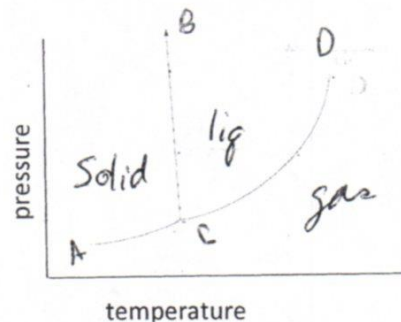


Name Key Print Name \_\_\_\_\_

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1. Given the diagram. Melting occurs along the  
 (a) CD line (b) AC line (c) CB line (d) All of these. (3 pts)



2. Which type of bonding does Ca form upon solidification?  
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3. Although there are exceptions, which is most likely true for the dissolving of a solid in a liquid?  
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- (a)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 < \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{—O—CH}_2\text{CH}_3 < \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{—OH} < \text{NaF}$   
 (b)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 < \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{—O—CH}_2\text{CH}_3 < \text{NaF} < \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{—OH}$   
 (c)  $\text{NaF} < \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{—O—CH}_2\text{CH}_3 < \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{—OH} < \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$   
 (d)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{—OH} < \text{NaF} < \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{—O—CH}_2\text{CH}_3 < \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$

5. What is the molarity (M) of a solution of 23.5 grams of KCl (FM = 74.6 g/mol) to make up 523.2 mL of the solution. (7 pts)

$\# \text{ moles} = 23.5 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{74.6 \text{ g}} = 0.315 \text{ mol}$  (2 pt)

$523.2 \text{ ml} \times \frac{1 \text{ l}}{1000 \text{ ml}} = 0.5232 \text{ l}$  (2 pt)

$m = \frac{0.315 \text{ mol}}{0.5232 \text{ l}} = 0.602 \text{ M}$  (2 pt)

algebra - 1  
 math - 1/2

6. What is the molality (m) of a solution of 35.2 grams of  $\text{NaNO}_3$  (FM = 85.0 g/mol) in 252 mL of water. (density of water is 1.00 g/mL) (7 pts)

$35.2 \text{ g NaNO}_3 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{85.0 \text{ g}} = 0.414 \text{ mol}$  (2 pt)

$252 \text{ ml} \times \frac{1.00 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ ml}} \times \frac{\text{kg}}{1000 \text{ g}} = 0.252 \text{ kg}$  (2 pt)

$\frac{0.414 \text{ mol}}{0.252 \text{ kg}} = 1.64 \text{ m}$  (2 pt)

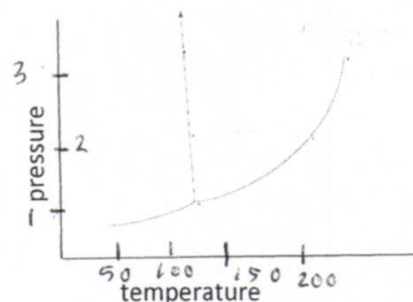
algebra - 1  
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Name Key Print Name \_\_\_\_\_

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- (a) 0.45 atm and 130°C (b) 1.25 atm and 300°C  
(c) 0.25 atm and 110°C (d) 1.0 atm and 140°C



2. Which of the following forms a molecular solid? (1 pt)  
(a) C, graphite (b) CaCl<sub>2</sub> (c) C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (d) palladium
3. For the process of dissolving a solid in a liquid, which of the following statements is true? (1 pt)  
(a)  $\Delta H_{\text{soln}}$  is either positive or negative and  $\Delta S_{\text{soln}}$  is usually positive  
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- (a) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—OH < NaF < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—O—CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
(b) NaF < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—O—CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—OH < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
(c) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—O—CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—OH < NaF  
(d) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—O—CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < NaF < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—OH

5. What is the molarity (M) of a solution of 13.5 grams of NaNO<sub>3</sub> (FM = 85.0 g/mol) to make up 275.2 mL of the solution. (7 pts)

$$13.5 \text{ g} \times \frac{\text{mol}}{85.0 \text{ g}} = 0.159 \text{ mol} \quad 275.2 \text{ mL} \times \frac{\text{L}}{1000 \text{ mL}} = 0.2752 \text{ L}$$

$$\frac{0.159 \text{ mol}}{0.2752 \text{ L}} = 0.578 \text{ M}$$

(algebra -1)  
(math -1/2)

