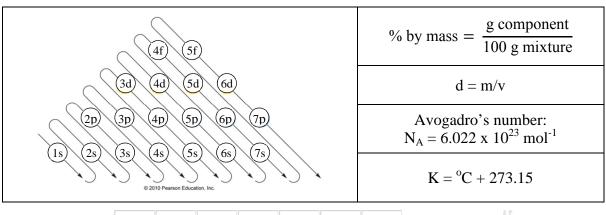
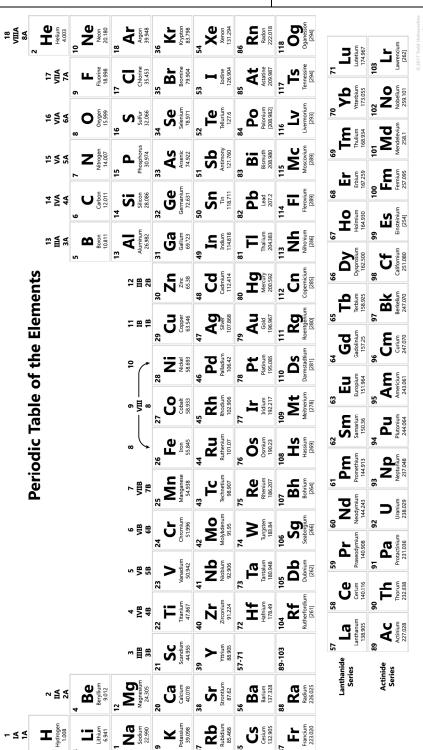
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me:		Score:/100
rt I. Multiple choice. Write the l	etter of the correct answer for each p	roblem. 3 points each
Which of the following is a memb	per of the group of elements called th	ne halogens?
A) potassium	C) bromine	
B) calcium	D) argon	Answer
When beryllium forms an ion, wh	at charge will the ion have?	
A) +1	C) +2	
B) -1	D) -2	Answer
The electron configuration for ma	inganese is:	
A) $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^64s^2$	C) $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^63d^7$	
B) $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^63d^54s^2$	D) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2$	Answer
Below are four statements about p	protons, only one is true. Identify the	e true statement.
-	•	
•		Answer
•		
	itude of charge as neutrons, but	
opposite sign		
Which of these bonds to you expe	ect to be the most polar?	
A) F-F	C) N-F	
B) O-F	D) C-F	Answer
Which of the following is a physi	cal change?	
A) Water is decomposed by elec-	etricity into hydrogen and oxygen.	
- · ·	sed by heat to mercury and oxygen.	Answer
,	en to form carbon dioxide	
		_
_	nere is more than 160 g of oxygen pr	esent in the reaction
	C) ideal gases	
B) definite proportions.	D) multiple proportions.	Answer
The maximum number of electro	ng that may regide in the n=2 energy	lavalia
		level is
A) 6. B) 16.	C) 2. D) 3.	Answer
If1		
		to it, the electron pair
•		
		Answer
	which of the following is a member A) potassium B) calcium When beryllium forms an ion, when A) +1 B) -1 The electron configuration for man A) 1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁶ 4s ² B) 1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁶ 4s ² Below are four statements about proposed and the same B) Protons have about the same B) Protons have about the same C) Some atoms don't have any proposite sign Which of these bonds to you expend A) F-F B) O-F Which of the following is a physical A) Water is decomposed by election B) A red substance is decomposed C) Ice melts at 0°C. D) Carbon combines with oxygen The observation that 20 g of hydrogometry about the central atom in A) excess reactants. B) definite proportions. The maximum number of electron A) 8. B) 18.	Which of the following is a member of the group of elements called the A) potassium C) bromine B) calcium D) argon When beryllium forms an ion, what charge will the ion have? A) +1 C) +2 B) -1 D) -2 The electron configuration for manganese is: A) 1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁶ 4s ² C) 1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶ 3s ² 3p ⁶ 3d ⁵ 4s ² Below are four statements about protons, only one is true. Identify the A) Protons have about the same mass as electrons. B) Protons have about the same mass as neutrons. C) Some atoms don't have any protons. D) Protons have the same magnitude of charge as neutrons, but opposite sign Which of these bonds to you expect to be the most polar? A) F-F C) N-F B) O-F Which of the following is a physical change? A) Water is decomposed by electricity into hydrogen and oxygen. B) A red substance is decomposed by heat to mercury and oxygen. C) Ice melts at 0°C. D) Carbon combines with oxygen to form carbon dioxide. The observation that 20 g of hydrogen gas always combines with 160 form 180 g of water, even when there is more than 160 g of oxygen prontainer, illustrates the law of A) excess reactants. C) ideal gases. B) definite proportions. D) multiple proportions. The maximum number of electrons that may reside in the n=3 energy A) 8. B) 18. C) 2. D) 3.

