

last name

first name

signature

1 1 H 1.008																	18 2 He 4.003
3 Li 6.941	4 Be 9.012											5 B 10.81	6 C 12.01	7 N 14.01	8 O 16.00	9 F 19.00	10 Ne 20.18
11 Na 22.99	12 Mg 24.31											13 Al 26.98	14 Si 28.09	15 P 30.97	16 S 32.07	17 Cl 35.45	18 Ar 39.95
19 K 39.10	20 Ca 40.08	21 Sc 44.96	22 Ti 47.87	23 V 50.94	24 Cr 52.00	25 Mn 54.94	26 Fe 55.85	27 Co 58.93	28 Ni 58.69	29 Cu 63.55	30 Zn 65.38	31 Ga 69.72	32 Ge 72.64	33 As 74.92	34 Se 78.96	35 Br 79.90	36 Kr 83.80
37 Rb 85.47	38 Sr 87.62	39 Y 88.91	40 Zr 91.22	41 Nb 92.91	42 Mo 95.94	43 Tc (98)	44 Ru 101.07	45 Rh 102.91	46 Pd 106.42	47 Ag 107.87	48 Cd 112.41	49 In 114.82	50 Sn 118.71	51 Sb 121.76	52 Te 127.60	53 I 126.90	54 Xe 131.29
55 Cs 132.91	56 Ba 137.33	57 La 138.91	72 Hf 178.49	73 Ta 180.95	74 W 183.84	75 Re 186.21	76 Os 190.23	77 Ir 192.22	78 Pt 195.08	79 Au 196.97	80 Hg 200.59	81 Tl 204.38	82 Pb 207.20	83 Bi 208.98	84 Po (209)	85 At (210)	86 Rn (222)
87 Fr (223)	88 Ra (226)	89 Ac (227)	104 Rf (267)	105 Db (268)	106 Sg (269)	107 Bh (270)	108 Hs (270)	109 Mt (278)	110 Ds (281)	111 Rg (282)	112 Cn (285)	113 Nh (286)	114 Fl (289)	115 Mc (290)	116 Lv (293)	117 Ts (294)	118 Og (294)

58 Ce 140.12	59 Pr 140.91	60 Nd 144.24	61 Pm (145)	62 Sm 150.36	63 Eu 151.96	64 Gd 157.25	65 Tb 158.93	66 Dy 162.50	67 Ho 164.93	68 Er 167.26	69 Tm 168.93	70 Yb 173.04	71 Lu 174.97
90 Th 232.04	91 Pa 231.04	92 U 238.03	93 Np (237)	94 Pu (244)	95 Am (243)	96 Cm (247)	97 Bk (247)	98 Cf (251)	99 Es (252)	100 Fm (257)	101 Md (258)	102 No (259)	103 Lr (266)

constants

$R = 0.08206 \text{ L atm/mol K}$

$R = 0.08314 \text{ L bar/mol K}$

$R = 62.36 \text{ L Torr/mol K}$

$R = 8.314 \text{ L kPa/mol K}$

$R = 8.314 \text{ J/mol K}$

$N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23} / \text{mol}$

conversions

$1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ torr}$

$1 \text{ atm} = 101325 \text{ Pa}$

$1 \text{ atm} = 1.01325 \text{ bar}$

$1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$

$^{\circ}\text{F} = ^{\circ}\text{C}(1.8) + 32$

$\text{K} = ^{\circ}\text{C} + 273.15$

conversions

$1 \text{ in} = 2.54 \text{ cm}$

$1 \text{ ft} = 12 \text{ in}$

$1 \text{ yd} = 3 \text{ ft}$

$1 \text{ mi} = 5280 \text{ ft}$

$1 \text{ lb} = 453.6 \text{ g}$

$1 \text{ ton} = 2000 \text{ lbs}$

$1 \text{ tonne} = 1000 \text{ kg}$

$1 \text{ gal} = 3.785 \text{ L}$

$1 \text{ gal} = 231 \text{ in}^3$

$1 \text{ gal} = 128 \text{ fl oz}$

$1 \text{ fl oz} = 29.57 \text{ mL}$

water data

$C_{s,\text{ice}} = 2.09 \text{ J/g } ^{\circ}\text{C}$

$C_{s,\text{water}} = 4.184 \text{ J/g } ^{\circ}\text{C}$

$C_{s,\text{steam}} = 2.03 \text{ J/g } ^{\circ}\text{C}$

$\rho_{\text{water}} = 1.00 \text{ g/mL}$

$\rho_{\text{ice}} = 0.9167 \text{ g/mL}$

$\rho_{\text{seawater}} = 1.024 \text{ g/mL}$

$\Delta H_{\text{fus}} = 334 \text{ J/g}$

$\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = 2260 \text{ J/g}$

$K_w = 1.0 \times 10^{-14}$

This exam should have exactly 20 questions. Each question is equally weighted at 5 points each. You will enter your answer choices on the virtual bubbleseet after you have finished. Your score is based on what you submit on the virtual bubblesheet and not what is circled on the exam.

