

2014 Academic Challenge

CHEMISTRY TEST - REGIONAL

This Test Consists of 40 Questions

Chemistry Test Production Team

Jeremy Weaver, Emory University – Author/Team Leader Nancy Carter Dopke, Alma College – Reviewer Mary Weaver, WYSE – Coordinator of Test Production

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Please read the following instructions carefully. This is a timed test; any instructions from the test supervisor should be followed promptly.

The test supervisor will give instructions for filling in any necessary information on the answer sheet. Most Academic Challenge sites will ask you to indicate your answer to each question by marking an oval that corresponds to the correct answer for that question. Only one oval should be marked to answer each question. Multiple ovals will automatically be graded as incorrect answers.

Be sure ovals are marked as \bullet , not \bullet , \bigcirc , etc.

If you wish to change an answer, erase your first mark completely before marking your new choice.

You are advised to use your time effectively and to work as rapidly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not waste your time on questions that seem too difficult for you. Go on to the other questions, and then come back to the difficult ones later if time remains.

*** TIME: 40 MINUTES ***

DO NOT OPEN TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

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Periodic Table of the Elements

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Potentially Useful Information

$$q = m \bullet c_{s} \bullet \Delta T$$

$$\Delta T_{b} = i \bullet K_{b} \bullet m$$

$$S_{gas} = K_{b} \bullet m$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{[A]_{t}}{[A]_{0}}\right) = -kt$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{[A]_{t}}{[A]_{0}}\right) = -kt$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{K_{2}}{K_{1}}\right) = \frac{-\Delta H_{rxn}}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_{2}} - \frac{1}{T_{1}}\right)$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{K_{2}}{K_{1}}\right) = \frac{-\Delta H_{rxn}}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_{2}} - \frac{1}{T_{1}}\right)$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{P_{2}}{P_{1}}\right)$$

$$pH = -\log [H_{3}O^{+}]$$

$$pH = pK_{a} + \log \left(\frac{[A^{-}]}{[HA]}\right)$$

$$\Delta S_{surr} = K_{cell} \circ E_{cell} \circ$$

$$\Delta G^{\circ} = -nF \varepsilon^{\circ}$$

R = 0.08206 L atm/mol K; 8.3145 J/mol K

$$1.0 \text{ kg} = 2.2 \text{ lb}$$

$$1.0 \text{ in} = 2.54 \text{ cm}$$

$$1 lb = 453.59 g$$

$$c = 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta T_f = i \bullet K_f \bullet m$$

$$S_{gas} = k_H \bullet P_{gas}$$

$$k = Ae^{-Ea/RT}$$

$$\frac{1}{[A]_t} - \frac{1}{[A]_0} = kt$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{k_2}{k_1}\right) = \frac{-E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1}\right)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right) = \frac{-\Delta H_{vap}}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1}\right)$$

$$pOH = -log[OH]$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{surr}} = \frac{-\Delta H_{sys}}{T}$$

$$E_{cell}^{\circ} = E_{red}^{\circ} + E_{ox}^{\circ}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$K_w = 1.0 \times 10^{-14}$$

$$B = -2.18 \times 10^{-18} J$$

$$N_A = 6.022x10^{23}$$

$$1 J = 1 N \cdot m = 1 kg \cdot m^2 \cdot s^{-2} = 0.239 cal$$

$$c = \lambda v$$

Assume all gases behave ideally unless specifically told to do otherwise Assume all solutions are aqueous and at 25 °C unless specifically told otherwise Assume all gases are at STP unless specifically told otherwise

Simple Rules for the Solubility of Salts in Water

- Most nitrates are soluble
- 2. Most salts containing Group 1 ions or ammonium (NH₄⁺) are soluble
- 3. Most chloride, bromide, and iodide salts are soluble except those of Ag+, Pb2+, and
- 4. Most sulfates are soluble with the exception of Ba²⁺, Pb²⁺, Hg₂²⁺, and Ca²⁺
- 5. Most hydroxide salts are only slightly soluble with the exception of Group 1 hydroxides. Group 2 (Ba²⁺ to Ca²⁺) are slightly soluble.
- 6. Most sulfides, carbonates, chromates, and phosphates are only slightly soluble.

