



# KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND MINERALS

## CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

### EXAM

THE 1ST MAJOR EXAM

### COURSE

CHEM101 - 051

### TEST CODE NUMBER

000

STUDENT NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Type your student number, name, and section number on the *EXAM COVER* page.
2. Type your student number, section number, your name, and your test code number on your *EXAM ANSWER* form.
3. With your pencil, bubble your student number, your section number, and test code number on the *EXAM ANSWER* form.
4. With your pencil, bubble your answer's selections on the *EXAM ANSWER* form. You must not give more than *ONE* answer per question.
5. Return the *EXAM* booklet and *ANSWER* form to the proctor of the exam when you have finished.

### Important constants

Gas Constant (R)	= 0.0821	L.atm/(mol.K)
	= 8.31	J/(mol.K)
	= $8.31 \times 10^7$	$\text{g.cm}^2/(\text{sec}^2.\text{mol.K})$
Planck's Constant (h)	= $6.626 \times 10^{-34}$	J.sec/particle
	= $6.626 \times 10^{-34}$	$\text{kg.m}^2/(\text{sec.particle})$
Velocity of light (c)	= $2.998 \times 10^8$	m/sec
Avogadro's number (N)	= $6.022 \times 10^{23}$	particles/mol
Bohr's Constant ( $R_H$ )	= $2.179 \times 10^{-18}$	J/particle
Faraday (F)	= 96485	Coulombs
Specific heat of H <sub>2</sub> O	= 4.18	l/(g.°C)



1. Complete the following sentence. A *scientific law* is:
  - A) a statement describing a relationship between phenomena that is always the same under the same conditions.
  - B) a tentative explanation for a set of observations that can be tested by further experimentation.
  - C) a unifying principle that explains a body of facts and relations.
  - D) a model used to visualize the invisible.
  - E) a descriptive mathematical relation of experimental trends.
  
2. The "normal" lead content in human blood is about 0.40 part per million (ppm) (that is, 0.40 g of lead per million grams of blood). How many grams of lead are contained in  $6.0 \times 10^3$  g of blood (the amount in an average adult) if the lead content is 0.47 ppm?
  - A)  $2.8 \times 10^{-3}$  g Pb
  - B)  $5.6 \times 10^3$  g Pb
  - C)  $9.3 \times 10^{-2}$  g Pb
  - D)  $3.7 \times 10^{-3}$  g Pb
  - E)  $1.1 \times 10^{-3}$  g Pb
  
3. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, which is  $3.00 \times 10^8$  m/s. How many minutes does it take for a radio message to reach Earth from Mars if Mars is  $3.5 \times 10^8$  km from Earth?
  - A) 19.4 min
  - B)  $5.5 \times 10^{-3}$  min
  - C) 0.33 min
  - D)  $1.8 \times 10^{21}$  min
  - E) 5.5 min

4. Ammonia  $\text{NH}_3$  boils at  $-28.1^\circ\text{F}$ . What temperature is this in  $^\circ\text{C}$ ?
- A)  $-33.4^\circ\text{C}$
  - B)  $-60.1^\circ\text{C}$
  - C)  $-92.1^\circ\text{C}$
  - D)  $-18.5^\circ\text{C}$
  - E)  $+13.5^\circ\text{C}$
5. A cylindrical glass tube 12.7 cm in length is filled with mercury. The mass of mercury needed to fill the tube is 135.7 g. What is the inner diameter of the tube? (The density of mercury = 13.6 g/mL.)
- A) 1.00 cm
  - B) 0.882 cm
  - C) 1.34 cm
  - D) 0.441 cm
  - E) 1.27 cm
6. It is very difficult to separate **chemically** isotopes of an element from each other because
- A) isotopes of an element contain the same number of electrons.
  - B) isotopes of an element contain the different number of protons.
  - C) isotopes of an element have the same atomic mass.
  - D) isotopes of an element contain the same number of neutrons.
  - E) isotopes of an element have different atomic sizes.