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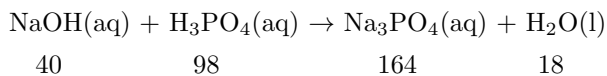
1. Which one of these is not a pure substance?

- a. fresh air
- b. carbon monoxide
- c. pure water
- d. ozone
- e. pentane

**Explanation:** Air is a mixture, not a pure substance.

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2. Consider the chemical equation below which needs to be balanced first:



Note: numbers under each compound is its molar mass. Now we let 60 g of NaOH completely react with 66 g of H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>. How many grams of Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> are formed? What is the excess reactant and how many grams are left over?

- a. 110 g Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> formed; 17 g excess H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>
- b. 82 g Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> formed; 17 g excess H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>
- c. 82 g Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> formed; 33 g excess NaOH
- d. 110 g Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> formed; 33 g excess NaOH

**Explanation:** You need 3 mol of NaOH for each H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> reacted and each Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> made.  $60\text{g} / (3(40)) = 0.5$  mol rxn run based on limiting reactant NaOH. So you only make 0.5 mol of Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> which is 82 g. You only use  $.5(98) = 49$  g H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> which leaves 66-49 or 17 g in excess.

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3. A 4.10 gram sample of gas was collected in a 1.50 L container at 295 K and 600 Torr. Which of these molecules listed below could be the identity of the gas sample.

- a. C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>
- b. H<sub>2</sub>
- c. Cl<sub>2</sub>
- d. Kr
- e. O<sub>2</sub>
- f. Ar

**Explanation:** get moles via IGL:  $n = PV/RT = 600(1.5)/(62.36(295)) = 0.0489$  mol. MWt = mass/mol =  $4.10/0.0489 = 83.8$  g/mol which is Kr.

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4. Which of the following expressions represents the number of moles ( $n$ ) for an ideal gas under a set of stated conditions?

- a.  $n = RT/PV$
- b.  $n = PVT/R$
- c.  $n = VT/RP$
- d.  $n = PVR/T$
- e.  $n = PV/RT$

**Explanation:** Simple ideal gas law algebraic rearrangement. Solve for  $n$ . Refer to chembook 2.5.

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5. According to Avogadro's Law, when temperature and pressure are held constant, volume and the number of moles for an ideal gas are...

- a. independently related
- b. directly proportional
- c. exponentially proportional
- d. not proportional
- e. inversely proportional

**Explanation:** They are indeed directly proportional, if you double one, the other will also double.

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6. What is the temperature of 3.25 moles of an ideal gas that occupies 62.0 L at 150 kPa?

- a. 71.0 °C
- b. 84.3 °C
- c. 59.6 °C
- d. 340.5 °C
- e. 103.2 °C

**Explanation:** Use the ideal gas law to solve for  $T$ . Must convert pressure from kPa to atm or easier, use 8.314 for  $R$  (the kPa one). Finally, convert temperature from Kelvin to Celsius.  $62(150)/3.25/8.314 = 344.18$  K minus  $273.15 = 71.0$  °C.

7. A 372 g sample of unknown metal is found to be about 15.3 moles. What is the identity of this metal?

- a. Mg
- b. Al
- c. Fe
- d. Zn
- e. Cu

**Explanation:** This is a composition stoichiometry problem. Solve directly for the molar mass and use the periodic table to identify the metal.

$$\frac{372 \text{ g}}{15.3 \text{ mol}} = 24.3 \text{ g/mol}$$

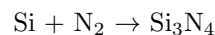
Refer to the periodic table to see that this best matches Mg.

8. A cold engine start in a gasoline fueled car will generally *not* contribute this pollutant into the air:

- a. CO
- b.  $\text{SO}_x$
- c.  $\text{NO}_x$
- d. VOCs

**Explanation:** There really isn't any sulfur in gasoline.

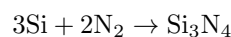
9. Silicon reacts with nitrogen gas under the right conditions to produce silicon nitride.



Balance the reaction. How much silicon is needed to react with excess nitrogen gas to produce about 514.4 g of silicon nitride? (answer to nearest whole number amount)

- a. 103 g
- b. 154 g
- c. 322 g
- d. 287 g
- e. 309 g

**Explanation:** balanced...



For every mole of silicon nitride made, 3 moles of silicon is needed.  $514.4 \text{ g} / 140.3 \text{ g/mol} = 3.67$  mol of  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ . Now triple it to get 11.0 mol Si which has a mass of 309 g.

