

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCES

TG----

2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR FIRST TERM
TEST 1

CHE1000: Introductory Chemistry
TIME: Two hours

DATE:.....

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Indicate your **student ID number** and **TG number** in space provided.
2. The test consists of three (3) sections: **A, B** and **C**
3. Section **A** has twenty (20) multiple choice questions. Each question carries two (2) marks. (Total marks = 40).
4. Section **B** has ten (10) final answer only questions. Each question carries two (2) marks. (Total marks = 20).
5. Section **C** has one (1) Lab question carrying **10 marks** and six (6) short answer questions carrying five (5) marks each. (Total marks = 40).
6. **ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS IN ALL SECTIONS.**
7. **ANSWERS MUST BE GIVEN IN THE PROVIDED SPACES.**
8. **ORGANISE AND PRESENT YOUR WORK CLEARLY AND LOGICALLY WHERE NECESSARY.**

INFORMATION TO THE CANDIDATES:

1. Periodic table is printed on the last page.

<u>USEFUL DATA</u>	<u>Universal Gas Constant R</u>
Avogadro's constant, N_A $6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$	$8.3145 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
Molar volume of gas at S.T.P $22.4 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$	$8.3145 \text{ k Pa L K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Planks constant, h $6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$	$0.083145 \text{ L bar mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
Rydberg constant, R_H $1.097 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1} / 2.179 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$	$0.08206 \text{ L atm mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
Speed of light in a vacuum, c $3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	$62.364 \text{ L torr mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
Mass of an electron $9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ Kg}$	$62.364 \text{ L mmHg mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
1 electron volt $1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$	
1 Joule, J $1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ kg. m}^2. \text{ s}^{-2}$	
1 Faraday, F 96485 C mol^{-1}	
1 Volt, V 1 J C^{-1}	
<u>Pressure</u>	<u>STP:</u>
1 atm = $1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ N m}^{-2}$ = 760 torr = 760 mmHg = 1.01325 bar	Temperature 273.15 K Pressure 1.00 atm
1 bar = $1.00000 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 1.00000 \times 10^5 \text{ N m}^{-2}$	

SECTION	A	B	C	TOTAL
MARKS				

SECTION A (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

Answer ALL questions on the answer grid provided. Each question carries 2 marks.

- A 1. Which of the following has two (2) significant numbers?
 [A] 12.08 [B] 0.0018 [C] 8.001 [D] 20.
- A 2. A hydrocarbon with an empirical formula of CH_2 has a molecular weight of 98.2 amu. What is the true molecular formula for the compound?
 [A] CH_2 [B] C_7H_{14} [C] C_3H_2 [D] C_3H_6
- A 3. Identify which of the following statements is incorrect
 [A] One mole of water contains 6.022×10^{23} H_2O molecules.
 [B] There are 16.0 g in 1.00 moles of O_2
 [C] 12.0 grams of Carbon have the same number of atoms as 14.0 grams of Nitrogen.
 [D] 28.0 grams of N_2 have the same number of molecules as 32.0 grams of O_2
- A 4. How many moles of FeCl_3 are present in 2.4 M of FeCl_3 solution in a volume of 1.00 L?
 [A] 2.92 mol [B] 1.82 mol [C] 3.92 mol [D] 2.4 mol
- A 5. If the sample of nitrogen occupies 1.75 L at STP. How many moles of nitrogen are present?
 [A] 7.81 [B] 7.82×10^2 [C] 7.81×10^{-2} [D] 781
- A 6. Nitrogen gas has occupied a volume of 500ml at a pressure of 0.971 atm. What volume will the gas fill at a pressure of 1.50 atm, assuming the temperature remains constant?
 [A] 342 mL [B] 424 mL [C] 324 mL [D] 442 mL
- A 7. As the volume of a confined gas decreases at constant temperature, the pressure exerted by the gas:
 [A] Decreases [B] Increases [C] Stay the same [D] Fluctuates
- A 8. At constant pressure and 25 °C, a sample of gas occupies 4.5 L. At what temperature will the gas occupy 9.0 L?
 [A] 596 K [B] 50 K [C] 50 °C [D] 596 °C
- A 9. A microwave oven emits radiation at a wavelength of 0.500 cm. What is the frequency of this radiation?
 [A] $1.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ s}^{-1}$ [B] $1.67 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$ [C] $6.00 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}^{-1}$ [D] 2.00 s^{-1}
- A 10. Which is the electronic configuration for the S^{2-} ion?
 [A] $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^2$ [B] $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^4$
 [C] $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3p^6$ [D] $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$

