# Chem 111 Evening Exam #3

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Answer Key – Exam Version C

\* Enter your answers on the bubble sheet. Turn in all sheets. \*

This exam is composed of **25 questions** on 7 pages total.

Go initially through the exam and answer the questions you can answer quickly. Then go back and try the ones that are more challenging to you and/or that require calculations.

As discussed in the course syllabus, honesty and integrity are absolute essentials for this class. In fairness to others, dishonest behavior will be dealt with to the full extent of University regulations.

I hereby state that all answers on this exam are my own and that I have neither gained unfairly from others nor have I assisted others in obtaining an unfair advantage on this exam.

Signature

$E = hv = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$	Some common ions:	$h = 6.626x10^{-34} J s$				
,,	$PO_4^{3-}$ $CN^ CH_3CO_2^-$	$c = 2.9998 \times 10^8  m  s^{-1}$				
$E_n^{H-atom} = -\frac{R_H hc}{n^2}$	$NO_2^ NO_3^ CO_3^{2-}$	$N = 6.022x10^{23} \ mol^{-1}$				
$1 \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ cm}^3$	SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	$R_H = 1.097 \times 10^7 \ m^{-1}$				

#### PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

1A	2A	3B	<b>4B</b>	5B	6B	<b>7B</b>	8B	8B	8B	1B	<b>2B</b>	3A	<b>4A</b>	5A	6 <b>A</b>	7A	8A
1																	2
H																	He
1.008		1											1	T	1	1	4.003
3	4											5	6	7	8	9	10
Li	Be											В	C	N	O	F	Ne
6.939	9.012											10.81	12.01	14.01	16.00	19.00	20.18
11	12											13	14	15	16	17	18
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
22.99	24.31											26.98	28.09	30.97	32.07	35.45	39.95
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	$\mathbf{V}$	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
39.10	40.08	44.96	47.90	50.94	52.00	54.94	55.85	58.93	58.71	63.55	65.39	69.72	72.61	74.92	78.96	79.90	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
85.47	87.62	88.91	91.22	92.91	95.94	(99)	101.1	102.9	106.4	107.9	112.4	114.8	118.7	121.8	127.6	126.9	131.3
55	56	57	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	$\mathbf{W}$	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
132.9	137.3	138.9	178.5	181.0	183.8	186.2	190.2	192.2	195.1	197.0	200.6	204.4	207.2	209.0	(209)	(210)	(222)
87	88	89	104	105	106	107	108	109									
Fr	Ra	Ac	Unq	Unp	Unh	Uns	Uno	Une									
(223)	226.0	227.0	(261)	(262)	(263)	(262)	(265)	(266)	a								

#### Solubility Rules for some ionic compounds in water

#### Soluble Ionic Compounds

- 1. All sodium (Na<sup>+</sup>), potassium (K<sup>+</sup>), and ammonium (NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>) salts are SOLUBLE.
- 2. All nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>), acetate (CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>), chlorate (ClO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>), and perchlorate (ClO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>) salts are SOLUBLE.
- 3. All chloride (Cl<sup>-</sup>), bromide (Br<sup>-</sup>), and iodide (I<sup>-</sup>) salts are SOLUBLE -- EXCEPT those also containing: lead, silver, or mercury (I) (Pb<sup>2+</sup>,Ag<sup>+</sup>, Hg<sup>2+</sup>) which are NOT soluble.
- 4. All sulfate (SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>) salts are SOLUBLE - EXCEPT those also containing: calcium, silver, mercury (I), strontium, barium, or lead (Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Ag<sup>+</sup>, Hg<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup>, Sr<sup>2+</sup>, Ba<sup>2+</sup>, Pb<sup>2+</sup>) which are NOT soluble.

### **Not Soluble Ionic Compounds**

- 5. Hydroxide (OH<sup>-</sup>) and oxide (O<sup>2-</sup>) compounds are NOT SOLUBLE -- EXCEPT those also containing; sodium, potassium, or barium (Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Ba<sup>2+</sup>) which are soluble.
- 6. Sulfide (S<sup>2-</sup>) salts are NOT SOLUBLE -- EXCEPT those also containing: sodium, potassium, ammonium, or barium (Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>,  $NH_4^+$ ,  $Ba^{2+}$ ) which are soluble.
- 7. Carbonate (CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>) and phosphate (PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>) salts are NOT SOLUBLE -- EXCEPT those also containing: sodium, potassium, or ammonium (Na+, K+, NH4+), which are soluble.

