCl.
 - (E) $1.672 \times 10^{21} \text{ mol NaCl.}$

NaCl 35.45 3/mol

- A student obtains 60.14 grams of ethane, C₂H₆. How many hydrogen atoms are present? 23.
 - 7.22×10^{23} oxygen atoms. (A)
 - (B)
 - (C)
 - 2.40×10^{23} oxygen atoms. 3.60×10^{23} oxygen atoms. 6.68×10^{22} oxygen atoms. 1.20×10^{23} oxygen atoms. (D)
 - (E)

$$\frac{60.149 \text{ C}_2\text{H6}}{30.079} = 2.000 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H6}}{2.000 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H6}}$$

$$\frac{29}{1 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H6}} = \frac{29}{1 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H6}} = \frac{29}{1.20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ C}_2\text{H6}} = \frac{29}{1.20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ C}_2\text{H6}}$$

$$\frac{29}{1 \text{ mol C}_2\text{H6}} = \frac{29}{1.20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Mol}} = \frac{29}{1.20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ C}_2\text{H6}} = \frac{29}{1.20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ C}_2\text{H6}} = \frac{29}{1.20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Mol}} = \frac$$

- 24. Which of the following statements is **FALSE?**
 - (A) Electrons are located outside of the nucleus.
 - Protons and neutrons have similar masses. (B)
 - Electrons carry a negative charge; protons carry a positive charge. (C)
 - A neutral atom has an equal number of protons and electrons. (D)
 - Electrons are roughly 2000 times as massive as protons and neutrons; therefore, most of (E) the mass in an atom is located outside the nucleus.
- 25. Because of Chemistry 121...
 - (A) I get invited to way more parties. I'm headed to one right now
 - I live with constant abdominal discomfort. (B)
 - I discovered Skill Builder and wish it was available for all my courses. (C)
 - I have attained a level of confidence that will allow me to succeed in all I attempt. (D)
 - I am changing my major to chemistry... 8am tomorrow morning! (E) [Any response will receive full credit; even no response.]