UNIVERSITY OF BAHRAIN **CHEMISTRY 101** SECOND HOUR EXAMINATION

30th July, 2005 **Time** : 60 min.

Examiners: Drs.M. Al-Arab, A. Saad, Saeed & A. Taha

I.D. # _____ Sec.____ Name

Circle the letter of the one correct answer. A double page of foolscap paper is provided for calculations but only the circled answers on this exam copy will be graded. Each question is worth one(1) point. Check that your paper has (13) questions.

1 atm = 760 mmHg = 760 torr, N = $6.022 \times 10^{23} T(K) = {}^{\circ}C + 273.15$

MULTIPLE CHOICE :

- The net ionic equation between Potassium Phosphate and Calcium Nitrate will be : 0.1.
 - a. $3Ca^{2+}(aq) + 2PO_{4}^{3-}(aq) \rightarrow Ca_{3}(PO_{4})_{2(s)}$
 - b. $K^+(aq) + NO_3^-(aq) \rightarrow KNO_{3(s)}$
 - c. $2Ca^{2+}(aq) + 3PO_4^{3-}(aq) \rightarrow Ca_2(PO_4)_{3(s)}$
 - d. $3K^+(aq) + 3 NO_3^-(aq) \rightarrow 3KNO_{3(s)}$
 - e. $Ca^{2+}(aq) + PO_4^{3-}(aq) \rightarrow CaPO_{4(s)}$
- **Q.2.** Which of the following processes will likely result in a precipitation reaction?
 - a) Mixing a NaNO₃ solution with a CuSO₄.
 - b) Mixing BaCl₂ solution with a K₂SO₄ solution.
 - c) Mixing KOH solution with HNO₃ solution.
 - d) Mixing HCl solution with NaOH solution.
 - e) Mixing NaCl with Ca(OH)₂ solution
- Q.3. What is the net ionic equation for the reaction of Lithium Hydroxide (LiOH) with Hydroiodic Acid (HI) ?
 - a. $H^+ + I^- \rightarrow HI_{(s)}$
 - b. $Li^+ + I^- \rightarrow KI_{(s)}$
 - c. $LiOH_{(aq)} + HI_{(aq)} \rightarrow LiI_{(s)} + H_2O$
 - d. $Li(OH)_{(s)} + H^+_{(aq)} \rightarrow Li^+_{(aq)} + H_2O$
 - e. $OH^-_{(aq)} + H^+_{(aq)} \rightarrow H_2O_{(l)}$

Q.4.	40 ml of KOH is needed to neutralise 50 ml of 0.2 M of H_2SO_4 according to the equation $2KOH_{(aq)} + H_2SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow K_2SO_{4)aq)} + 2H_2O(l)$ What is the molarity of KOH solution?				
	a. 0.5 M	b. 1.0 M	c. 1.5 M	d. 2.0 M	e. 2.5 M
Q.5.	4 grams of an alloy contains Pb is treated with excess of HCl to give 3.8 g of PbCl_2 . What is the percentage of Pb in the alloy?				
	a. 12.3 %	b. 80.7 %	c. 5.6 %	d. 6.8 %	e. 70.8 %
Q.6.	The volume of 0.1 M H_2SO_4 needed to neutralize 0.8 gram NaOH is :				
	a. 50 ml	2NaOH _(aq) + b. 100 ml	$\begin{array}{l} H_2 SO_{4(aq)} \rightarrow Na_2 \\ c. 150 \text{ ml} \end{array}$	$SO_{4(aq)} + 2H_2O_{(l)}$ d. 125 ml	e. 75 ml
Q.7.	A gas that initially occupies 75.32 L undergoes a change so that its new pressure is 9.69 atm and its new volume is 64.50 L. what is its initial pressure? (suppose that the temperature and number of moles remain constant).				
	a. 26.30 atm	b. 11.16 atm	c. 34.84 atm	d. 8.30 atm	e. 46.03 atm
Q.8.	7.05 g of an unknown gas occupy 1500 ml at 38.5°C and 1.5 atm. Identify the gas.				
	a. HCl	b. O ₂	c. O ₃	d. SO ₂	e. SO ₃
Q.9.	A sample of gas occupies a volume of 450 mL at 740 mm Hg and 16°C. What will be the volume of the gas at STP?				
	a. 0.347 L	b. 0.388 L	c. 0.414 L	d. 0.506 L	e. 0.570 L
Q.10.	A baloon is filled with helium (He) gas to a volume of 4.80 L at 45°C. What will the volume be if the balloon is cooled to - 80°C. (Suppose the pressure and number of moles remain constant).				
	a. 8.40 L	b. 6.00 L	c. 0.375 L	d. 4.80 L	e. 2.91 L
Q.11.	A sample of natural gas contains 131.81 g methane (CH ₄), 12.63 g ethane (C ₂ H ₆) and 5.104 g propane (C ₃ H ₈). If the total pressure of the gases is 1.37 atm, what is the partial pressure of C ₂ H ₆ gas?				
	a. 0.0436	b. 0.0658	c. 0.0181	d. 0.0938	e. 0.0281
Q.12.	The density of a gas is 1.50 g/L at 2.0 atm at 35.5°C. What is its density at 45.5°C and 3.8 atm.				
	a. 4.62 g/L	b. 2.76 g/L	c. 5.50 g/L	d. 7.53 g/L	e. 9.95 g/L
Q.13.	Given: MgCO ₃ (s) \rightarrow MgO(s) + CO ₂ (g). CO ₂ gas was collected over water at a total pressure of 1.0 atmosphere. If the volume of the gas collected was 0.326 L, what is the mass of MgCO ₃ used ? (vapor pressure of water at 20° C = 18 mmHg)				
	a. 1.11 g	b. 1.34 g	c. 1.56 g	d. 1.84 g	1.96 g