CHEMISTRY 101	Name	
Hour Exam I		
February 14, 2023	Signature	
McCarren		
	Section	

"Curiosity is one of the great secrets of happiness." - Bryant H. McGill

This exam contains 17 questions on 9 numbered pages. Check <u>now</u> to make sure you have a complete exam. You have one hour and thirty minutes to complete the exam. Determine the best answer to the first 15 questions and enter these on the special answer sheet. Also, circle your responses in this exam booklet. Show all of your work and provide complete answers to questions 16 and 17.

<u>Useful Information</u>:

$$PV = nRT K = {}^{\circ}C + 273$$

$$R = 0.08206 \text{ L-atm/mol-K} \approx 0.0821 \text{ L-atm/mol-K}$$
 Density = mass / volume

Avogadro's number = 6.022×10^{23}

1 L = 1000 mL

1 atm = 760. torr

Assume atmospheric pressure is 1.00 atm (unless explicitly told otherwise).

Always assume ideal behavior for gases (unless explicitly told otherwise).

Part 1: Multiple Choice

d. Potassiume. Strontium

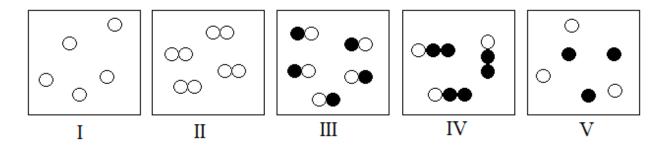
1.	You are driving on the highway at a speed of 70.0 miles per hour. How many feet do you move each second? (1 mile = 5280 feet, 1 hour = 60 minutes, 1 minute = 60 seconds) a. 47.7 feet b. 70.0 feet c. 103 feet d. $6,160$ feet e. 3.68×10^{-6} feet
2.	You have a sample of 1.00 mole of water. How do the number of atoms and molecules in this sample compare? Choose the option below which best completes the sentence.
	The number of atoms in one mole of water is the number of molecules in one mole of water.
	 a. one-third b. half c. the same as d. twice e. three times
3.	How many moles of calcium hydroxide is 100. grams calcium hydroxide? a. 1.35 moles b. 1.72 moles c. 1.78 moles d. 5,810 moles e. 7,410 moles
4.	What is the percent composition of iron in a compound of iron(III) phosphate? a. 37.2% b. 41.4% c. 63.8% d. 64.3% e. 84.4%
5.	A compound consists of one or more ions of X as well a single sulfate anion. The molar mass of this compound is 174.26 g/mol. What is the identity of X? a. Hydrogen b. Lithium c. Bromine

6. Each of the compounds below contains at least one atom of oxygen. For how many of the compounds are the names are written correctly for the formulas given below?

Formula	Name
CaO	calcium oxide
K ₂ O	potassium oxide
N ₂ O	dinitrogen oxide
MgO	magnesium monoxide
N ₂ O ₄	dinitrogen tetroxide

- a. 1 (Only one compound is named correctly.)
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5 (All five compounds are named correctly.)

The diagrams below show images which represent substances. Consider each circle to represent an atom of a particular element, with circles of different colors representing different elements. Use the diagram to answer the next two questions.



- 7. Which two of the images represent substances which are compounds?
 - a. I and II
 - b. II and III
 - c. IV and V
 - d. III and IV
 - e. III and V
- 8. Which of the images represents a mixture?
 - a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. IV
 - e. V

Page ·
 9. You have two different ions of the element cobalt. Which is <u>false</u> about these ions? a. The two ions may have different numbers of neutrons. b. The two ions may have different numbers of protons. c. The two ions may have different numbers of electrons. d. None of these (a-c) are false regarding these ions; all three statements are true. e. All of these (a-c) are false regarding these ions.
10. Suppose that during your lab class, you calculated that a penny contains 2.80×10 ²² atoms of copper. What was the mass of copper in the penny? a. 0.0465 g b. 1.78 g c. 2.95 g d. 3.70 g e. 2.95×10 ⁴⁶ g
 11. A 50.0 g sample of helium gas is present at a pressure of 1.0 atm and a temperature of 296 K. What is the volume of this gas sample? a. 1,210 L b. 304 L c. 22.6 L d. 1.60 L e. 0.400 L
12. You have a mixture of two gases in a rigid container consisting of 80.0 g of neon and 80.0 g argon. How does the partial pressure of the neon compare to the total pressure in the container? Select the option below which best completes the sentence.
The partial pressure of neon is approximately the total pressure in the container.
a. one-quarter

