## Chemistry Challenge Pracitce Exam \#1

## Multiple Choice

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

1. Express the sum of 7.68 m and 5.0 m using the correct number of significant digits.
a. $\quad 12.68 \mathrm{~m}$
b. $\quad 12.7 \mathrm{~m}$
c. 13 m
d. 10 m
$\qquad$ 2. What is the measurement 111.009 mm rounded off to four significant digits?
a. $\quad 111 \mathrm{~mm}$
b. $\quad 111.0 \mathrm{~mm}$
c. $\quad 111.01 \mathrm{~mm}$
d. $\quad 110 \mathrm{~mm}$
$\qquad$ 3. Using the periodic table, determine the number of neutrons in ${ }^{16} \mathrm{O}$.
a. 4
b. 8
c. 16
d. 24
2. Which of the following isotopes has the same number of neutrons as phosphorus-31?
a. $\quad{ }_{15}^{32} \mathrm{P}$
b. ${ }_{16}^{32} \mathrm{~S}$
c. $\quad{ }_{14}^{29} \mathrm{Si}$
d. ${ }_{14}^{28} \mathrm{Si}$
$\qquad$ 5. When an electron moves from a lower to a higher energy level, the electron $\qquad$ .
a. always doubles its energy
b. absorbs a continuously variable amount of energy
c. absorbs a quantum of energy
d. moves closer to the nucleus
$\qquad$ 6. What is the electron configuration of potassium?
a. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{2} 3 s^{2} 3 p^{2} 4 s^{1}$
b. $\quad 1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{10} 3 s^{2} 3 p^{3}$
c. $\quad 1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 3 s^{2} 3 p^{6} 3 d^{1}$
d. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6} 3 s^{2} 3 p^{6} 4 s^{1}$
$\qquad$ 7. Which of the following elements is a transition metal?
a. cesium
c. tellurium
b. copper
d. tin
3. Atomic size generally $\qquad$ .
a. increases as you move from left to right across a period
b. decreases as you move from top to bottom within a group
c. remains constant within a period
d. decreases as you move from left to right across a period
4. Which of the following elements has the smallest first ionization energy?
a. sodium
c. potassium
b. calcium
d. magnesium

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10. Which of the following statements correctly compares the relative size of an ion to its neutral atom?
a. The radius of an anion is greater than the radius of its neutral atom.
b. The radius of an anion is identical to the radius of its neutral atom.
c. The radius of a cation is greater than the radius of its neutral atom.
d. The radius of a cation is identical to the radius of its neutral atom.
11. As you move from left to right across the second period of the periodic table $\qquad$ _.
a. ionization energy increases
c. electronegativity decreases
b. atomic radii increase
d. atomic mass decreases
12. What is the electron configuration of the calcium ion?
a. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6} 3 s^{2} 3 p^{6}$
b. $\quad 1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6} 3 s^{2} 3 p^{4} 4 s^{2}$
c. $\quad 1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6} 3 s^{2} 3 p^{5} 4 s^{1}$
d. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6} 3 s^{2}$
13. How many valence electrons are in an atom of phosphorus?
a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5
14. How many valence electrons are in an atom of magnesium?
a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5
15. What is the formula unit of sodium nitride?
a. NaN
b. $\quad \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~N}$
c. $\mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{~N}$
d. $\mathrm{NaN}_{3}$
16. Which of the following compounds has the formula $\mathrm{KNO}_{3}$ ?
a. potassium nitrate
c. potassium nitrite
b. potassium nitride
d. potassium nitrogen oxide
17. Which of these elements does not exist as a diatomic molecule?
a. Ne
c. H
b. F
d. I
18. A molecule with a single covalent bond is $\qquad$
a. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
b. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
c. CO
d. $\mathrm{N}_{2}$
19. Which of the following formulas represents an ionic compound?
a. $\mathrm{CS}_{2}$
b. $\mathrm{BaI}_{2}$
c. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$
d. $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}$