WYSE – Academic Challenge Chemistry Test (Regional) – 2014

1.	What mass of pl	hosphorus is pres	ent in 3.50 moles	of P_4O_6 ?	
	A. 31.0 g B. 108 g C. 220. g D. 434 g E. 770. g				
2.				ure of 1.50 atm. If to nitrogen in the mix	he partial pressure of ture?
	A. 0.63 atm	B. 0.750 atm	C. 0.875 atm	D. 1.50 atm	E. 2.38 atm
3.			hedral electron ar on the central at	rangement around tom?	the central atom
	A. 0	B. 1	C. 2	D. 3	E. 4
4.	If 0.750 L of solu A. 5.13 x 10 ⁻³ M B. 6.84 x 10 ⁻³ M C. 9.13 x 10 ⁻³ M D. 0.533 M E. 17.5 M	1 1	00 g of NaCl, calc	ulate the concentra	tion of this solution.
5.	A. T-shaped B. V-shaped C. Trigonal bipy D. Trigonal plan E. Tetrahedral		l ₃ .		
6.	Given the exother ammonia?	ermic reaction be	low, what conditio	ns would favor the	formation of

 $\mathsf{N}_{2(\mathsf{g})} + 3\mathsf{H}_{2(\mathsf{g})} \longleftrightarrow 2\mathsf{N}\mathsf{H}_{3(\mathsf{g})}$

A. High pressure, high temperatureB. Low pressure, high temperatureC. High pressure, low temperatureD. Low pressure, low temperature

E. Low pressure, unaffected by temperature

7.		nat is the answ ures?	er to the problem	belo	w, reported to	the	correct number of	of significant
	9				3.927 + 6.1			
					1.792			
	A.	6	B. 5.6	C.	5.60	D.	5.595	E. 5.5954
8.		w many moles d a pressure o		oes	it take to fill a 2	2.4 L	ւ vessel at a temր	perature of 20.0 °C
	B. C. D.	0.065 mol 0.13 mol 0.95 mol 1.0 mol 1.9 mol						
9.	Wł	nat is the most	electronegative el	leme	ent listed below	/?		
	A.	As	B. Si	C.	Ga	D.	Р	E. Ge
10.		nen the reaction coefficient on			with the smalles $O_{2(g)} \rightarrow CO_{2(g)}$			fficients, what is
		2.5 4.5 5						
11.	Wh	nat mass of Na	aOH is needed to p	orep	are 150.0 mL c	of a	0.185 M solution	?
	B. C. D.	0.0278 g 1.11 g 1.50 g 4.4 g 40.0 g						
12.	Wh	nich molecule l	below contains the	gre	eatest number o	of π·	-bonds?	
	A.	O_2	B. F ₂	C.	SO	D.	N_2	E. CH ₂ O

13. What is the mo	olecular mass	of B ₂ H ₆ ?				
A. 1.008 g/mc B. 10.81 g/mc C. 11.82 g/mc D. 13.83 g/mc E. 27.67 g/mc	ol Ol Ol					
14. Which of the fo	ollowing repres	sents the la	rgest am	ount of mass?		
A. 1.00 x 10 ⁻⁵ B. 0.0100 g C. 1.00 x 10 ⁴ D. 1.00 cg E. 100 mg	J					
15. How many of t	he following a	re named c	correctly?			
	С	ompound		Name		
		MgO		nese(II) oxide		
		SiO ₂		on dioxide		
		NaNO ₂		ium nitrite		
		N_2O_4	Nitroge	n(II) tetroxide		
A. 0 (none are B. 1 C. 2 D. 3 E. 4 (all are no		• ,				
16. What is the for	mula of iron(II	l) sulfide?				
A. Fe ₃ S	B. FeS ₃	C.	FeS	D. Fe ₃ S ₂		E. Fe ₂ S ₃
17. The mass of a primarily to				; the v	olume of a	ın atom is due
A. Protons; no B. Protons an C. Electrons; D. Protons an	d electrons; ne protons and ne	eutrons eutrons				

