## IZMIR UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS - CHEM 100: GENERAL CHEMISTRY 2020-21 SPRING SEMESTER – MIDTERM I

11.12.2021

Name & Surname: Section Number: Signature:

**Duration: 90 minutes** 

# **GROUP** A

1) When aqueous solutions of \_\_\_\_\_\_ are mixed, a precipitate forms.

A) Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> and CoCl <sub>3</sub>	B) CsI and LiBr
C) CuBr2 and AgNO3	D) KOH and Ba(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>
E) Li <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> and CsI	

2) Silver nitrate and aluminum chloride react with each other by exchanging anions:

AgNO3 (aq) + AlCl3 (aq)  $\rightarrow$  Al(NO3)3 (aq) + AgCl (s) (unbalanced)What mass in grams of AgCl is produced when 2.0 g of AgNO3 react with 2.0 g of AlCl3?A) 1.69B) 17.6C) 24.9D) 3.56E) 11.9

3) A 25.00-mL sample of an aqueous solution of barium hydroxide is neutralized by 70.00 mL of 0.150 M HCl(aq). What is the molarity of the calcium hydroxide solution?

A) 0.11 B) 0.21 C) 0.42 D) 0.84 E) 1.25

4) Of the	species below, only	is <u>not</u> an elec	trolyte.	
A) HI	B) Cs <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	C) Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>	D) NaCl	E) CH <sub>4</sub>

5) What volume of stock 0.24 M KI is needed to prepare 75 mL of 0.1 M KI?				
A) 180	B) 0.48	C) 37.75	<mark>D) 31.25</mark>	E) 18

# 6) When nickel metal is placed in a solution of magnesium nitrate, will a reaction occur? If so, what is the balanced equation for the reaction?

A) Yes. Ni(s) + Mg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(aq)  $\rightarrow$  Ni(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(aq) + Mg(s) B) Yes. Ni (s) + Mg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(aq)  $\rightarrow$  Ni(NO<sub>3</sub>)(aq) + MgNO<sub>3</sub>(aq) C) Yes. Ni(s) + Mg<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>(aq)  $\rightarrow$  NiNO<sub>3</sub>(aq) + Mg(aq) D) Yes. Ni(s) + Mg<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>(aq)  $\rightarrow$  NiNO<sub>3</sub>(aq) + 2Mg(aq) E) No reaction will occur.

7) Which compound has the atom with the highest oxidation number?

A) PCl <sub>5</sub>	B) Li <sub>3</sub> N
C) MgSO <sub>3</sub>	D) Co(ClO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>
E) NH <sub>4</sub> Br	

8) An atom of the isotope chlorine-37 consists of how many protons, neutrons, and electrons? (p = proton, n = neutron, e = electron)

A) 17 p, 37 n, 17 e	<mark>B) 17 p, 20 n, 17 e</mark>
C) 17 p, 17 n, 20 e	D) 37 p, 20 n, 20 e
E) 17 p, 17 n, 17 e	

9) What is the coefficient preceding  $O_2$  when the following combustion reaction of a fatty acid is properly balanced using the smallest set of whole numbers?

$\underline{ } C_{18}H_{36}O_2 + \underline{ } O_2$	$\rightarrow$ _ CO <sub>2</sub> + _ H <sub>2</sub> O	
A) 1	B) 8	C) 9
<mark>D) 26</mark>	E) 27	

10) What is the molecular weight of copper (II) nitrate trihydrate?		
A) 94.5 g/mol	B) 102.5 g/mol	C) 125.5 g/mol
D) 187.5 g/mol	E) 241.5 g/mol	

## 11) What is the percentage of nitrogen, by mass, in dinitrogen pentoxide?

<mark>A) 25.9%</mark>	B) 46.7%	C) 14.9%
D) 53.3%	E) 74.1%	

### 12) How many moles are in 16 grams of nitrogen molecule?

A) 0.19 mol	B) 0.32 mol	<mark>C) 0.57 mol</mark>
D) 1.14 mol	E) 1.75 mol	

### 13) What is the number of lithium ions in a 23-g sample of Li<sub>2</sub>O?

A) 0.77	B) 1.54	C) 4.63x10 <sup>23</sup>
D) 9.27x10 <sup>23</sup>	E) none of the above	

14) Aspirin contains 60.001% C, 4.476% H, and 35.523% O by mass. What is the empirical formula of ascorbic acid?

A) CHO	B) CH <sub>3</sub> O	C) C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
D) $C_7 H_{16} O_4$	E) C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	

15) Potassium chlorate decomposes upon slight heating in the presence of a catalyst, according to the reaction below.

 $KClO_3(s) \rightarrow KCl(s) + O_2(g)$  (unbalanced)

In a certain experiment, 25.0 g KClO<sub>3</sub> is heated until it completely decomposes. The experiment is performed, the oxygen gas is collected, and its mass is found to be 5.8 g. What is the percent yield for the reaction?