- A 11. Red, green, yellow and orange are part of visible light in electromagnetic spectrum. Which of the following is the correct order of increasing wavelength.
- [A] green, yellow, orange and red [B] red, orange, yellow and green
 [C] orange, red, yellow and green [D] yellow, green, orange and red
- A 12. Decrease in force of attraction between valence electrons and the nucleus by inner electrons is called:
- [A] dopler effect [B] shielding effect [C] photoelectric effect [D] none of the above
- A 13. Which of the following substances has a net dipole moment?
- [A] Water [B] Methane [C] Carbon dioxide [D] Nitrogen
- A 14. Based on the electronegativity of atoms (N is 3.0, Br is 2.8, Cl is 2.9, H is 2.1 and Si is 1.8). Which of these bonds N-N, Cl-Br and H-Si is/are non-polar?
- [A] N-N [B] Cl-Br [C] Only H-Si [D] All of above
- A 15. Which of the following molecules have trigonal planar geometry?
- [A] BF_3 [B] NH_3 [C] PCl_3 [D] IF_3
- A 16. A set of Lewis structures that describes the delocalization of electrons in a polyatomic ion or molecule is called:
- [A] A dipole [B] A lone pair [C] Resonance [D] Electron affinity
- A 17. What is the direction of flow of electrons in an electrolytic cell?
- [A] Anode to cathode externally [B] Anode to cathode internally
 [C] Cathode to anode externally [D] Cathode to the anode in the solution
- A 18. What is the oxidation state of carbon in C_2H_6 ?
- [A] 3 [B] -2 [C] -3 [D] 4
- A 19. What is the standard cell potential for the cell:
 $\text{Zn} / \text{Zn}^{2+} (1\text{M}) \parallel \text{Cu}^{2+} (1\text{M}) / \text{Cu}$
 E° for $\text{Zn} / \text{Zn}^{2+} (1\text{M}) = -0.76 \text{ V}$ & $\text{Cu}^{2+} / \text{Cu} = +0.34 \text{ V}$
- [A] -1.10 V [B] +0.42 V [C] -0.42 V [D] +1.10 V
- A 20. An electrolytic cell that is comprised of two half cells with the same electrodes but different concentrations is:
- [A] A galvanic cell [B] A concentration cell
 [C] Based on Nernst equation cell [D] Electrochemical cell

[TOTAL: 40 MARKS]

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SECTION B (SHORT FINAL ANSWER QUESTIONS)

Answer ALL questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

B 1. A group N student synthesized a greenish yellow gaseous compound of chlorine and oxygen and discovered that its density is 7.50 g/L at 36 °C and 2.88 atm. Find the molecular mass of the compound.

Ans: _____

B 2. What mass of sodium azide is required to pump an airbag to 65.0 L at STP?



Ans: _____

B 3. Iridium has a relative atomic mass of 192.22 and consists of Ir-191 and Ir-193 isotopes. Calculate the percentage composition of a naturally occurring sample of iridium.

Ans: _____

B 4. Assign the correct oxidation number of Mn in MnO_2

Ans: _____

B 5. What is the formal charge of carbon in $[\text{:C}\equiv\text{N:}]^-$?

Ans: _____

B 6. Name the shape of the molecule PH_3 .

Ans: _____

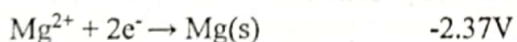
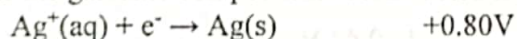
B 7. Which one of these bonds (C-O, C-Br, C-F) is most polar?

Ans: _____

B 8. What is the concentration of an electrolyte in a galvanic cell operating under standards conditions?

Ans: _____

B 9. Calculate the galvanic cell potential constructed from the two half reactions:



Ans: _____

B 10. An electrochemical cell that converts chemical energy of spontaneous redox reactions into electrical energy is:

Ans: _____

SECTION B TOTAL MARKS = 20 MARKS

SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

Answer ALL questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

C 1. An organic acid H_2Y of concentration 0.110 mol/dm^3 and volume 25.0 cm^3 was used to titrate with NaOH solution of concentration 0.235 mol/dm^3 using phenolphthalein indicator.

The equation for the reaction is: $H_2Y (aq) + 2NaOH (aq) \rightarrow Na_2Y (aq) + 2H_2O (l)$

(i) State the colour change for the phenolphthalein indicator

From-----to----- [1]

(ii) State why we discard the first titre value when calculating the mean titre? [1]

Ans:

(iii) Calculate the number of moles of acid in 25.0 cm^3 of 0.110 mol/dm^3 solution. [2]

Ans:

(iv) Given that the mean titre was 23.40 cm^3 , calculate the number of moles of NaOH [2]

Ans:

(v) Calculate the number of moles NaOH that reacts with 1 mol of the organic acid. [2]

Ans:

(vi) Describe two things you would do when using a burette to ensure that the **titre values** are as **accurate** as possible. [2]

C 2. Calculate the root-mean square velocity of helium gas at $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. [5]

Ans:

- C 3. An excited hydrogen atom emits light with a wavelength of 397.2 nm to reach the energy level for which $n = 2$. In which principal quantum level did the electron begin? [5]

Ans:

- C 4. A 1.50 g sample of hydrocarbon undergoes complete combustion to produce 4.40 g of CO_2 and 2.70 g of H_2O . What is the empirical formula of this compound? [5]

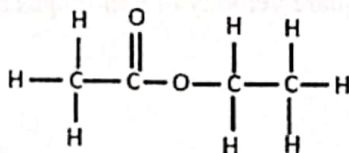
Ans:

- C 5. Draw Lewis structures for:

a. SF_4 [2]

b. NO_3^- [3]

- C 6. Ethyl acetate, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$, is shown below.