7. Which names of the following elements are **correctly** matched with their symbols?

I. Ca, carbon    II. Mn, manganese    III. P, potassium    IV. Sn, tin

- A) II and IV
- B) I and IV
- C) III and IV
- D) II and III
- E) I and III

8. Two elements, X and Y react to form compounds A and B:

- Compound A: 2.59 g of Y combine with 1.00 g of X

- Compound B: 1.55 g of Y combine with 1.00 g of X

The ratio of Y in compound B to Y in compound A that demonstrate the law of multiple proportions is:

- A) 3/5
- B) 13/8
- C) 5/2
- D) 2/3
- E) 5/7

9. Name the following compound and indicate whether it is ionic or molecular.



- A) diphosphorus tetraiodide; molecular
- B) phosphorus tetraiodide; molecular
- C) diphosphorus iodide; ionic
- D) phosphorus iodide; ionic
- E) phosphorus tetraiodine; molecular

10. The species containing 17 protons, 18 neutrons and 18 electrons is **correctly** represented by which of the following symbols?

- A)  ${}_{17}^{35}\text{Cl}^-$
- B)  ${}_{17}^{18}\text{Cl}^-$
- C)  ${}_{18}^{35}\text{Ar}$
- D)  ${}_{17}^{35}\text{Br}^-$
- E)  ${}_{36}^{84}\text{Cl}$

11. How many nitrogen atoms are there in 2.000 mol  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  ?

- A)  $2.409 \times 10^{24}$
- B)  $6.022 \times 10^{23}$
- C)  $4.818 \times 10^{24}$
- D)  $8 \times 10^{23}$
- E)  $4 \times 10^{24}$

12. Chlorine gas consists of two isotopes; Cl-35 (atomic mass = 34.980) and Cl-37 (atomic mass = 36.980). Estimate the percentage of the most abundant isotope.

- A) 76.5 %
- B) 47.0 %
- C) 1.27 %
- D) 23.5 %
- E) 36.9 %

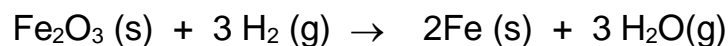
13. When the following equation:



is balanced with whole number coefficients, the coefficient of KCl is:

- A) 5
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- E) 6

14. When 4.50 g of pure  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  was treated with excess  $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$  at high temperatures, 3.00 g of iron metal was recovered. Calculate the percent yield for the reaction.



- A) 95.2
- B) 70.0
- C) 60.5
- D) 82.5
- E) 31.5

15. A 0.537 g sample of a compound containing only carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen was burned in air to produce 1.030 g  $\text{CO}_2$  and 0.632 g  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . What is the empirical formula of this compound?

- A)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}$
- B)  $\text{CH}_6\text{O}_2$
- C)  $\text{CH}_5\text{O}$
- D)  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}$
- E)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$

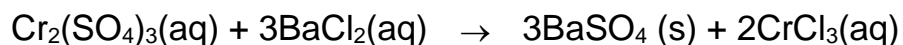
16. Phosphorus forms many oxoacids. Indicate the oxidation number of phosphorus in  $\text{HPO}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_2$ , and  $\text{H}_5\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}$ , respectively.

- A) +5, +1, +5
- B) +6, +4, +20
- C) +5, +3, +5
- D) +5, +3, +7
- E) +6, +3, +1

17. How many grams of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  will be formed when 35.0 ml of 0.100 M  $\text{HNO}_3$  solution is completely neutralized by  $\text{NaOH}$ ?

- A) 0.0630
- B) 0.0450
- C) 0.450
- D) 0.250
- E) 18.0

18. In the following reaction calculate how many mL of 0.250 M  $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  solution is required to react completely with 225 mL of 0.400 M  $\text{BaCl}_2$ ?



- A) 120 mL
- B) 160 mL
- C) 250 mL
- D) 400 mL
- E) 140 mL



19. A 35.2 mL, 1.66 M  $\text{KMnO}_4$  solution is mixed with 167.0 mL of 0.892 M  $\text{KMnO}_4$  solution. Calculate the concentration of the final solution.
- A) 1.03 M
  - B) 0.638 M
  - C) 2.55 M
  - D) 1.28 M
  - E) 1.41 M
20. Which of the following aqueous solutions would you expect to be the best conductor of electricity at 258° C?
- A) 0.20 M  $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
  - B) 0.60 M  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$
  - C) 0.25 M HCl
  - D) 0.20 M NaCl
  - E) 0.20 M NaOH

## Answer Key

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A
11. A
12. A
13. A
14. A
15. A
16. A
17. A
18. A
19. A
20. A