E. Neutrons; protons and electrons

18.	Wh	nich of the follo	wing lists the prop	er charge for each	subatomic particle?					
	B. C. D.	Proton = +1; N Proton = 0; No Proton = -1; N	leutron = 0; Electro Neutron = -1; Elect eutron = +1; Elect Neutron = +1; Elect Neutron = 0; Electr	tron = 0 ron = -1 tron = 0						
19.	ne	utrons and two		the rest of the nucle	ting a particle made eus behind. If an atc					
	A.	Cm	B. Pu	C. U	D. Th	E. Ra				
20.	In a	an oxidation/re	duction reaction, t	the role of a reduci	ng agent is to:					
	B. C. D.	Act as a spec Serve as a pa Accept electron	rons to the oxidizin tator species. assive cathode. ons from the oxidizactive cathode.							
21.	21. Which species below has the largest radius?									
	A.	Se ²⁻	B. Br	C. Kr	D. Rb ⁺	E. Cl				
22.		ven the balanc act with 25.0 g		how many moles	of NaOH are require	d to completely				
	$CO_{2(g)} + 2NaOH_{(aq)} \rightarrow Na_2CO_{3(aq)} + H_2O_{(l)}$									
	A.	0.284 mol	B. 0.568 mol	C. 1.14 mol	D. 50.0 mol	E. 66.5 mol				
23.	Wh	nich of the follo	wing samples con	itains the <u>greatest</u>	number of chlorine a	atoms?				
	B. C. D.	0.100 mol Pb0 0.150 mol CH 0.200 mol Cl ₂ 0.250 mol CH 0.300 mol C ₂ H	ICl ₃							

- 24. The mass percents of hydrogen in samples of caffeine from two different sources are identical. This is an illustration of what fundamental law of chemistry?
 - A. The law of definite composition.
 - B. The law of conservation of mass.
 - C. The law of multiple proportions.
 - D. Avogadro's law.
 - E. Dalton's law.
- 25. For the reaction below at equilibrium, P_{H_2} = 0.500 atm, P_{F_2} = 0.300 atm, and P_{HF} = 2.50 atm. What is the value of K_p for this reaction?

$$H_{2(g)} + F_{2(g)} \leftarrow \rightarrow 2HF_{(g)}$$

- A. 0.375
- B. 10.4
- C. 16.7
- D. 33.3
- E. 41.7
- 26. Which species below contains both ionic and covalent bonds?
 - A. BaCl₂
- B. NaNO₂
- C. HF
- D. CO₃²-
- E. TiCl₄
- 27. A gas sample in a 4.30 L container has a pressure of 648 torr. If the volume of the container is expanded to 6.00 L at constant temperature, what is the new pressure of the gas?
 - A. 0.611 torr
 - B. 432 torr
 - C. 464 torr
 - D. 648 torr
 - E. 904 torr
- 28. Which reaction below shows the properly balanced reaction between sulfur trioxide and carbon to form sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide?

A.
$$2SO_{3(g)} + C_{(s)} \rightarrow 2SO_{2(g)} + CO_{2(g)}$$

$$\mathsf{B.} \ \mathsf{SO}_{3(g)} + \mathsf{C}_{(s)} \boldsymbol{\rightarrow} \mathsf{SO}_{2(g)} + \mathsf{CO}_{2(g)}$$