b. one-thirdc. half

d. two-thirdse. three-quarters

13. Kinetic molecular theory involves making several assumptions about how ideal gases behave compared to real gases. How does a real gas behave differently from an ideal gas?

Particles of real gases differ from ideal gases, because only real gas particles...

- a. are able to attract one another.
- b. exert pressure.
- c. change speed with temperature.
- d. are always in motion.
- e. can be diatomic.

You have three samples of gas, each present in rigid containers of equal volume which are all at the same temperature. The table below shows the makeup of each sample.

Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3		
1.5 moles helium gas	1.0 mole oxygen gas	1.0 mole neon gas		

Use this information regarding these samples to answer the next two questions.

- 14. How do the masses of these gases compare? Select the choice which correctly ranks the samples from least to greatest <u>mass</u> of gas. If any of the masses are equal, select the choice which states this.
 - a. Sample 1 < Sample 2 < Sample 3
 - b. Sample 3 < Sample 1 < Sample 2
 - c. Sample 1 < Sample 3 < Sample 2
 - d. Sample 3 < Sample 2 < Sample 1
 - e. Sample 2 = Sample 3 < Sample 1
- 15. Rank the gas samples from least to greatest **pressure** of gas. If any of the gases have the same pressures, select the choice which states this.
 - a. Sample 1 < Sample 2 < Sample 3
 - b. Sample 2 = Sample 3 < Sample 1
 - c. Sample 3 < Sample 1 < Sample 2
 - d. Sample 1 < Sample 3 < Sample 2
 - e. Sample 3 < Sample 2 < Sample 1

Part 2: Free Response

16. This problem includes two compounds: one ionic, and one non-ionic. For each compound, be sure to answer all questions and show your work in the space below.

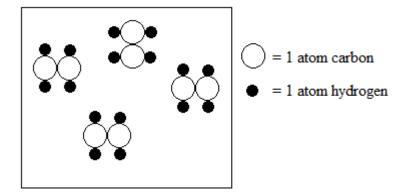
<u>Compound 1:</u> Consider a compound consisting of both copper and oxygen which is 79.89% copper by mass.

a. Find the empirical formula of this compound. Show all work in the space below.

b. Because this compound is ionic, the empirical formula of this compound is also the molecular formula. What is the name of the compound which has the formula you found in part a.?

c. The name of the compound you gave in part b. should have included Roman numerals. What do Roman numerals represent when naming compounds? Also, explain why you chose the value that you did for the Roman numerals.

<u>Compound 2:</u> Consider the diagram below which shows a compound consisting of both carbon and hydrogen.

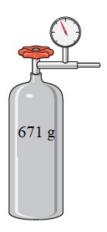


d. Give the empirical and molecular formulas for this compound in the space below. Be sure to label which is the empirical formula and which is the molecular formula.

e. Your friend incorrectly tells you that the molecular formula for this compound is C₈H₁₆. Explain their error to them and show them how to get the actual molecular formula using the information provided in the diagram.

Please go on to the next page.

17. The rigid 50.0 L steel tank below contains 671 g of an unknown **monatomic** gas. The gas is at a temperature of 25.0°C and a pressure of 2.50 atm. Use this information to answer the following questions.



a. What is the identity of the gas in the container? Show your work in the space below.

b. It is possible to increase the pressure in the container by adding neon gas to the tank. Assuming that adding the neon gas did not influence the temperature, explain why this increases the pressure, making sure you include whether moles of gas and volume are constant or changing during this process. Be sure that your explanation addresses particle behavior.

c.	What <u>mass</u> of neon gas would need to be added to the original 50.0 L container to
	double the pressure from 2.50 atm to 5.0 atm? Assume that adding the neon gas did
	not influence the temperature. Show your work.

d. Another way to increase pressure the of gas in the tank is to increase the temperature. Consider the original 50.0 L tank, consisting only of the 671 g of monatomic gas at 25.0°C and a pressure of 2.50 atm. To what temperature (in degrees Celsius) would you need to heat the gas in order to double the pressure in the tank to 5.0 atm?