6. What is the mass percent of a solution of 7.82 grams of KCl (FM = 74.6 g/mol) in 100.7 grams of water? (7 pts)

$$\text{mass solution} = 100.7 \text{ g} + 7.82 \text{ g} = 108.5 \text{ g}$$

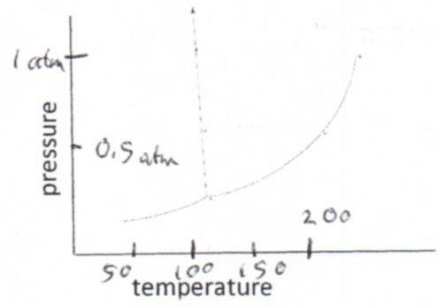
$$\frac{7.82 \text{ g KCl}}{108.5 \text{ g soln.}} \times 100 = 7.21\%$$

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2. Which of the following compounds forms a covalent network solid? (1 pt)

- (a) Na (b) CS<sub>2</sub> (c) diamond (d) N<sub>2</sub>

3. For the process of dissolving a solid in a liquid, which of the following statements is true? (1 pt)

- (a)  $\Delta H_{soln}$  is always positive and  $\Delta S_{soln}$  is usually negative.  
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- (a) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < NaF < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-OH  
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 (c) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-OH < NaF < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 (d) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-OH < NaF

5. What is the molarity of a solution of 5.26 grams of KCl (FM = 74.6 g/mol) to make up 125.7 mL of the solution. (7 pts)

$m = \frac{\# \text{ moles}}{\text{liter soln}}$   $\# \text{ moles} = \frac{5.26 \text{ g}}{74.6 \text{ g/mol}} = 0.0705$  (2 pt)

$\# \text{ L} = 125.7 \text{ mL} \times \frac{1}{1000 \text{ mL}} = 0.1257$  (2 pt)

$M = \frac{0.0705}{0.1257} = 0.561 \text{ M}$  (2 pt)

6. What is the mole fraction of 2.54 moles of NaCl (FM = 58.5 g/mol) in 30.2 moles of water? (7 pts)

$30.2 + 2.54 = 32.74 \text{ moles}$  (2 pt)

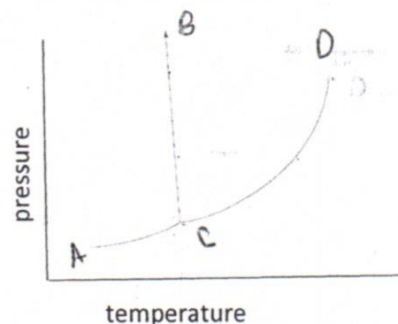
$X = \frac{2.54 \text{ mol}}{32.74 \text{ mol}} = 0.0776$  (2 pt)

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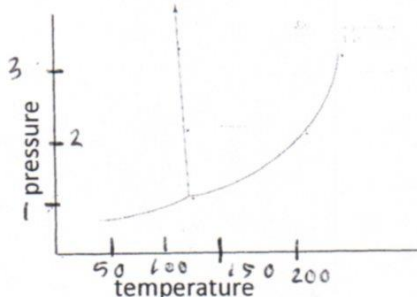
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 (a) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—OH < NaF < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—O—CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 (b) NaF < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—O—CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—OH < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
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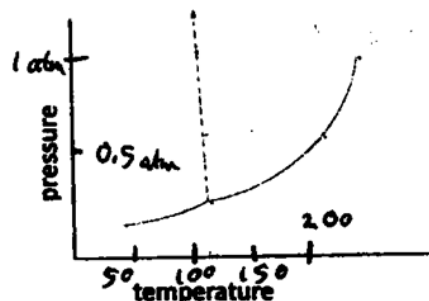
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 (b) NaF < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—O—CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—OH < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 (c) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—OH < NaF < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—O—CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> < CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
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