

CHEM1100 Practice Exam 3

You have 120 minutes to complete this exam. Answer all questions. To receive credit you must show your reasoning and all calculations in the bluebook. Report numerical answers with the correct number of significant figures and with correct units. No speaking is allowed during the exam. You must use the calculator you have. Once you complete the exam you may leave the room. Each question is valued at 5 points for a total of 100 points.

1. How many protons, electrons, and neutrons are in an atom of the isotope ^{63}Cu ?
2. Write the chemical formula for the compound formed from Cr^{3+} and SO_4^{2-} ions.
3. Name the following compounds: PbO Li_2SO_3 Cl_2O_7
4. The atomic masses of the two stable isotopes of boron are ^{10}B (19.78% abundance and mass = 10.0129 amu) and ^{11}B (80.22% abundance and mass = 11.0093 amu). Calculate the average atomic mass of boron.
5. How many moles of magnesium (Mg) are there in 87.3 g of Mg?
6. Calculate the number of atoms in 0.551 g of potassium (K).

7. What is the molar mass of sucrose (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁)?
8. Calculate the moles of chloroform (CHCl₃) in 198 g of chloroform.
9. Calculate the percentage mass composition of each element in ammonia (NH₃).
10. A compound containing boron and hydrogen contains 6.444 g of boron and 1.803 g of hydrogen. The molar mass of the compound is about 28 g/mol. What is (a) the empirical formula of the compound and (b) the molecular formula of the compound?
11. Write and balance the following equation using the smallest whole numbers possible: Solid iron (Fe) reacts with oxygen gas (O₂) to form solid iron (III) oxide (Fe₂O₃).
12. Consider the following chemical reaction: $2\text{CH}_3\text{OH} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
If 4.5 mol of methanol (CH₃OH) react with excess oxygen (O₂) how many moles of water (H₂O) are produced?
13. Consider the following chemical reaction: $2\text{NO} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NO}_2$
If 1.25 moles of nitric oxide (NO) react with 0.55 moles of oxygen (O₂) how many moles of NO₂ are produced?

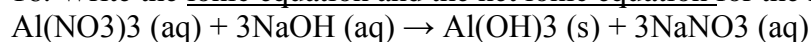
14. Consider the following chemical reaction: $3\text{H}_2 + \text{N}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3$

If 3.30 mol of H_2 react with excess nitrogen (N_2) how many grams of ammonia (NH_3) should be produced? Suppose the actual amount of nitrogen produced is 21.50 g. Calculate the reaction yield.

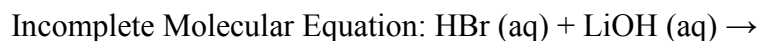
15. Write in your blucbook the compound(s) that is/are soluble in water (more than one compound may be soluble).

CuS $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ Ag_2SO_4 CaCO_3

16. Write the ionic equation and the net ionic equation for the reaction shown:



17. Complete the (a) balanced molecular, (b) ionic, and (c) net ionic equations for the following acid-base reaction:



18. Assign an oxidation number to each element in PF_3 and in MnO_4^- .

19. What is the molarity of a 1.18 L ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}$) solution containing 1.77 g of ethanol?

20. A 5.00 M stock solution of NaOH is diluted to 0.500 M with a volume of 250.0 mL. What volume of stock solution is needed?

EXAM 1 REFERENCE MATERIALS
SOLUBILITY RULES

1. Salts containing Group I elements are soluble (Li⁺, Na⁺, K⁺, Cs⁺, Rb⁺). Exceptions to this rule are rare. Salts containing the ammonium ion (NH₄⁺) are also soluble.
2. Salts containing nitrate ion (NO₃⁻) are generally soluble.
3. Salts containing Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻ are generally soluble. Important exceptions to this rule are halide salts of Ag⁺, Pb²⁺, and (Hg₂)²⁺.
4. Most silver salts are insoluble. AgNO₃ and Ag(C₂H₃O₂) are common soluble salts of silver; virtually anything else is insoluble.
5. Most sulfate salts are soluble. Important exceptions to this rule include BaSO₄, PbSO₄, Ag₂SO₄ and SrSO₄.
6. Most hydroxide salts are only slightly soluble. Hydroxide salts of Group II elements (Ca, Sr, and Ba) are slightly soluble.
7. Most sulfides of transition metals are highly insoluble.
8. Carbonates are frequently insoluble.
9. Chromates are frequently insoluble.
10. Phosphates are frequently insoluble.
11. Fluorides are frequently insoluble.

POLYATOMIC IONS	NO ₂ ⁻	ammonium	NH ₄ ⁺
nitrite			
nitrate	NO ₃ ⁻	hydronium	H ₃ O ⁺
hydrogen phosphate	HPO ₄ ²⁻	perchlorate	ClO ₄ ⁻
phosphate	PO ₄ ³⁻	chlorate	ClO ₃ ⁻
chromate	CrO ₄ ²⁻	chlorite	ClO ₂ ⁻
dichromate	Cr ₂ O ₇ ²⁻	hypochlorite	ClO ⁻
cyanide	CN ⁻	permanganate	MnO ₄ ⁻
hydroxide	OH ⁻	carbonate	CO ₃ ²⁻
sulfate	SO ₄ ²⁻	hydrogen carbonate	HCO ₃ ⁻
sulfite	SO ₃ ²⁻	mercury (I)	Hg ₂ ²⁺