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20. Sulfur hexafluoride is an example of a $\qquad$ .
a. monatomic ion
c. binary compound
b. polyatomic ion
d. polyatomic compound
21. Which of the following compounds contains the lead(II) ion?
a. PbO
b. $\mathrm{PbCl}_{4}$
c. $\mathrm{Pb}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
d. $\quad \mathrm{Pb}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
22. Which of the following elements exists as a diatomic molecule?
a. neon
c. nitrogen
b. lithium
d. sulfur
23. How many moles of tungsten atoms are in $4.8 \times 10^{25}$ atoms of tungsten?
a. $\quad 8.0 \times 10^{2}$ moles
b. $8.0 \times 10^{1}$ moles
c. $\quad 1.3 \times 10^{-1}$ moles
d. $\quad 1.3 \times 10^{-2}$ moles
24. How many moles of silver atoms are in $1.8 \times 10^{20}$ atoms of silver?
a. $\quad 3.0 \times 10^{-4}$
b. $3.3 \times 10^{-3}$
c. $3.0 \times 10^{2}$
d. $1.1 \times 10^{44}$
25. What is the molar mass of $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ ?
a. 144 g
b. $\quad 138 \mathrm{~g}$
c. 96 g
d. 78 g
26. What is the percent composition of carbon, in heptane, $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{16}$ ?
a. $12 \%$
b. $19 \%$
c. $68 \%$
d. $84 \%$
27. Which of the following is the correct skeleton equation for the reaction that takes place when solid phosphorus combines with oxygen gas to form diphosphorus pentoxide?
a. $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{PO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
b. $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{O}(\mathrm{g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{P}_{5} \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
c. $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}(\mathrm{~s})$
d. $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}(\mathrm{~s}) \rightarrow \mathrm{P}_{2}(\mathrm{~s})+\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
28. Chemical equations must be balanced to satisfy $\qquad$ .
a. the law of definite proportions
c. the law of conservation of mass
b. the law of multiple proportions
d. Avogadro's principle
29. What are the missing coefficients for the skeleton equation below?
$\mathrm{Cr}(s)+\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}(a q) \rightarrow \mathrm{Fe}(s)+\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3}(a q)$
a. $4,6,6,2$
b. $2,3,2,3$
c. $2,3,3,2$
d. $1,3,3,1$

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30. Which of the following is an INCORRECT interpretation of the balanced equation shown below? $2 \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~s})+3 \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{SO}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})$
a. 2 atoms $\mathrm{S}+3$ molecules $\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2$ molecules $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$
b. $2 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~S}+3 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$
c. $2 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~S}+3 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$
d. none of the above
31. How many moles of glucose, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}$, can be "burned" biologically when 10.0 mol of oxygen is available?
$\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}(\mathrm{~s})+6 \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 6 \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})$
a. $\quad 0.938 \mathrm{~mol}$
b. $\quad 1.67 \mathrm{~mol}$
c. $\quad 53.3 \mathrm{~mol}$
d. $\quad 60.0 \mathrm{~mol}$
32. At STP, how many liters of oxygen are required to react completely with 3.6 liters of hydrogen to form water?
$2 \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{g})$
a. $\quad 1.8 \mathrm{~L}$
b. $\quad 3.6 \mathrm{~L}$
c. $\quad 2.0 \mathrm{~L}$
d. $\quad 2.4 \mathrm{~L}$
33. How are conditions of pressure and temperature, at which two phases coexist in equilibrium, shown on a phase diagram?
a. by a line separating the phases
b. by the endpoints of the line segment separating the phases
c. by the planar regions between lines in the diagram
d. by a triple point on the diagram
34. As the temperature of a fixed volume of a gas increases, the pressure will $\qquad$ .
a. vary inversely
c. not change
b. decrease
d. increase
35. Which of the following compounds is a nonelectrolyte?
a. sodium bromide
c. copper chloride
b. magnesium sulfate
d. carbon tetrachloride
36. What mass of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ is needed to make 2.5 L of 2.0 M solution? $(\mathrm{Na}=23 \mathrm{~g} ; \mathrm{S}=32 \mathrm{~g} ; \mathrm{O}=16 \mathrm{~g})$
a. 178 g
b. 284 g
c. 356 g
d. 710 g
37. What is the number of moles of $\mathrm{K}+$ ions are present in 250 mL of a 0.4 M KCl solution?
a. $\quad 0.1 \mathrm{~mol}$
b. $\quad 0.16 \mathrm{~mol}$
c. $\quad 0.62 \mathrm{~mol}$
d. $\quad 1.6 \mathrm{~mol}$