STOP.

You have reached the end of the exam. Nothing written after this page will be graded.

Chem 101 Scratch Paper

NOTHING WRITTEN ON THIS PAGE WILL BE GRADED



Periodic Table of the Elements

	—	5	l m	4	Ω	9	
8 8	4.003	Neon 20.18	18 Argon 39.95	36 Krypton 83.80	54 Xenon 131.3	Radon (222)	
	47	9 Fluorine	Chlorine	Bromine 79.90	53 lodine 126.9	Astatine (210)	
	6 A	Oxygen 16.00		Selenium	Tellurium	Polonium (209)	116 _ (289)
	5A	Nitrogen 14.01	15 Phosphorus 30.97	AS Arsenic 74.92	Sb Antimony 121.8	83 Bismuth 209.0	
	4	Carbon 12.01	Silicon 28.09	Germanium 72.59	Sn Tin 118.7	Pb Lead 207.2	114
	3A	Boron 10.81	Aluminum 26.98	31 Ga Gallium 69.72	49 Landium 114.8	Thallium 204.4	
			2B	Zinc Zinc 65.38	Cadmium	HQ Mercury 200.6	112 — — — (277)
			18	Cu Copper 63.55	Ag Silver 107.9	Au Gold 1970	111
		SS	88 8	28 Nickel 58.69	Pd Palladium 106.4	Platinium	Darmstadtium (269)
	Symbol	Atomic mass	8B	Cobalt 58.93	Rhodium	77 F Iridium 192.2	Metinerium D
	key HO	<u> </u>	88 8	26 Iron 55.85	Ruthenium	Osmium 190.2	Hassium (265)
	,	Name 16	78	Manganese 54.94		Rhenium	Bohrium (262)
	Atomic number	Z	6B	Chromium 52.00	Molybdenum 95.94	74 Tungsten 183.9	Seaborgium (263)
	Atc		5B	23 Vanadium 50.94	Niobium 92.91	Ta Tantalum 180.9	105 Dubnium (262)
			48	22 Titanium 47.88	Zr Zirconium 91.22	Hafnium 178.5	Pot Rutherfordium (261)
			3B	Scandium 44.96	39 Yttrium 88.91	Lanthanum	89 AC Actinium (227)
	2A	Beryllium 9.012	Magnesium 24.31	Calcium	Strontium 87.62	Ба Ватит 137.3	Radium 226
14	Hydrogen 1.008	3 Lithium 6.941	Sodium 22:99	Potassium 39.10	Rubidium 85.47	Cesium	Francium (223)
		2	m	4	IQ.	(O	_

9			
Lu	Lutetium 174.967	103 L r Lawrencium (260)	
⁸ P	Ytterbium 173.04	Nobelium (259)	
L _®	Thulium 168.9342	Mendelevium (258)	
Er s	Erbium 167.26	Fermium (257)	
H ₀	Holmium 164.9303	Einsteinium (252)	
ng D	Dysprosium 162.50	Californium (251)	
Tp QL	Terbium 158.9253	Berkelium (247)	
ag D	Gadolium 157.25	Curium (247)	
Eu Eu	Europium 151.965	Am Americium (243)	
Sm	Samarium 150.36	Putonium (244)	
Pm	Promethium (145)	Neptunium (237)	
»P	Neodymium 144.24	92 Uranium 238.0289	
Pr	Praseodymium 140.9076	Protactinium 231.0359	
Çe _{zz}	Cerium 140.115	90 Thorium 232.0381	
9			
Lanthanides (Actinides	