

**Prince Sultan University**  
Deanship of Educational Services  
Department of General Sciences



**COURSE DETAILS:**

GENERAL CHEMISTRY 101CHM101MAJOR EXAM II	
Semester:	Spring Term 182
Date:	Sunday /April 7 <sup>th</sup> /2019
Time Allowed:	60 minutes

**STUDENT DETAILS:**

Student Name:	
Student ID Number:	
Section:	

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- You may use a scientific calculator that does not have programming or graphing capabilities. NO borrowing calculators.
- NO talking or looking around during the examination.
- NO mobile phones. If your mobile is seen or heard, your exam will be taken immediately.
- Show all your work and be organized.
- You may use the back of the pages for extra space, but be sure to indicate that on the page with the problem.

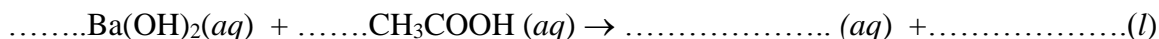
<b>H</b> <sup>1</sup> 1.000																	<b>He</b> <sup>2</sup> 4
<b>Li</b> <sup>3</sup> 6.941	<b>Be</b> <sup>4</sup> 9.012											<b>B</b> <sup>5</sup> 10.81	<b>C</b> <sup>6</sup> 12.01	<b>N</b> <sup>7</sup> 14.01	<b>O</b> <sup>8</sup> 16	<b>F</b> <sup>9</sup> 19	<b>Ne</b> <sup>10</sup> 20.18
<b>Na</b> <sup>11</sup> 22.99	<b>Mg</b> <sup>12</sup> 24.31											<b>Al</b> <sup>13</sup> 26.98	<b>Si</b> <sup>14</sup> 28.09	<b>P</b> <sup>15</sup> 30.97	<b>S</b> <sup>16</sup> 32.06	<b>Cl</b> <sup>17</sup> 35.45	<b>Ar</b> <sup>18</sup> 39.95
<b>K</b> <sup>19</sup> 39.10	<b>Ca</b> <sup>20</sup> 40.08	<b>Sc</b> <sup>21</sup> 44.96	<b>Ti</b> <sup>22</sup> 47.9	<b>V</b> <sup>23</sup> 50.94	<b>Cr</b> <sup>24</sup> 51.99	<b>Mn</b> <sup>25</sup> 54.94	<b>Fe</b> <sup>26</sup> 55.85	<b>Co</b> <sup>27</sup> 58.93	<b>Ni</b> <sup>28</sup> 58.71	<b>Cu</b> <sup>29</sup> 63.54	<b>Zn</b> <sup>30</sup> 65.37	<b>Ga</b> <sup>31</sup> 69.72	<b>Ge</b> <sup>32</sup> 72.59	<b>As</b> <sup>33</sup> 74.92	<b>Se</b> <sup>34</sup> 78.96	<b>Br</b> <sup>35</sup> 79.9	<b>Kr</b> <sup>36</sup> 83.8
<b>Rb</b> <sup>37</sup> 85.47	<b>Sr</b> <sup>38</sup> 87.62	<b>Y</b> <sup>39</sup> 88.91	<b>Zr</b> <sup>40</sup> 91.22	<b>Nb</b> <sup>41</sup> 92.91	<b>Mo</b> <sup>42</sup> 95.94	<b>Tc</b> <sup>43</sup> 99.91	<b>Ru</b> <sup>44</sup> 101.1	<b>Rh</b> <sup>45</sup> 102.91	<b>Pd</b> <sup>46</sup> 106.4	<b>Ag</b> <sup>47</sup> 107.87	<b>Cd</b> <sup>48</sup> 112.4	<b>In</b> <sup>49</sup> 114.8	<b>Sn</b> <sup>50</sup> 118.69	<b>Sb</b> <sup>51</sup> 121.75	<b>Te</b> <sup>52</sup> 127.6	<b>I</b> <sup>53</sup> 126.9	<b>Xe</b> <sup>54</sup> 131.3
<b>Cs</b> <sup>55</sup> 132.9	<b>Ba</b> <sup>56</sup> 137.3	<b>Lu</b> <sup>71</sup> 175.0	<b>Hf</b> <sup>72</sup> 178.5	<b>Ta</b> <sup>73</sup> 180.9	<b>W</b> <sup>74</sup> 183.85	<b>Re</b> <sup>75</sup> 186.2	<b>Os</b> <sup>76</sup> 190.2	<b>Ir</b> <sup>77</sup> 192.2	<b>Pt</b> <sup>78</sup> 195.1	<b>Au</b> <sup>79</sup> 196.97	<b>Hg</b> <sup>80</sup> 200.6	<b>Tl</b> <sup>81</sup> 204.37	<b>Pb</b> <sup>82</sup> 207.2	<b>Bi</b> <sup>83</sup> 208.98	<b>Po</b> <sup>84</sup> 210	<b>At</b> <sup>85</sup> 210	<b>Rn</b> <sup>86</sup> 222

**Student's Mark**

**/15**

1) (3 points) Barium hydroxide,  $Ba(OH)_2$  solution, and acetic acid,  $CH_3COOH$  solution, react to yield two products; Answer the following reaction regarding this reaction:

A) Complete and balance the **molecular equation** that represents this reaction:



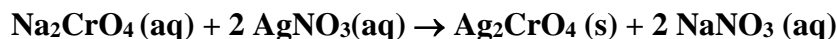
B) Write the **net ionic** equation (Note: Acetic acid is **weak acid**):

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C) If 20 mL of 0.1 M  $Ba(OH)_2$  solution were required to titrate 0.3M sample of  $CH_3COOH$  solution. Calculate the volume of acetic acid ( $CH_3COOH$ ) sample?