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* 

1. What is the hybridization of the central chlorine atom in the perchlorate ion, ClO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>?

a. sp

b.  $sp^2$ 

d.  $sp^3d$ 

e.  $sp^3d^2$ 

ANS: C TOP: 9.2 Valence Bond Theory

2. For which of the following molecules and ions does the central atom have sp hybridization:  $NO_2^+$ ,  $O_3$ , and  $I_3^-$ ?

a.  $NO_2^+$  only

c.  $I_3$  only

e.  $I_3^-$  and  $NO_2^+$ 

b.  $O_3$  only

d.  $O_3$  and  $I_3^-$ 

ANS: Α **TOP: 9.2 Valence Bond Theory** 

3. What is the molecular geometry around a central atom that is  $sp^2$  hybridized, has three sigma bonds, and one pi bond?

a. trigonal-planar

d. T-shaped

b. trigonal-pyramidal

e. tetrahedral

c. bent

ANS: **TOP: 9.2 Valence Bond Theory** Α

- 4. Which of the following characteristics apply to SO<sub>2</sub>?
  - polar bonds
  - 2. nonpolar molecule
  - linear molecular shape
  - 4. sp hybridized

a. 1 only

d. 1, 2, and 3

b. 1 and 2

c. 3 and 4

e. 1, 2, 3, and 4

ANS: **TOP: 9.2 Valence Bond Theory** Α

# Chem 111 Evening Exam #3

C

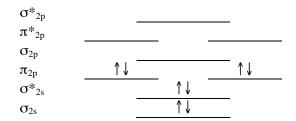
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Answer Key – Exam Version C

- 5. A molecular orbital that decreases the electron density between two nuclei is said to be .
  - a. hybridized
- c. antibonding
- e. nonpolar

b. bonding

d. pi-bonding

- ANS:
- **TOP: 9.3 Molecular Orbital Theory**
- 6. Which molecule will have the following valence molecular orbital energy level diagram?



- a. Li<sub>2</sub>
- b. Be<sub>2</sub>

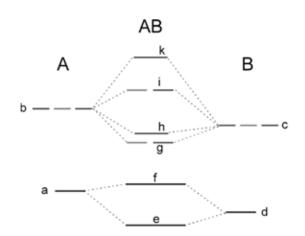
D

- c.  $B_2$
- d.  $C_2$
- e. F<sub>2</sub>

ANS:

**TOP: 9.3 Molecular Orbital Theory** 

7.



Which picture best represents the electronic distribution in orbital "g"?





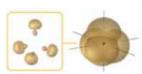




- ANS:
- D
- 8. The diatomic AB above is NO. What is the overall bond order?
  - a. 1.0
- b. 1.5
- c. 2.0
- d. 2.5
- e. 3.0

ANS:

C



- 9. The picture at right depicts which type of orbital hybridization?
  - a. sp

c. sp<sup>3</sup>

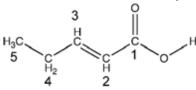
e.  $\mathrm{sp}^3\mathrm{d}^2$ 

b.  $sp^2$ 

 $d. sp^3 d$ 

ANS: C

10. In the molecule 2-pentenoic acid, which most closely measures the C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-H angle?



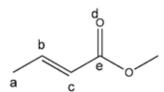
a. 90°

c. 120°

e. 180°

b. 109°

- d. 145°
- ANS: B
- 11. An alcohol will initially react with the molecule below at which position?

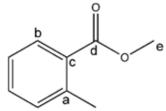


ANS: E

12. An alcohol will initially react with the molecule below at which position? Whoops Duplicate!

ANS: A

13. Which carbon center below is most deficient in electrons?



ANS: D

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Answer Key – Exam Version C

- 14. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
  - 1. All ionic compounds that are soluble in water are electrolytes.
  - 2. All ionic compounds dissolve in water.
  - 3. Molecular compounds are never soluble in water.
  - a. 1 only

c. 3 only

e. 2 and 3

b. 2 only

d. 1 and 2

# ANS: A TOP: 3.5 lons and Molecules in Aqueous Solutions

- 15. Which one of the following compounds is a nonelectrolyte when dissolved in water?
  - a. KI

