\* 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	$E = hv = \frac{hc}{h}$					Some common ions:				$h = 6.626 x 10^{-34} J s$						
		$E = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$ $E_n^{H-atom} = -\frac{R_H hc}{n^2}$					$PO_4^{3-}$ $CN^ CH_3CO_2^-$				$c = 2.9998 x 10^8  m  s^{-1}$						
	E	$E_n^{H-atom} = -\frac{R_H nc}{n^2}$					$NO_2^{-}$ $NO_3^{-}$ $CO_3^{2-}$				$N = 6.022 x 10^{23} mol^{-1}$						
	1	$1 \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ cm}^3$									$R_H = 1.097 \times 10^7 \ m^{-1}$						
	a PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS																
						-	-	-									
1A	2A	3B	<b>4B</b>	5B	6B	7B	8B	8B	8B	1B	2B	3A	<b>4</b> A	5A	6A	7A	8A
1 H																	2 He
1.008																	4.003
3	4	]										5	6	7	8	9	10
Li	Be											В	С	Ν	0	F	Ne
6.939	9.012											10.81	12.01	14.01	16.00	19.00	20.18
11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
1 <b>4a</b> 22.99	24.31											26.98	28.09	∎ 30.97	32.07	35.45	39.95
19	24.51	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
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 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 7 m	41 Nib	42 M o	43 To	44 D	45 Dh	46 D-1	47	48 Cd	49 Tm	50 Sm	51 Sb	52 To	53 T	54 <b>V</b> o
			Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag			Sn		Te	Ι	Xe
85.47 55	87.62 56	88.91 57	91.22 72	92.91 73	95.94 74	(99) 75	101.1 76	102.9 77	106.4 78	107.9 79	112.4 80	114.8 81	118.7 82	121.8 83	127.6 84	126.9 85	131.3 86
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg		Pb	Bi	Po	At	80 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)	а								

### 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  $(NO_3^{-})$ , acetate  $(CH_3CO_2^{-})$ , chlorate  $(CIO_3^{-})$ , and perchlorate  $(CIO_4^{-})$  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)  $(Pb^{2+}, Ag^{+}, Hg^{2+})$  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  $(Ca^{2+}, Ag^+, Hg_2^{-2+}, Sr^{2+}, Ba^{2+}, Pb^{2+})$  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>,  $K^+$ , 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 ( $CO_3^{2-}$ ) and phosphate ( $PO_4^{3-}$ ) salts are NOT SOLUBLE -- EXCEPT those also containing: sodium, potassium, or ammonium (Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>), which are soluble.

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

1. What is the hybridization of the chlorine atom in the chlorite ion,  $ClO_2^{-?}$ ? e.  $sp^3d^2$ b.  $sp^2$ c.  $sp^3$ d.  $sp^3d$ a. sp

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

- 2. For which of the following molecules does the central carbon atom have  $sp^2$ hybridization?
  - a.  $Cl_2CO$ c.  $CS_2$ d.  $CH_2Cl_2$ b. CHCl<sub>3</sub> e. HCN

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

- 3. What is the molecular geometry around a central atom that is  $sp^3d$  hybridized and has one lone pair of eletrons?
  - a. trigonal bipyramidal d. tetrahedral
  - b. trigonal-pyramidal e. square-planar
  - c. see-saw

#### ANS: С **TOP: 9.2 Valence Bond Theory**

- 4. Which of the following characteristics apply to  $SO_2$ ?
  - 1. polar bonds
  - 2. nonpolar molecule
  - 3. linear molecular shape
  - sp hybridized 4.

a.	1 only	d.	1, 2, and 3
b.	1 and 2	e.	1, 2, 3, and 4
	0 14		

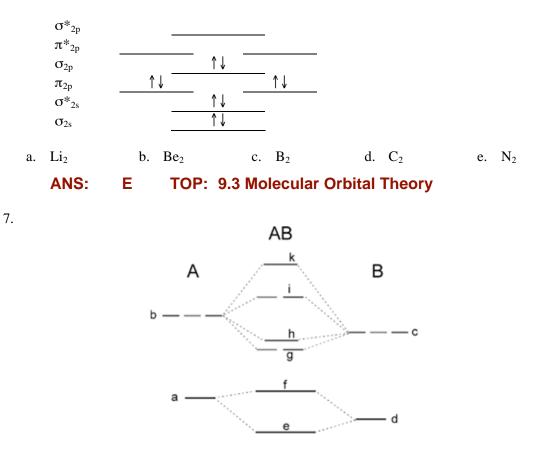
c. 3 and 4

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

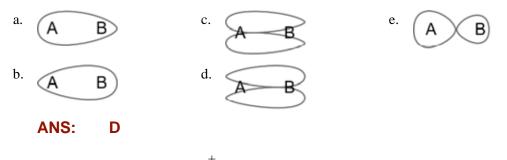
- 5. A molecular orbital that decreases the electron density between two nuclei is said to be .
  - c. antibonding a. hybridized e. nonpolar
  - b. bonding d. pi-bonding

### ANS: С **TOP: 9.3 Molecular Orbital Theory**

6. Which molecule will have the following valence molecular orbital level energy diagram?



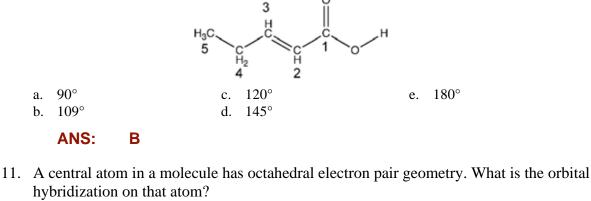
Which picture best represents the electronic distribution in orbital "g"?