A) 51.4	B) 54.1	<mark>C) 59.2</mark>
D) 65.8	E) 71.2	

16) Lithium forms compounds which are used in dry cells, storage batteries, and in high-temperature lubricants. It has two naturally occurring isotopes, Li-6 (isotopic mass = 6.015123 amu) and Li-7 (isotopic mass = 7.016005 amu). Lithium has an atomic mass of 6.9412 amu. What is the percent abundance of lithium-6?

A) 92.53%	B) 86.65%	C) 49.47%
D) 7.47%	E) 6.015%	

17) The formula for the compound formed between iron (II) ions and sulfate ions is \_\_\_\_\_.

A)  $FeSO_4$  B)  $Fe(SO_4)_2$  C)  $Fe(SO_3)_2$  D)  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$  E) FeS

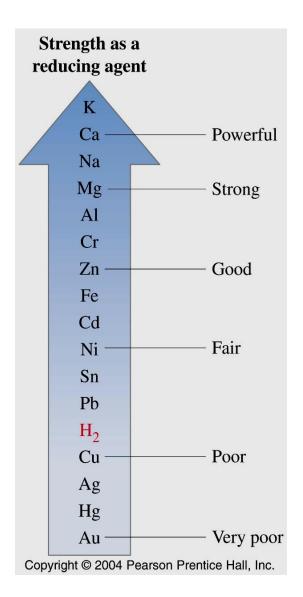
 18) The correct name for Cs<sub>3</sub>N is \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) Cesium nitride
 B) Cesium nitrate
 C) Tricesium mononitrate

 D) Cesium trinitrate
 E) Cesium nitroxide
 C) Tricesium mononitrate

			-	d with the general formula S ed between lithium and elem	
A) LiX	B) LiX <sub>2</sub>	C) Li <sub>2</sub> X <sub>3</sub>	D) Li <sub>2</sub> X	E) $Li_2X_2$	
20) Calculate th	ne volume of 0.	05 kg of liquid metha	nol (wood ale	cohol) if its density is 0.791 g	;/mL.
A) 39.6 ml D) 0.396 ml		<mark>B) 63.2 ml</mark> E) 82.1ml	C	C) 15.82 ml	
D) 0.370 m		2) 02.1111			
21) Which of th	e following ele	ments is chemically si	milar to calc	cium?	
A) rubidium <mark>D) barium</mark>		scandium E) cerium	C)	kripton	
	1				
22)What is the	term for the to	otal number of neutro	ns and proto	ons in the nucleus of each ato	om of an
element? A) Isotope numb	or	B) Atomic mass unit	-0	C) Mass-to-charge ratio	D)
A) isotope nume Atomic number	Del	E) Mass number	.5	C) Mass-to-charge ratio	D)
	-	e chemical processes?			
<ol> <li>rusting of a na</li> <li>freezing of wa</li> </ol>					
<ol> <li>decomposition</li> <li>compression of</li> </ol>		hydrogen and oxygen g	ases		
-	B) 1, 3, 4	C) 1, 3 D) 1	, 2 E)	) 1, 4	
24) Report the	following calcı	llation with correct nu	mber of sig	nificant figures	
0.71 x 2.15					
A)1.5265	B)1.527	C)1.53	D)1.:	5 E) 1	
25) Which of th	e formulas bel	ow does not represent	t a compound	d that actually exists?	

A) $\operatorname{Na_3rO_4}$ D) $\operatorname{SI}(\operatorname{NO_3}_2)$ C) Cu SO 4. $\operatorname{SI}_2$ D) $\operatorname{K_2O_2}$ L) Ag(C)	A) Na <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	$B)Sr(NO_3)_2$	C)CuSO <sub>4</sub> .5H <sub>2</sub> O	$D)K_2O_2$	E) Ag(ClO <sub>4</sub>
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General Guidelines for the Water Solubilities of Common Ionic Compounds

- 1- a) Group 1A metal ( $Li^+$ ,  $Na^+$ ,  $K^+$ , ...) salts,
  - b) ammonium (NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>) salts ,
  - c) almost all nitrates (NO3<sup>-</sup>),
  - d) almost acetates (CH<sub>3</sub>COO<sup>-</sup>) and
  - e) almost perchlorates ( $CIO_4$ ) are SOLUBLE.
- 2- Most chlorides (Cl<sup>-</sup>), bromides (Br<sup>-</sup>) and iodides (l<sup>-</sup>) are SOLUBLE.
- Exceptions: those of  $Ag^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$  and  $Pb^{2{\scriptscriptstyle +}}$  .
- 3- Most sulfates  $(SO_4^{2-})$  are SOLUBLE.
- Exceptions: those of  $Sr^{2+}$ ,  $Ba^{2+}$  and  $Pb^{2+}$ .

4- Most a) carbonates ( $CO_3^{2-}$ ), b) hydroxides ( $OH^-$ ), c) phosphates ( $PO_4^{3-}$ ) and d) sulfides (S2-) are INSOLUBLE.

Exceptions: Group 1A metal salts and Ammonium salts of any of those anions are soluble;  $Ca^{2+}$ ,  $Sr^{2+}$  and  $Ba^{2+}$  hydroxides and sulfides are slightly to moderately soluble.

