## CHM1025 Cumulative Practice

1. Lithium belongs to the $\qquad$ group of the periodic table.
a) alkali metal
b) alkaline earth
c) halogens
d) noble gases
2. Gaseous elements characterized by low reactivity are found in group $\qquad$ of the periodic table.
a) 5 A
b) 6 A
c) 7 A
d) 8 A
3. The factor 0.000000001 corresponds to which prefix?
a) Giga
b) micro
c) nano
d) pico
4. Convert 0.003002 to standard scientific notation.
a) $3.002 \times 10^{-3}$
b) $3002 \times 10^{-6}$
c) $3.002 \times 10^{3}$
d) $3002 \times 10^{6}$
5. A student weighed 3000 g of sulfur in the lab. This is the same mass as
a) $3.000 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{~g}$.
b) $3.000 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~kg}$.
c) $3.000 \times 10^{6} \mathrm{mg}$.
d) $3.000 \times 10^{6} \mathrm{ng}$.
6. How many protons (p), neutrons ( n ), and electrons (e) are in one atom of ${ }_{12}^{26} \mathrm{Mg}$ ?
a) $12 \mathrm{p}, 12 \mathrm{n}, 12 \mathrm{e}$
b) $12 \mathrm{p}, 14 \mathrm{n}, 12 \mathrm{e}$
c) $12 \mathrm{p}, 26 \mathrm{n}, 10 \mathrm{e}$
d) $26 \mathrm{p}, 14 \mathrm{n}, 26 \mathrm{e}$
7. An element has two naturally occurring isotopes. One has an abundance of $37.4 \%$ and an isotopic mass of 184.953 amu , and the other has an abundance of $62.6 \%$ and a mass of 186.956 amu . What is the atomic weight of the element?
a) 185.702 amu
b) 185.954 amu
c) 186.207 amu
d) 186.956 amu
8. What is the charge on the Cr in $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ?
a) 2-
b) $1+$
c) $2+$
d) $3+$
9. $\mathrm{Li}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ is named.
a) lithium disulfide.
b) lithium sulfide.
c) lithium(II) sulfide.
d) lithium sulfur.
10. What is the formula for strontium hydroxide?
a) $\mathrm{SrH}_{2}$
b) SrOH
c) $\mathrm{SrOH}_{2}$
d) $\mathrm{Sr}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
11. The formula for dinitrogen trioxide is
a) $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$
b) $\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
c) $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
d) $\mathrm{N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
12. The compound $\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{ClO}_{3}\right)_{2}$ is named
a) copper chlorate(II)
b) copper(I) chlorate
c) copper(I) chlorate(II)
d) copper(II) chlorate
13. By analogy with the oxoanions of sulfur, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{TeO}_{3}$ would be named
a) hydrotellurous acid
b) pertelluric acid
c) telluric acid
d) tellurous acid
14. The ions $\mathrm{ClO}_{4}^{-}, \mathrm{ClO}_{3}^{-}, \mathrm{ClO}_{2}^{-}$, and $\mathrm{ClO}^{-}$are named respectively
a) hypochlorate, chlorate, chlorite, perchlorite
b) hypochlorite, chlorite, chlorate, perchlorate
c) perchlorate, chlorate, chlorite, hypochlorite
d) perchlorite, chlorite, chlorate, hypochlorate
15. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ is
a) nitrate.
b) nitrite.
c) nitrogen dioxide.
d) nitrogen(II) oxide.
16. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}{ }^{-}$is the
a) nitrate ion.
b) nitrite ion.
c) nitrogen dioxide ion.
d) nitrogen(II) oxide ion.
17. The formula for sulfurous acid is
a) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{aq})$
b) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}(\mathrm{aq})$
c) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})$
d) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}(\mathrm{aq})$
18. What is the coefficient for oxygen when the following equation is balanced using the lowest, whole numbered coefficients?
$\qquad$ $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{g})+$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{O}_{2}(g)$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(g)+$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(g)$
a) 3
b) 5
c) 7
d) 9
19. What is the sum of the coefficients when the following equation is balanced using the lowest, whole numbered coefficients?
$\qquad$
a) 10
b) 12
c) 19
d) 22
20. Calcium phosphate reacts with sulfuric acid to form calcium sulfate and phosphoric acid. What is the coefficient for sulfuric acid when the equation is balanced using the lowest, whole-numbered coefficients?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) none of these
21. How many grams are there in 0.500 mol of dichlorodifluoromethane, $\mathrm{CF}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ?
a) $4.14 \times 10 \mathrm{~g}$
b) 60.5 g
c) 121 g
d) 242 g
22. How many moles are there in 1.50 g of ethanol, $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$ ?
a) 0.0145 mol
b) 0.0326 mol
c) 30.7 mol
d) 69.0 mol
23. What is the molar mass of butane if $5.19 \times 10^{16}$ molecules weigh $5.00 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ ?
a) $58.0 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
b) $172 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
c) $232 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
d) $431 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
24. How many moles of CuO are produced from 0.450 mol of $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ in the following reaction?
$2 \mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{O}(s)+\mathrm{O}_{2}(g) \longrightarrow 4 \mathrm{CuO}(s)$
a) 0.225 mol
b) 0.450 mol
c) 0.900 mol
d) 4.44 mol
25. How many grams of calcium chloride are needed to produce 10.0 g of potassium chloride?
$\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow 2 \mathrm{KCl}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{CaCO}(s)$
a) 3.36 g
b) 7.44 g
c) 14.9 g
d) 29.8 g
26. Which substance is the limiting reagent when 2.0 g of sulfur reacts with 3.0 g of oxygen and 4.0 g of sodium hydroxide according to the following reaction:
$2 \mathrm{~S}(s)+3 \mathrm{O}_{2}(g)+4 \mathrm{NaOH}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow 2 \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(l)$
a) S
b) O
c) NaOH
d) all react equally
27. How many grams of the excess reagent are left over when 6.00 g of $\mathrm{CS}_{2}$ gas react with 10.0 g of $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ gas in the following reaction:
$\mathrm{CS}_{2}(g)+3 \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(g) \longrightarrow \mathrm{CCl}_{4}(l)+\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(l)$
a) 2.42 g
b) 2.77 g
c) 3.58 g
d) 4.00 g
28. What is the concentration when 10.0 g of $\mathrm{FeCl}_{3}$ is dissolved in enough water to make

275 mL of solution?
a) $2.24 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{M}$
b) 0.224 M
c) 4.46 M
d) $4.46 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{M}$
29. How many grams of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ are needed to make $250 . \mathrm{mL}$ of a solution that is 0.135 M ?
a) 1.99 g
b) 3.15 g
c) 5.73 g
d) 9.17 g

