

# HW12 - Liquids & Solids

ⓘ This is a preview of the published version of the quiz

Started: Oct 21 at 11:23am

## Quiz Instructions

### Homework 12 - Liquids & Solids

#### Question 1

1 pts

Which of the following statements regarding intermolecular forces (IMF) is/are true?

1. IMF result from attractive forces between regions of positive and negative charge density in neighboring molecules.
2. The stronger the bonds within a molecule are, the stronger the intermolecular forces will be.
3. Only non-polar molecules have instantaneous dipoles.

1 and 2

2 and 3

3 only

1 and 3

1 only

1, 2, and 3

2 only

#### Question 2

2 pts

Put the following compounds in order of increasing melting points.

LiF, HF, F<sub>2</sub>, NF<sub>3</sub>

F<sub>2</sub>, NF<sub>3</sub>, LiF, HF

LiF, HF, NF<sub>3</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>

LiF, HF, F<sub>2</sub>, NF<sub>3</sub>

F<sub>2</sub>, NF<sub>3</sub>, HF, LiF

#### Question 3

1 pts

What type of intermolecular forces would you expect to find in a pure liquid sample of carbon tetrachloride?

dipole-dipole

hydrogen bonding

- interionic (ionic)
- London

**Question 4**

1 pts

A drop of liquid tends to have a spherical shape due to the property of...

- surface tension.
- close packing.
- viscosity.
- capillary action.
- vapor pressure.

**Question 5**

1 pts

Surface tension describes...

- capillary action.
- the forces of attraction between the surface of a liquid and the air above it.
- the inward forces that must be overcome in order to expand the surface area of a liquid.
- the resistance to flow of a liquid.
- adhesive forces between molecules.
- the forces of attraction between surface molecules of a solvent and the solute molecules.

**Question 6**

1 pts

Predict which of butane ( $C_4H_{10}$ ) or propanone ( $CH_3COCH_3$ ) has the greater viscosity. Assume that they are both at the same temperature and in their liquid form.

- They have equal viscosities.
- propanone
- butane
- It's impossible to know.

**Question 7**

1 pts

Which would you expect to be the most viscous?

C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub> at 50°C

C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub> at 30°C

C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub> at 30°C

C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub> at 50°C

### Question 8

1 pts

The vapor pressure of all liquids...

increases with temperature.

decreases if the volume of the container increases.

is the same at 100°C.

is the same at their freezing points.

### Question 9

2 pts

Based on the general concepts that govern intermolecular attractions, which of the following orderings of fluorocarbons is correct when going from highest to lowest boiling point?

1. CF<sub>4</sub>

2. F<sub>3</sub>C-(CF<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-CF<sub>3</sub>

3. F<sub>3</sub>C-(CF<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CF<sub>3</sub>

1, 3, 2

2, 3, 1

2, 1, 3

1, 2, 3

3, 1, 2

3, 2, 1

### Question 10

2 pts

Tetrabromomethane has a higher boiling point than tetrachloromethane.

It's impossible to know.

False

True

**Question 11**

2 pts

Which of KBr or  $\text{CH}_3\text{Br}$  is likely to have the higher normal boiling point?

- It is impossible to tell.
- $\text{CH}_3\text{Br}$
- They will have the same boiling point.
- KBr

**Question 12**

2 pts

Which of the following would you expect to boil at the lowest temperature?

- $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6$
- $\text{CH}_4$
- $\text{PCl}_3$
- KF
- $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}$

**Question 13**

1 pts

A liquid with a high vapor pressure is called...

- hot.
- volatile.
- cold.
- viscous.

**Question 14**

2 pts

Which would you expect to have the highest vapor pressure at a given temperature?

- $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}$
- $\text{SBr}_4$
- $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$
- NaCl

**Question 15**

2 pts

Rank the following in order of increasing vapor pressure at a fixed temperature: H<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>3</sub>Cl, He, NaCl

- He < H<sub>2</sub>O < CH<sub>3</sub>Cl < NaCl
- He < CH<sub>3</sub>Cl < H<sub>2</sub>O < NaCl
- NaCl < H<sub>2</sub>O < CH<sub>3</sub>Cl < He
- H<sub>2</sub>O < CH<sub>3</sub>Cl < He < NaCl
- H<sub>2</sub>O < NaCl < CH<sub>3</sub>Cl < He

**Question 16**

1 pts

Which of the following solids is a covalent network?

- CaCO<sub>3</sub>(s)
- Ni(s)
- SiO<sub>2</sub>(s)
- H<sub>2</sub>O(s)

**Question 17**

1 pts

Which of the following, in the solid state, would be an example of a covalent crystal?

- carbon dioxide
- water
- iron
- barium fluoride
- diamond

**Question 18**

1 pts

Diamond and graphite are two crystalline forms of carbon. In which form are the C atoms arranged in flat sheets with one C bonded to three nearby C atoms?

- diamond
- graphite
- neither of these

**Question 19**

2 pts

Which of the following, in the solid state, would be an example of a molecular crystal?

- iron
- calcium fluoride
- diamond
- carbon dioxide

**Question 20**

1 pts

Which of the following, in the solid state, would be an example of an ionic crystal?

- copper
- sodium nitrate
- carbon dioxide
- diamond

**Question 21**

2 pts

Metallic solids are solids composed of metal atoms that are held together by metallic bonds. They also tend to be good conductors because...

- the electrons in metallic solids are delocalized.
- metals are ductile and can be pulled into wires.
- the electrons in metallic solids are tightly bound allowing other electrons to flow freely.
- metals are malleable and can be pounded into sheets.

Not saved

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