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2) (1.5 points) You have 88.6 mL of a 2.50 M solution of  $Na_2CrO_4(aq)$ . You also have 125 mL of a 2.50 M solution of  $AgNO_3(aq)$ . After mixing the two solutions the following reaction takes place:



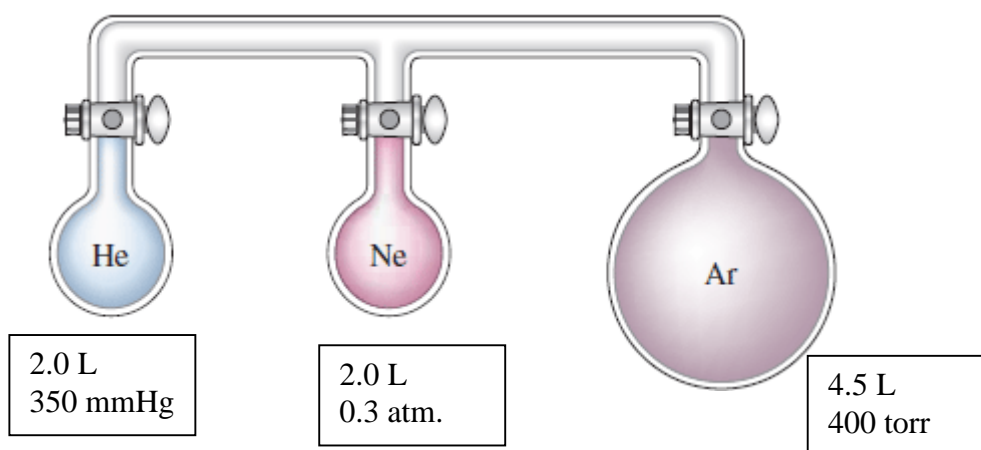
A) Calculate the mass of  **$Ag_2CrO_4$**  that will precipitate at the end of the reaction?

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B) Calculate the concentration of  $Na^+$  ions at the end of the reaction?

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3) (2 points) consider the three flasks in the diagram below, , then



A) Calculate the **total pressure** after all valves are opened?

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B) Calculate the **partial pressure of Ar** gas in the mixture?

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4) (1.5 point) A 32.5 g piece of aluminum (which has a **molar specific heat** capacity of  $24.03 \text{ J/}^\circ\text{C}\cdot\text{mol}$ ) is heated to  $82.4^\circ\text{C}$  and dropped into a calorimeter containing water (specific heat capacity of water is  $4.18 \text{ J/g}^\circ\text{C}$ ) initially at  $22.3^\circ\text{C}$ . The final temperature of the water is  $24.2^\circ\text{C}$ . Ignoring significant figures, calculate the mass of water in the calorimeter.

- A) 212 g
- B) 5.72kg
- C) 6.42
- D) 1.68kg
- E) None of these

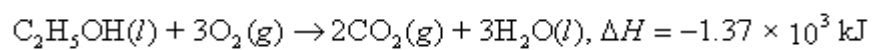
5) (1.0 point) A gas absorbs 188 J of heat and then performs 310 J of work. The change in internal energy of the gas is

- A) 498J
- B) - 122J
- C) + 122J
- D) - 498J
- E) none of these

- 6) (1 point) At 1000°C and 10 torr, the density of a certain element in the gaseous state is  $2.90 \times 10^{-3}$  the element is:
- A) Na  
B) He  
C) F  
D) Zn  
E) O
- 7) (1 point) A sample of gas is in a 50.0-mL container at a pressure of 645 torr and a temperature of 25°C. The entire sample is heated to a temperature of 35°C and transferred to a new container whose volume is 98.7 mL. The pressure of the gas in the second container is about:
- A) 457 torr  
B) 316 torr  
C)  $1.32 \times 10^3$  torr  
D) 65 torr  
E) 338 torr
- 8) (1 point) Given the following two reactions at 298 K and 1 atm, which of the statements is true?
1.  $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{NO}(\text{g}) \quad \Delta H_1$   
2.  $\text{NO}(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{NO}_2(\text{g}) \quad \Delta H_2$
- A)  $\Delta H_f^\circ$  for  $\text{NO}_2(\text{g}) = \Delta H_2$   
B)  $\Delta H_f^\circ$  for  $\text{NO}(\text{g}) = \Delta H_1$   
C)  $\Delta H_f^\circ = \Delta H_2$   
D)  $\Delta H_f^\circ$  for  $\text{NO}_2(\text{g}) = \Delta H_2 + \frac{1}{2}\Delta H_1$   
E) none of these
- 9) (1.5 point) Which of the following statements is true?
- A) The exact location of an electron can be determined if we know its energy.  
B) An electron in a 2s orbital can have the same *n*, *l*, and *m<sub>l</sub>* quantum numbers as an electron in a 3s orbital.  
C) 32 electrons is the maximum number of electrons that can be contained in all of the orbitals with *n* = 4  
D) In the buildup of atoms, electrons occupy the 4f orbitals before the 6s orbitals.  
E) Only three quantum numbers are needed to uniquely describe an electron.
- 10) (1 point) Gaseous ethane,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$  reacts with according to the following equation:  
 $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{g}) + 3\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$   
What volume of oxygen gas at STP is needed to react with 5.75 g of ethene,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ ?

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**11) (1.5 points)** Consider the reaction:



When a 21.1-g sample of ethyl alcohol is burned, how much energy is released as heat?

- A) 0.458 kJ
- B) 0.627 kJ
- C)  $2.89 \times 10^4$  kJ
- D)  $6.27 \times 10^2$  kJ
- E) 2.18 kJ

