FIRST LETTER OF YOUR LAST NAME	

CHEMISTRY 1127	EXAM I	September 27, 2013
Name:		Lab (L) Section
Signature:		TA
ID#		

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS

Do NOT begin the exam until asked to do so.

There are <u>8</u> numbered pages, a page of equations and a periodic table in this exam. Check to see that they are all here before you begin the exam. Return all these papers when you are finished. Write your name on every page. Use a **pen** with blue or black ink for the entire exam.

Exams done in pencil, erasable ink, or where white-out, liquid paper, etc. have been used are *ineligible for regrades*.

Be sure to follow the directions in answering all questions. Write your final answers in the blanks provided. In working problems you must **SHOW ALL WORK**. No credit will be given unless all work is clearly shown and the method of solution is logically correct. Use correct units and significant figures.

Do not write below this line

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Total Grade	/150 Checked by	<i>y</i>
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I. (31 points)

A. (5 points) How many significant figures are there in each of the following measured values?

of significant figures

- 1. 0.007 m
- 2. 12 inches = 1 foot
- 3. 1.56300 x 10¹¹ m
- 4. 30,800 s
- 5. 0.000012005 m
- B. (4 points) Calculate the following to the correct number of significant figures.

$$x = \frac{[(2.68)(1.9) - (0.4)(0.01396)]}{0.7143}$$

C. (5 points) Ten grams iron pellets ($d = 7.86 \text{ g/cm}^3$) are added to a flask (123.5 g) filled with acetone. The flask and acetone ($d = 0.792 \text{ g/cm}^3$) weigh 211.7 g. How much does the flask weigh after the iron is added and the sides dried from the displaced acetone?

- **D.** (8 points) Diamonds are measured in carats and 1 carat = 0.200 g. The density of diamond is 3.51 g/cm³.
 - 1. What is the volume of the Hope diamond (45.52 carats) in cubic inches?

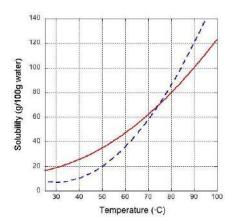
1 in = 2.54 cm

2. If someone offered you the mass of the Hope diamond in gold how much would that be worth?

1 troy ounce of gold = \$1322

1 troy ounce = 31.10 g

E. (9 points) Answer the following questions using the solubility chart below.



- **1.** Which substance is more soluble at 90°C, Substance X (solid line) or Substance Y (dashed line)?
- 2. You are asked to make a saturated solution of substance X in 75.0 g of water at 30°C. How many grams of substance X do you use?

3. If you take your saturated solution from part 2 and heat it to 90°C how many more grams of substance X could you dissolve?

II. (55 points)

A. (4 points) Consider the isotopes ¹²¹Sb and ¹²³Sb
1. How many protons does each isotope have?

_____ ¹²¹Sb _____ ¹²³Sb
2. How many neutrons does each isotope have?

_____ ¹²¹Sb _____ ¹²³Sb
B. (4 points) A student saw the following nuclear symbol for an unknown ion: ⁵²₂₄X and knows it

has a charge of +2.

_______ 1. What is the element?

______ 2. How many electrons does this ion possess?

_______ 2. Lead
______ 3. Magnesium
______ 4. Silicon

D. (6 points) Boron has two naturally occurring isotopes. B-10 has an atomic mass of 10.01294 amu and an abundance of 20.00%. What is the atomic mass of the second isotope?

E. (5 points) Calculate the mass of an atom of vanadium in grams.

F. (5 points) Determine the number of platinum (Pt) atoms in a typical wedding ring weighing 11.01 g.

G. (10 points) Write the names the following:

- **a)** P₄O₆
- **b)** Mg₃N₂ ______
- **c)** CH₄
- **d)** HNO₂(aq) ______
- **e)** Cr₂(SO₃)₃ _____

H. (10 points) Write the formulas of the following:

- a) Dichlorine monoxide
- b) Ammonia
- c) Bromic acid
- d) iron(III) carbonate
- e) nickel(II) iodate

I. (3 points) Write the name of the following

An ionic compound made up of an alkaline earth metal with 56 protons and an anion made up of a chlorine and 3 oxygen atoms. _____

III. (64 points)

A. (4 points) What is the mass of 0.485 mol of lead, Pb?

B. (4 points) How many moles are present in 50.0 g of cane sugar C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁?

(MM $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} = 342.296 \text{ g/mol}$)

C. (5 points) Citric acid has the formula, $C_6H_8O_7$. How many carbon atoms are in 1.354 mol of citric acid?

MM $C_6H_8O_7 = 192.12 \text{ g/mol}$

D. (5 points) Digenite is a copper sulfide mineral with a formula Cu₉S₅ and is an excellent source of copper. How many kilograms of the mineral are required to produce 8.00 kg of copper?

E. (6 points) A metal (M) forms an oxide with the formula M₂O₅. If the oxide contains 43.99% O by mass, what is the molar mass of the metal? What is the identity of the metal?

F. (8 points) When a 0.2754 g sample of manganese is heated in air, 0.3823 g of an oxide is produced. What is the empirical formula of the product of this experiment?

G. (6 points) Calculate the percent of hydrogen in a sample if combustion of a 1.39 g-sample in excess oxygen yields 3.12 g of H₂O?

H. (8 points) For the reaction

 $2Al(s) + 3Cl_2(g) \rightarrow 2 \ AlCl_3(s)$ How many grams of $AlCl_3$ can be obtained from 8.00 g of Cl_2 and an excess of Al? $MM(AlCl_3) = 133.33 \ g/mol$

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- I. (6 points) A reagent bottle is labeled 0.388 M copper(I) sulfate, Cu₂SO₄.
 - **1.** Assuming no volume change, how many grams of Cu_2SO_4 (MM = 223.17 g/mol) needs to be added to 1.50 L of this solution to obtain a 0.750 M solution of Cu_2SO_4 ?

2. To what volume should you dilute 50.0 mL of the original solution (0.388 M) to obtain a $0.147 \text{ M Cu}_2\text{SO}_4$ solution?

J. (12 points) Consider the following balanced equation. Bromine and iodine react to form iodine tribromide. Initially, 1.75 mol of iodine and 3.68 mol of bromine combined.

 $3Br_2(g) + I_2(g) \rightarrow 2IBr_3(g)$

1. What is the limiting reactant? (WORK MUST BE SHOWN)

- 2. What is the theoretical yield of iodine tribromide in moles?
- 3. How many moles of excess reactant remain after reaction is complete?

4. If 1.50 mol of iodine tribromide was obtained, what is the percent yield?