c. MgCl<sub>2</sub>

e. F<sub>2</sub>

b. MgBr<sub>2</sub>

d.  $Zn(NO_3)_2$ 

# ANS: E TOP: 3.5 Ions and Molecules in Aqueous Solutions

- 16. A precipitate will form when aqueous nickel(II) chloride is added to an aqueous solution of
  - a.  $SrI_2$

c. KOH

e. NaF

- b.  $Cu(NO_3)_2$
- d. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

### ANS: C TOP: 3.6 Precipitation Reactions

- 17. What is the net ionic equation for the reaction of aqueous sodium hydroxide and aqueous iron(II) chloride?
  - a.  $Na^{+}(aq) + OH^{-}(aq) \rightarrow NaOH(s)$
  - b.  $Na^{+}(aq) + Cl^{-}(aq) \rightarrow NaCl(s)$
  - c.  $Fe^{2+}(aq) + 2 OH^{-}(aq) \rightarrow Fe(OH)_2(s)$
  - d.  $Fe^{2+}(aq) + OH^{-}(aq) \rightarrow FeOH^{+}(s)$
  - e.  $Fe^{2+}(aq) + 2 Cl^{-}(aq) \rightarrow FeCl_2(s)$

# ANS: C TOP: 3.6 Precipitation Reactions

- 18. Write a balanced net ionic equation for the reaction of aqueous solutions of baking soda (NaHCO<sub>3</sub>) and acetic acid.
  - a.  $HCO_3^-(aq) + CH_3CO_2H(aq) \rightarrow CH_3CO_2^-(aq) + H_2O(^{\mathbb{N}}) + CO_2(g)$
  - b.  $2 \text{ NaHCO}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2 \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{CH}_4(\text{aq}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(^{\text{IM}}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$
  - c.  $NaHCO_3(aq) + H^+(aq) \rightarrow H_2CO_3(s) + Na^+(aq)$
  - d.  $HCO_3^-(aq) + H^+(aq) \rightarrow H_2O(^{\mathbb{N}}) + CO_2(g)$
  - e.  $HCO_3^-(aq) + H^+(aq) \rightarrow H_2CO_3(aq)$

#### ANS: A TOP: 3.8 Gas-Forming Reactions

19. Which species in the reaction below undergoes reduction?

$$2 \text{ Na(s)} + 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O(aq)} \rightarrow 2 \text{ Na}^+(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{ OH}^-(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$$

a. Na

c. H<sub>2</sub>

e. none

b. H<sub>2</sub>O

d. OH

ANS: B TOP: 3.9 Oxidation-Reduction Reactions

20. What is the oxidation number of sulfur in SCl<sub>2</sub>?

- a. -2
- b. 0
- c. +2
- d. +4
- e. +6

ANS: C TOP: 3.9 Oxidation-Reduction Reactions

21. Consider the reaction

$$2 \text{ Na}_3\text{PO}_4 + 3 \text{ Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \text{Cu}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 6 \text{ Na}_3\text{NO}_3$$

This reaction is best classified as

a. oxidation-reduction

d. acid-base

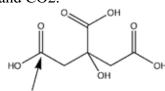
b. gas-evolving

e. gas-evolving and acid-base

c. precipitation

ANS: C

22. Alka seltzer is a combination of citric acid,  $C_6H_8O_7$ , and  $NaHCO_3^-$ . They react in your glass to form  $C_6H_7O_7^-$ ,  $H_2O$ , and CO2.



What is the oxidation number of the carbon pointed to by the arrow?

- a. -2
- b. 0
- c. 1
- d. 2
- e. 3

ANS: E

23. Mixing Na<sub>2</sub>S with BaCl<sub>2</sub> in water leads to precipitation of

a. a Cl salt

d. nothing precipitates

b. a Ba<sup>2+</sup> salt

e. everything precipitates

c. a Na<sup>+</sup> salt

ANS: D

24. What is the oxidation number of manganese in  $MnO_4$ ?

a. +2

c. +6

e. +7

b. +4

d. -4

ANS: E

25. What course is this?

a) Bio 152

- c) Chem 111
- e) Election 08

- b) Sports 01
- d) Math 3.14159

ANS: C