C.
$$2SO_{3(g)} + C_{(s)} \rightarrow S_2O_{4(g)} + CO_{2(g)}$$

D.
$$SO_{3(g)} + C_{(s)} \rightarrow SO_{2(g)} + CO_{(g)}$$

E.
$$S_{(g)} + 2O_{2(g)} + C_{(s)} \rightarrow SO_{2(g)} + CO_{2(g)}$$

- A. $2C_2H_{6(g)} + 7O_{2(g)} \rightarrow 4CO_{2(g)} + 6H_2O_{(g)}$
- B. $CaO_{(s)} + CO_{2(g)} \rightarrow CaCO_{3(s)}$
- C. $Mg^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2OH^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow Mg(OH)_{2(s)}$
- D. $H_2SO_{4(aq)} + Ba(OH)_{2(aq)} \rightarrow BaSO_{4(aq)} + 2H_2O_{(l)}$
- E. All of the above equations are labeled correctly.
- Combustion reaction
- Decomposition reaction
- Precipitation reaction
- Acid/base reaction
- 30. Which of the aqueous solutions below would have the **lowest** freezing point? Assume all solutions are ideal.
 - A. 0.25 m CaCl₂
 - B. $0.25 \text{ m sucrose } (C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})$
 - C. 0.25 m glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$)
 - D. 0.25 m NaCl
 - E. All of the above solutions will have the same freezing point
- 31. Which of the following has the greatest number of unpaired electrons in its ground-state configuration?
 - A. P
- B. Sc
- C. Ca
- D. F
- E. B

- 32. When a reaction absorbs heat, it is considered to be:
 - A. Exergonic
 - B. Exothermic
 - C. Endergonic
 - D. Endothermic
 - E. Impossible to determine
- 33. The balanced reaction between compounds A and B is given below. If 20.0 g of compound A completely reacts with 16.0 g of compound B, with no excess of either reactant left over, what mass of compound C is produced?

$$A + 2B \rightarrow 3C$$

- A. 16.0 g
- B. 20.0 g
- C. 24.0 g
- D. 36.0 g
- E. 60.0 g

- 34. Which of the following is a chemical property?
 - A. Silver utensils tarnish over time.
 - B. Water boils at 100.0 °C.
 - C. Dry ice sublimes at room temperature.
 - D. A block of wood weighs 1.25 lbs.
 - E. A Granny Smith apple is green.

35. Which of the following is **not** a valid set of quantum numbers for an electron in a ground state chromium (Cr) atom?

- A. $(1,0,0,+\frac{1}{2})$
- B. (2,1,0,-1/2)
- C. $(3,2,1,+\frac{1}{2})$
- D. (4,0,0,- ½)
- E. $(4,1,-1,+\frac{1}{2})$

36. An 85.0 mL weak monoprotic acid solution is titrated by 0.270 M KOH. It takes 39.85 mL of the titrant to reach the equivalence point. What is the concentration of the weak acid solution?

- A. 0.0862 M
- B. 0.108 M
- C. 0.127 M
- D. .270 M
- E. 10.8 M

37. If a reaction is second order in compound A, third order in compound B, and zero order in all other species, what is the overall reaction order?

- A. 2
- B. 2.5
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

38. What volume will 0.350 moles of fluorine gas occupy at STP?

- A. 0.350 L
- B. 7.84 L
- C. 8.44 L
- D. 22.4 L
- E. 24.1 L

39. Balance the reaction below.

$$Al_{(s)} + Cl_{2(g)} \rightarrow AlCl_{3(s)}$$

- $\begin{array}{ll} \text{A.} & \text{AI}_{(s)} + \text{CI}_{2(g)} + \text{CI}_{(g)} \xrightarrow{} \text{AICI}_{3(s)} \\ \text{B.} & 2\text{AI}_{(s)} + 3\text{CI}_{2(g)} \xrightarrow{} 2\text{AICI}_{3(s)} \end{array}$
- C. $Al_{(s)} + Cl_{2(g)} \xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} AlCl_{2(s)}$
- D. $Al_{(s)} + 3Cl_{(g)} \rightarrow AlCl_{3(s)}$
- E. $Al_{(s)} + Cl_{2(g)} \rightarrow AlCl_{3(s)}$

40. How many milliliters of 0.594 M NaOH are required to completely react with 25.00 mL of 0.350 M H₂SO₄?

- A. 7.37 mL
- B. 8.75 mL
- C. 14.8 mL
- D. 25.0 mL
- E. 29.5 mL