10. List the layers of the atmosphere in order from highest to lowest altitude.

- a. thermosphere, mesosphere, exosphere, stratosphere, troposphere
- b. exosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere, stratosphere, troposphere
- c. exosphere, thermosphere, mesosphere, stratosphere, troposphere
- d. exosphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere, troposphere
- e. stratosphere, exosphere, mesosphere, troposphere, thermosphere

**Explanation:** Refer to chembook 2.3.

11. As far as human-based air pollution goes... There is abundant evidence that one specific fuel source is the major cause of all the  $\text{SO}_x$ 's put into our atmosphere. Which fuel is it? \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. natural gas
- b. coal
- c. diesel
- d. nuclear power
- e. gasoline

**Explanation:** Coal has more sulfur in it than all the other fuels listed and is (was) a major source of sulfur in our atmosphere.

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12. A sample of 3 moles of  $\text{AX}_3$  fully decomposes according to the equation:



If the resulting gases have a total pressure of 488 Torr, what is the partial pressure of X in the final system?

- a. 390 torr
- b. 244 torr
- c. 366 torr
- d. 325 torr
- e. 122 torr
- f. 293 torr

**Explanation:** The products will form in 1/4 and 3/4 mole fractions of the total. Gas X is 3/4 of the total of 488 which is 366.

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13. A gold coin weighs 1.00 Troy ounces. If 1 Troy ounce is equal to 31.104 grams, how many atoms of gold are in the gold coin?

- a.  $1.94 \times 10^{22}$  Au atoms
- b.  $9.32 \times 10^{25}$  Au atoms
- c.  $1.87 \times 10^{25}$  Au atoms
- d.  $9.51 \times 10^{22}$  Au atoms

**Explanation:**  $31.104 \text{ g Au} / 196.97 \text{ g/mol} = 0.1579 \text{ mol} \times 6.022 \times 10^{23} = 9.51 \times 10^{22}$  atoms of Au.

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14. A sample of methane gas at 15 °C occupies 515 mL in an expandable/compressible container at a constant pressure of 800 torr. Will the volume increase or decrease when the temperature is raised by 25 °C? By how much?

- a. The volume will decrease by 51 mL
- b. The volume will decrease by 63 mL
- c. The volume will increase by 63 mL
- d. The volume will decrease by 45 mL
- e. The volume will increase by 45 mL
- f. The volume will increase by 51 mL

**Explanation:** The starting T is 288.15 K and the final T is +25 to that, or 313.15 K. That ratio is 1.08676. Using that on the volume of 515 mL scales it up to 560 L, which is an increase of 45 mL. Pressure and moles can be ignored because they are constant - this is Charles Law.

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15. A sample of gas occupies 52 in<sup>3</sup> inside of a piston and cylinder system at an absolute pressure of 27 psi. The piston is then pushed in until the volume is compressed to 39 in<sup>3</sup> while keeping the temperature constant. What is the absolute pressure at this new volume?

- a. 32 psi
- b. 20 psi
- c. 54 psi
- d. 36 psi
- e. 45 psi

**Explanation:** Boyle's Law:  $P_2 = P_1(V_1/V_2) = 27(52/39) = 36$  psi

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16. How many significant figures are in the recorded measurement 0.003070 lbs?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5
- e. 6

**Explanation:** Start counting on the first non-zero digit (the 3). All digits count after that point. Refer to chembook 1.4.

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17. The gas known as the silent killer is the primary culprit in fatalities caused by the unsafe use of personal generators. This gas is produced by the incomplete combustion of a fuel. What gas is this?

- a.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$
- b.  $\text{O}_3$
- c.  $\text{CO}_2$
- d.  $\text{CO}$
- e.  $\text{NO}_x$

**Explanation:** Carbon monoxide is a product of incomplete combustion and is known as the silent killer.

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18. Consider the following ski resort cities and their elevations. Which city will have the lowest predicted atmospheric pressure?

- a. Park City, UT : 4685 ft
- b. Brian Head, UT : 9800 ft
- c. Aspen, CO : 8000 ft
- d. Taos, NM : 6969 ft

**Explanation:** You can predict that the lowest atmospheric pressure will be the highest elevation. This corresponds to Brian Head.

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19. What is the molecular weight (molar mass) of butane?

- a. 56.10 g/mol
- b. 58.12 g/mol
- c. 42.07 g/mol
- d. 72.15 g/mol
- e. 44.09 g/mol

**Explanation:** You have to know that butane is  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$  which means the molecular weight is 58.12 g/mol.

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20. Write and balance the equation for the complete combustion of propane gas (an alkane). What is the sum of the coefficients when the equation is balanced with the lowest possible whole numbers?

- a. 15
- b. 13
- c. 10
- d. 11
- e. 12

**Explanation:**  $1\text{C}_3\text{H}_8 + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 3\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , therefore,  $1+5+3+4 = 13$

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After you are finished and have all your answers circled, go to the front of the room and then use the QR code there to pull up the virtual answer page. Enter the appropriate info plus all your answers - click the SUBMIT button. Make sure you get the confirmation screen and show it to the TA or proctor. After that, turn in your exam and scratch paper. You're free to leave after that.



<https://mccord.cm.utexas.edu/helium>