- a. What is the hybridization at each of the carbon atoms in this molecule? [4]

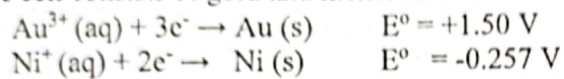
Ans:

C1: _____ C2: _____ C3: _____ C4: _____

- b. How many σ are there in the molecule? [1]

Ans:

C 7. A voltaic cell consists of gold and nickel half cells as shown below



- a. Write the line notation [1]

Ans:

- b. Write the balanced cell reactions [2]

Ans:

- c. Calculate the standard cell potential [2]

Ans:

[TOTAL: 40 MARKS]

END OF TEST

A.K

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

hydrogen																		helium													
1	H																	2	He												
lithium	3	beryllium	4															neon	10												
Li	6.941	Be	9.012182															Ne	20.1797												
sodium	11	magnesium	12															argon	18												
Na	22.98977	Mg	24.3050															Ar	39.984												
potassium		calcium																		krypton											
K	39.0983	Ca	40.078																	Kr	83.798										
rubidium	37	strontium	38															iodine	53												
Rb	85.4678	Sr	87.62															I	126.9045												
caesium	55	barium	56															lead	82												
Cs	132.90545	Ba	137.327															Pb	207.2												
francium	87	radium	88															uranium	114												
Fr	[223]	Ra	[226]															U	[238]												
scandium		titanium		vanadium		chromium		manganese		iron		cobalt		nickel		copper		zinc		boron		carbon		nitrogen		oxygen		fluorine		neon	
Sc	21	Ti	22	V	23	Cr	24	Mn	25	Fe	26	Co	27	Ni	28	Cu	29	Zn	30	B	5	C	6	N	7	O	8	F	9	He	
Sc	44.95591	Ti	47.867	V	50.9415	Cr	51.9961	Mn	54.93805	Fe	55.845	Co	58.9332	Ni	58.6934	Cu	63.546	Zn	65.409	B	10.811	C	12.0107	N	14.00674	O	15.9994	F	18.9984	He	
yttrium	39	zirconium	40	niobium	41	molybdenum	42	technetium	43	ruthenium	44	rhodium	45	palladium	46	silver	47	cadmium	48	indium	49	tin	50	antimony	51	tellurium	52	iodine	53	xenon	
Y	88.90585	Zr	91.224	Nb	92.90638	Mo	95.94	Tc	[98]	Ru	101.07	Rh	102.9055	Pd	106.42	Ag	107.8682	Cd	112.411	In	114.818	Sn	118.710	Sb	121.760	Te	127.60	I	126.9045	Xe	
lutetium	71	hafnium	72	tantalum	73	tungsten	74	rhenium	75	osmium	76	iridium	77	platinum	78	gold	79	mercury	80	thallium	81	lead	82	bismuth	83	polonium	84	astatine	85	radon	
Lu	174.967	Hf	178.49	Ta	180.9479	W	183.84	Re	186.207	Os	190.23	Ir	192.217	Pt	195.078	Au	196.96655	Hg	200.59	Tl	204.3833	Pb	207.2	Bi	208.980	Po	[209]	At	[210]	Rn	
lawrencium	103	rutherfordium	104	dubnium	105	seaborgium	106	bohrium	107	hassium	108	meitnerium	109	darmstadtium	110	roentgenium	111	ununbium	112	ununtrium	113	unquadrium	114	unpentium	115	unhexium	116	unseptium	117	unoktium	118
Lr	[262]	Rf	[261]	Db	[262]	Sg	[261]	Bh	[264]	Hs	[269]	Mt	[268]	Ds	[271]	Rg	[272]	Uub	[285]	Uuq	[289]	Uup	[294]	Uuh	[297]	Uus	[300]	Uuo	[303]	Uu118	[316]

key
 element name
 atomic number
 symbol
 atomic mass

lanthanum	57	cerium	58	praseodymium	59	neodymium	60	promethium	61	samarium	62	europium	63	gadolinium	64	terbium	65	dysprosium	66	holmium	67	erbium	68	thulium	69	ytterbium	70
La	138.9055	Ce	140.116	Pr	140.90765	Nd	144.24	Pm	[145]	Sm	150.36	Eu	151.964	Gd	157.25	Tb	158.9253	Dy	162.50	Ho	164.930	Er	167.259	Tm	168.934	Yb	173.04
actinium	89	thorium	90	protactinium	91	uranium	92	neptunium	93	plutonium	94	americium	95	curium	96	berkelium	97	californium	98	einsteinium	99	fermium	100	mendelevium	101	nobelium	102
Ac	[227]	Th	232.038	Pa	231.0359	U	238.0289	Np	[237]	Pu	[244]	Am	[243]	Cm	[247]	Bk	[247]	Cf	[251]	Es	[252]	Fm	[257]	Md	[258]	No	[259]