	•	•	•	
10. Mg^{2+} has the sa	ame electronic str	ucture as		
A) Mg.	B) C.	C) Ne.	D) Ar.	
				Answer
11. The element ti	n (Sn) occurs natu	rally as ten isotopes	Each of these iso	otopes has
A) 50 electro	ns.	C) a differen	t number of neutro	ns.
B) 50 proton	S.	D) all of the	above	Answer
_	8-karat gold, cond d ring weighing 6		mass. What mass	of gold is present in
A) 1.5 g	B) 3.0 g	C) 4.5 g	D) 6.0 g	
				Answer
13. Covalent bond	s generally form b	petween		
A) non-metal		C) ions.		
B) metals and	l non-metals.	D) metals.		Answer
14. 3.2 x 10 ⁵ nm is	equivalent to	mm.		
A) 3.2×10^2		C) 3.2×10^{-4}		
B) 3.2×10^{-1}		D) 3.2		Answer
• •	n chloride molecu gen end because	le, HCl, the chloring	e end of the molecu	ale is more negative
A) hydrogen	is more electrone	gative than chlorine		
		e the same electrone	= =	Answer
,		ative than hydrogen	•	
D) hydrogen	transfers an electr	ron to chlorine.		
Part II. Complete	each of the follo	wing. Point values a	are noted by each o	juestion.
16. Complete the f	ollowing table. (5	points)		

symbol	# protons	# neutrons	# electrons	charge	mass #	atomic #
¹² ₆ C						
				+2	55	26

17. Complete the table below: (8 points)

Formula	Name			
	iron (III) carbonate			
N_2O_5				
	phosphorous hexafluoride			
Na ₂ O				

18. Complete the following table for the element barium. (6 points)

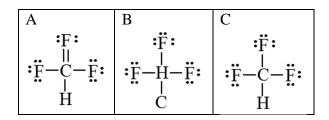
g Ba	=	8.14 mol Ba	=	atoms Ba
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19. Describe what an individual helium-4 atom (⁴₂He) looks like. Be as detailed as you can. You may wish to include a sketch. (6 points)

20. Outline three of the main points of Dalton's atomic theory. Identify one area of his theory that we now understand to be incorrect and required modification. (8 points)

Part III. Complete 3 of the following 4 problems. Clearly mark the problem you do not want graded. Each problem is worth eight (8) points. You must show you work on calculations to receive partial credit. Report numerical results to the correct number of significant figures and with the appropriate units.

21. Below are three potential Lewis structures for the compound CHF₃. Identify the correct structure and explain why the other structures are incorrect.



- 22. In a butane lighter, 9.7 g of butane react completely with 34.7 grams of oxygen to form carbon dioxide and water. (4 points each part)
 - a. If 29.3 grams of carbon dioxide are produced, how many grams of water are formed?

b. How many grams of carbon dioxide would be produced if 15.6 grams of butane were allowed to react with 34.7 grams of oxygen?

23. Valence shell electron pair repulsion theory (VSEPR) predicts that the molecule NF₃ would have a trigonal pyramidal shape. Why is this so?

24. Describe the similarities and differences in the electronic structures of fluorine and bromine. Include an electron configuration for each of the atoms. Why do both atoms tend to form anions with a charge of negative one (1-)?