

General Chemistry I  
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Examination #1

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- (4) 1. Nitroglycerine,  $C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$ , has the same proportion of:
- a) C to O atoms as does  $CO_2$       b) C to O atoms as does  $C_3O_2$   
c) N to O atoms as does  $NO_2$       d) N to O atoms as does  $N_2O_3$   
e) C to N atoms as does  $C_2N_2$
- (4) 2. Which one of the following oxides of nitrogen contains the smallest percentage of nitrogen by mass?
- a)  $N_2O_5$       b)  $N_2O_3$       c)  $N_2O$       d)  $NO_2$       e)  $NO$
- (4) 3. Which one of the following nuclides has the smallest number of neutrons/atom?
- a)  $^{114}Ag$       b)  $^{114}Cd$       c)  $^{113}Pd$       d)  $^{112}Cd$       e)  $^{112}In$
- (4) 4. The number of individual nitrogen atoms present in 0.50 moles of nitroglycerin molecules,  $C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$ , is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) 5. One molecule of  $C_2H_6O$  contains:
- a) 6 moles of hydrogen atoms      b) 16.0 g of oxygen atoms  
c) 24.02 g of carbon atoms      d) one oxygen atom  
e) All of the above choices are correct
- (4) 6. Lithium has an atomic weight of 6.941 and exists as two nuclides. The major nuclide has an atomic mass of 7.0160 amu (92.5% abundance). The minor nuclide has an atomic mass of:
- a) 5.9931 amu      b) 6.0160 amu      c) 6.1125 amu      d) 6.1572 amu
- (4) 7. An atom of an unknown element has a mass of 198 amu and has 42 more neutrons than protons. The unknown element is:
- a) Ir      b) Pt      c) Au      d) Hg      e) Tl
- (4) 8. To illustrate the Law of Definite Proportions (Constant Composition),  $NO_2$  should be compared to:
- a)  $NO$       b)  $N_2O_3$       c)  $N_2O_4$       d)  $N_2O_5$

- (4) 9. Which one of the following pairs of substances could be used to illustrate the Law of Multiple Proportions?  
a)  $^{35}\text{Cl}$  &  $^{37}\text{Cl}$    b)  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6$  &  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}$    c)  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  &  $\text{NO}$    d)  $\text{NI}_3$  &  $\text{PI}_3$
- (4) 10. The percent by mass of barium in barium phosphate,  $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ , is \_\_\_\_\_%.
- (4) 11. Choose the incorrect statement from among the following choices:  
a) All matter is composed of atoms.  
b) Atoms combine in small, whole number ratios.  
c) All atoms of a given element must have the same number of protons.  
d) All atoms of a given element must have the same number of neutrons.  
e) Atoms retain their identity during a chemical reaction.
- (4) 12. Which one of the following contains the greatest number of atoms?  
a) 0.1 moles of  $\text{S}_8$  molecules   b) 104.0 g of chromium atoms  
c) 4.0 g of hydrogen atoms   d) 60.0 g of calcium atoms  
e) Five trillion  $\text{O}_2$  molecules (1 trillion =  $1 \times 10^{12}$ )
- (4) 13. A 0.10 mole sample of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  (Molar Mass = 252 g/mol) contains \_\_\_\_\_ g of nitrogen atoms.  
a) 2.80 g   b) 1.40 g   c) 0.70 g   d) 0.35 g   e) 0.20 g
- (4) 14. A sample of  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$  that contains 72.0 g of carbon also contains \_\_\_\_\_ g of oxygen.  
a) 180.0 g   b) 88.0 g   c) 72.0 g   d) 44.0 g   e) 11.0 g
- (4) 15. The mass of oxygen associated with 171 g of  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  (Molar mass = 342 g/mol) is found in \_\_\_\_\_ g of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  (Molar mass = 100 g/mol).  
a) 200 g   b) 171 g   c) 100 g   d) 50 g   e) 25 g
- (4) 16. Which one of the following cannot be an empirical formula?  
a)  $\text{NO}_2$    b)  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$    c)  $\text{BH}_3$    d)  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$    e)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$

- (4) 17. The hydrate with more than 50% H<sub>2</sub>O, by mass, is:
- a) LiNO<sub>3</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O    b) CuSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O    c) MgCl<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O
- d) Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O    e) KAl(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·12H<sub>2</sub>O
- (4) 18. If an unknown compound contains 0.6897 g sodium, 6.02×10<sup>21</sup> atoms of boron, and 0.030 moles of oxygen atoms, the empirical formula of the unknown compound must be:
- a) NaB<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>    b) Na<sub>2</sub>B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>    c) Na<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>    d) Na<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>4</sub>
- (4) 19. The molar mass of a compound whose empirical formula is C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl is 187±3 g/mol. Which one of the following represents its molecular formula?
- a) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>    b) C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>10</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>    c) C<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>    d) C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>9</sub>Cl    e) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>9</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>
- (4) 20. When KAl(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·xH<sub>2</sub>O, a hydrate salt, is strongly heated, all the water is driven off. If 2.58 g of anhydrous KAl(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (Molar mass = 258 g/mol) is obtained from 4.74 g of KAl(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·xH<sub>2</sub>O, what is the numerical value of x?
- a) four    b) six    c) eight    d) ten    e) twelve
- (6) 21. Potassium manganate is a dark green, crystalline substance whose composition is 39.6% potassium (K), 27.9% manganese (Mn), and 32.5% oxygen (O) by mass. Determine the empirical formula of potassium manganate. Show all work in the space provided.

22. Combustion of a 6.51 g sample of an organic compound produces 20.47 g CO<sub>2</sub> and 8.36 g H<sub>2</sub>O.
- (6) a) Determine the **empirical formula** of the compound. Show all work in the space provided below.
- (2) b) If the molar mass of the organic compound is 112 g/mol, what is its **molecular formula**? Show all work in the space provided below.
- (6) 23. A 3.00 g sample of element Q reacts with sulfur to form 19.00 g of the compound QS<sub>2</sub>. What is the most likely identity of element Q? Show all work in the space provided.