HW01 - Fundamentals of Chemistry

HW01 - Fundamentals of Chemistry

This homework covers Chapter 1 in Chembook from sections 1.1 through 1.11. The ten questions are fundamentals review questions from chapters 1.1-1.7. The last ten questions are from 1.8-1.11.

Some helpful videos for the challenge questions on this homework include:

- <u>Composition Stoichiometry</u>
- <u>Reaction Stoichiometry</u>
- Reaction Stoichiometry Easy, Medium, Hard

1 5 points

The concept and use of *significant figures* allows us to communicate an implied accuracy of a measured amount without specifically writing out a plus or minus (±) value.

- O True
- O False

2 5 points

A technician in a laboratory records the day's barometric pressure as 747.0 Torr (mm of Hg). How many significant figures are in her recorded number?

| <u> </u> | |
|----------|----------|
| 0 | infinite |

О з

O 4

3 6 points

A recipe calls for 1½ cups of sugar. Which of the following best describes that sugar in terms of matter classification? (check all that apply)

| \cup | element | | |
|-----------|----------------|--|--|
| \square | pure substance | | |

| solid |
|---------------------|
| homogeneous mixture |
| compound |

____ gas

liquid

heterogeneous mixture

4 5 points

There are a dozen golf balls in a box. 24 of those boxes will fill a carton. 18 cartons are strapped together to make a palette. A golf retailer orders 5 palettes of golf balls. How many total golf balls did they just order?

Type your answer...

5 points

A chunk of metal is weighed and the mass is found to be 139.5 grams. A large graduated cylinder is nearby and has 25.6 mL of water in it. The chunk of metal is put into the graduated cylinder and the water line (meniscus) is displaced up to 37.9 mL. What is the density of this metal?(answer in g/mL)

Type your answer...

5 points

Looking carefully at a sidewalk you realize that it is best described as

| \cap | а | nu | re | sı | ihs | tar | ice |
|--------|---|----|----|----|------|-----|-----|
| \cup | а | μu | 1C | SU | in 2 | Lai | ice |

- O a heterogeneous mixture
- O an element
- A homogeneous mixture
- A compound

7 5 points

What is the atomic mass (aka atomic weight) of potassium?

(yes, DO use a periodic table for this - you will have one on the exam as well

- 39.1040.08
- 0 32.07
- O 30.97
- O 22.99

5 points

The sequential counting numbers (1, 2, 3,...) for the elements on the periodic table are known as which of the following?

- O electron configurations
- O atomic numbers
- isotopic abundance
- Atomic masses

2 points

Mixtures can have variable compositions based on the amounts of the different substances that compose them. We communicate the amounts though the use of concentration terms. We chemists have one (and only one) concentration term that we have all agreed to use as a standard.

O False

10 5 points

Which of the following statements is true regarding the use of the mole in experimental chemistry?

- O A mole is much smaller than an atom or a molecule, so it is much easier to work with in a laboratory setting
- O The molar mass of an atom has the units of amu, whereas the atomic mass of an atom has the units g/mol
- O An atom is a packet of 6.022×10^{23} moles

O Converting from molecules to moles is important to chemists so that they can use the "macro-scale" units of grams with the atomic masses found on the periodic table

| hat is the motal mass of NH4CI: | Consider the following balanced combustion reaction: |
|---|--|
|) 49.46 g/mol | $2H_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2H_2O(\ell)$ |
|) 17.11 g/mol | How many moles of water are produced in this reaction if 8 moles of oxygen are reacte with excess hydrogen? Assume 100% reaction. |
|) 53.49 g/mol | O 12 moles |
|) 50.50 g/mol | O 16 moles |
| · · · · · | O 8 moles |
| ā points | O 4 moles |
| pow many moles are in 1.46 kilograms of sulfur (S)? | |
|) 45.5 moles | 18 5 points |
|) 46.72 moles | Reactants A and B react to form C in the following balanced generic reaction: |
|) .0910 moles | $A + 2B \rightarrow C$ |
| 91.0 moles | In a particular experimental set-up, reactant B is found to be the limiting reagent. Whicl of the following must be true? |
|) .0455 moles | O There is at least twice the amount of reactant B than A in the beginning of the experiment |
| | O Reactant A and B will run out simultaneously |
| 5 points | O Reactant B will run out while there is still excess A remaining |
| The many moles are in 142.5 g methanol, $C\Pi_3O\Pi_2$ | O Reactant B will always be the limiting reagent no matter how much of each |
| 2 4.58 mol | reactant you begin with |
| 4.45 mol | |
|) 88.55 mol | 19 6 points |
|) 4566 mol | Consider the following reaction: $N_{1}(\alpha) + 2H_{2}(\alpha) = 2NH_{2}(\alpha)$ |
| | If 4 moles of N ₂ react with 6 moles of H ₂ , how many moles of NH ₃ are formed? |
| ō points | \bigcirc 12 moles |
| pw many moles are in 1.85 L H_2O ? The density of water = 1 kg/ L | O 4 moles |
|) 12.8 mol | 0 8 moles |
|) 0.102 mol | 0 5.33 moles |
|) 33.3 mol | |
|) 103 mol | |
|) 103 mor | 20 6 points |
| | $C_2H_4(g) + 3O_2(g) \rightarrow 2CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(\ell)$ |
| | When 15 moles of O_2 are reacted to completion with 8 moles of C_2H_4 , what is the mass |
| 5 moles of an unknown metal (M) weighs 109.35 g. What is the identity of the metal? | of carbon dioxide formed? |
| | O 440 g |
|) Sc | O 704 g |
| | O 660 g |
|) Al | O 352 g |
| | |

- coefficient, repo
- O 1, 1, 2, 2
- 0 2, 2, 4, 2
- 0 2, 3, 4, 2