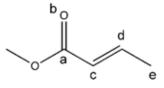
8. The diatomic AB above is  $NO^+$ . What is the overall bond order? a. 1.0 b. 1.5 c. 2.0 d. 2.5 e. 3.0 ANS: Ε

# Chem 111 Evening Exam #3 Name: \_\_\_\_\_Answer Key – Exam Version D 9. The picture at right depicts which type of orbital hybridization? a. sp c. $sp^3$ e. $sp^3d^2$ b. $sp^2$ d. $sp^3d$ ANS: B

10. In the molecule 2-pentenoic acid, which most closely measures the  $C_3$ - $C_4$ -H angle?

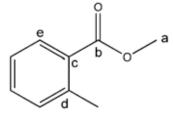


- a.  $sp^3$ b.  $sp^2$ c.  $sp^3d$ d.  $sp^4d$ **ANS: E**
- 12. An alcohol will initially react with the molecule below at which position?



### ANS: A

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





14. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- Water soluble ionic compounds, such as NaCl, are strong electrolytes. 1.
- 2. Some molecular compounds, such as HCl, are strong electrolytes.
- Some molecular compounds, such as acetic acid, are weak electrolytes. 3.
- c. 3 only e. 1, 2, and 3 a. 1 only
- b. 2 only d. 1 and 2

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

- 15. Which one of the following compounds is a nonelectrolyte when dissolved in water?
  - c.  $MgCl_2$ a. KI e. MgBr<sub>2</sub>
  - d.  $Zn(NO_3)_2$ b.  $Br_2$

**TOP: 3.5 Ions and Molecules in Aqueous Solutions** ANS: В

- 16. A precipitate will form when aqueous nickel(II) chloride is added to an aqueous solution of
  - a. NaOH c.  $SrI_2$ e. NaF
  - b.  $Cu(NO_3)_2$ d. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

#### ANS: **TOP: 3.6 Precipitation Reactions** Α

- 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.  $\operatorname{Fe}^{2+}(\operatorname{aq}) + 2 \operatorname{Cl}^{-}(\operatorname{aq}) \rightarrow \operatorname{FeCl}_{2}(s)$

#### ANS: С **TOP: 3.6 Precipitation Reactions**

- 18. Write a balanced net ionic equation for the reaction of barium carbonate and aqueous hydrochloric acid.
  - a.  $BaCO_3(s) + 2 H^+(aq) \rightarrow Ba^{2+}(aq) + CO_3^{2-}(aq) + H_2(g)$
  - b.  $BaCO_3(s) + 2 H^+(aq) \rightarrow Ba^{2+}(aq) + \frac{CO_2(g)}{CO_2(g)} + H_2O(\mathbb{M})$
  - c.  $BaCO_3(s) + 2 HCl(aq) \rightarrow BaCl_2(aq) + H_2CO_3(aq)$
  - d.  $BaCO_3(s) + 2 H^+(aq) \rightarrow Ba^{2+}(aq) + H_2CO_3(s)$
  - e.  $BaCO_3(s) + 2 H^+(aq) \rightarrow BaO(s) + CO_2(g) + H_2(g)$

#### ANS: **TOP: 3.8 Gas-Forming Reactions** В

- 19. Which species is oxidized in the reaction below?
  - $\Gamma(aq) + ClO^{-}(aq) \rightarrow IO^{-}(aq) + Cl^{-}(aq)$
  - a. I⁻ c. ClO<sup>-</sup> e. none
  - b. H<sub>2</sub>O d. IO<sup>-</sup>

ANS: **TOP: 3.9 Oxidation-Reduction Reactions** Α

Name: \_\_\_\_\_Answer Key – Exam Version D

20. What is the oxidation number of phosphorous in  $PCl_3$ ? a. –2 b. 0 c. +2 d. +3 e. +6

#### ANS: **TOP: 3.9 Oxidation-Reduction Reactions** D

21. Consider the reaction

$$2 \operatorname{Na_3PO_4} + 3 \operatorname{Cu(NO_3)_2} \rightarrow \operatorname{Cu_3(PO_4)_2} + 6 \operatorname{NaNO_3}$$

This reaction is best classified as

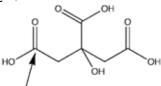
- a. oxidation-reduction
- b. gas-evolving

- d. acid-base
- e. gas-evolving and acid-base

c. precipitation

### ANS: С

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

ANS: Α

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

- d. nothing precipitates a. a Cl<sup>-</sup> salt
- b. a Na<sup>2+</sup> salt e. everything precipitates
- c. a Ba<sup>+</sup> salt

ANS: D

- 24. What is the oxidation number of vanadium in  $VO_4^{3-}$ ?
  - a. +2 c. +5 e. +7 b. +4 d. +6

ANS: С

- 25. What course is this?
  - a) Bio 152
  - c) Sports 01 b) Math 3.14159
    - d) Chem 111
- e) Election 08

ANS: D