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38. To 225 mL of a 0.80 M solution of KI , a student adds enough water to make 1.0 L of a more dilute KI solution. What is the molarity of the new solution?
a. 180 M
b. 2.8 M
c. $\quad 0.35 \mathrm{M}$
d. 0.18 M
39. Why does a higher temperature cause a reaction to go faster?
a. There are more collisions per second only.
b. Collisions occur with greater energy only.
c. There are more collisions per second and the collisions are of greater energy.
d. There are more collisions per second or the collisions are of greater energy.
40. Which of these solutions is the most basic?
a. $\quad\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]=1 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{M}$
b. $\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right]=1 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{M}$
c. $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]=1 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{M}$
d. $\quad\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right]=1 \times 10^{-13} \mathrm{M}$
41. What volume, in liters, of 0.40 M NaCl solution contains 0.10 moles of NaCl
a. 0.040
b. 0.10
c. 0.25
d. 0.40
42. Which substance is liquid at room temperature and 1 atmosphere pressure?
a. sulfur
c. silicon
b. mercury
d. barium
43. Groups of elements $\qquad$
a. have the same number of isomers.
b. have the same principle quantum number ( n ).
c. have the same number of valence electrons.
d. both (b) and (c) are correct.
44. If 0.015 moles of NaOH is added to 0.015 moles of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$,
a. an acidic solution results.
b. a basic solution results.
c. a neutral solution results.
d. $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ gas is formed.
45. If 1 part water is mixed with 3 parts $0.2 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{NaCl}(\mathrm{aq})$, what is the molarity of this mixture?
a. $\quad 0.67 \mathrm{M}$
b. $\quad 0.5 \mathrm{M}$
c. $\quad 0.15 \mathrm{M}$
d. $\quad 0.2 \mathrm{M}$
46. Which process has a negative value of $\Delta \mathrm{G}$ at room temperature and 1 atm pressure?
a. water freezing
c. ice melting
b. water boiling
d. both (a) and (b) are correct

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47. An irregularly shaped object weighed 122.9 g . When placed in a graduated cylinder that originally contained 24.3 ml of water, the resulting volume was 35.7 ml . What is the density of the object?
a. $\quad 5.06 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{ml}$
b. $\quad 3.44 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{ml}$
c. $\quad 10.8 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{ml}$
d. $20.5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{ml}$
48. If one $5-\mathrm{kg} \log$ is burned in a first fireplace, and two $5-\mathrm{kg}$ logs are burned in a second fireplace, then a. slightly more heat is produced in the first fireplace.
b. twice as much heat is produced in the first fireplace.
c. slightly more heat is produced in the second fireplace.
d. twice as much heat is produced in the second fireplace.
e. the same amount of heat will be produced in each fireplace.
49. An example of a pure substance is
a. uranium
d. carbon dioxide
b. sodium chloride
e. all of the above
c. pure water
50. Companies A, B, C, D, and E all manufacture and sell a similar product. The graph below compares manufacturing costs and sales prices per unit among the five companies. If all five companies have sold the same number of units, which company has earned the greatest profit from those sales?

a. A
d. D
b. B
e. E
c. C
51. A parking garage charges $\$ 2.00$ for the first hour and $\$ 1.50$ for each additional hour. Saturday and Sunday, the rates are decreased by $50 \%$. How much does it cost to park a car from 5 p.m. on Friday until 2 a.m. on Saturday?
a. $\quad \$ 9.50$
b. $\$ 9.75$
c. $\$ 12.50$
d. $\$ 12.75$
e. $\$ 14.00$

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52. A television is on sale for $\$ 300$. If the sale price is $20 \%$ less than the regular price, what was the regular price?
a. $\$ 240$
b. $\$ 360$
c. $\$ 375$
d. $\$ 600$
e. $\$ 1,500$
53. A chemist has one solution that is $30 . \%$ acid and another solution that is $18 \%$ acid. How much of each solution should be used to get 300 . L of a solution that is $21 \%$ acid?
a. 23 L of the $30 . \%$ solution and 277 L of the $18 \%$ solution
b. $\quad 75 \mathrm{~L}$ of the $30 . \%$ solution and 225 L of the $18 \%$ solution
c. 131 L of the $30 . \%$ solution and 169 L of the $18 \%$ solution
d. 138 L of the $30 . \%$ solution and 162 L of the $18 \%$ solution
e. 244 L of the $30 . \%$ solution and 56 L of the $18 \%$ solution

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## Answer Section

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. A
11. A
12. A
13. D
14. A
15. C
16. A
17. A
18. B
19. B
20. C
21. A
22. C
23. B
24. A
25. C
26. D
27. C
28. C
29. C
30. B
31. B
32. A
33. A
34. D
35. D
36. D
37. A
38. D
39. C
40. C
41. C
42. B
43. C
44. A
45. D
46. C
47. C
48. D
49. E
50. E
51. C
52. C
53. B
