# MOCK FINAL EXAM CHEM 101 

 $2^{\text {nd }}$ term 2017-14381-Which of the following is false about a neutron?
A) It has a positive charge
B) It is much more masse than an electron.
C) It is often associated with protons.
D) It is more difficult to detect than a proton or an electron.
2) Which of the folloringg lemeneits las an atomic number of 26 ?
A) K
C) Fe
B) Ca
D) Br

1- Which of the following is false about a neutron?
A) It has a positive charge
B) It is much more masse than an electron.
C) It is often associated with protons.
D) It is more difficult to detect than a proton or an electron.
2) Which of the following elements has an atomic number of 26 ?
A) K
B) Ca
C) Fe
D) Br
3) What is the tomic symbol for sulfur?
A) S
B) Au
C) Ag
D) Si
4) Auious are formed when atoms
A) Gain of protons.
B) Lose of neitronns.
C) Gain of electrons.
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5) How many total atoms are in the formula $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ?
A) 7
B) 8

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { C) } 12 \\
& \text { D) } 15
\end{aligned}
$$

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$$

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\text { D) } 15
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## 6. One of the following elements is classified atomic

A) Neon
B) Hydrogen
C) Oxygen
D) Chlorine

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B) Hydrogen
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## 7. The correct name for $\mathrm{Mg}_{2} \mathbf{N}_{3}$ is

A) Magnesium trinitride.
B) Manganese nitrate.
C) Magnesium nitrate.
D) Magnesium nitride.

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A) Magnesium trinitride.
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# 8. The correct name for $\mathrm{CuNO}_{2}$ 

A) Copper (II) nitrate.
B) Copper (I) nitrate.
C) $\quad \mathbf{C o p p e r}(1)$ nitrite.
D) Copper (II) nitrate.

## 8. The correct name for $\mathrm{CuNO}_{2}$

A) Copper (II) nitrate.
B) Copper (I) nitrate.
C) Copper (I) nitrite.
D) Copper (II) nitrate.
9. What is the formula for the ionic compound formed between barium and phosphate ions?
A) $\quad \mathrm{Ba}_{2}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{3}$
B) $\mathrm{Ba}_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{2}$
C) $\quad \mathrm{Ba}_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
D) $\quad \mathrm{BaPO}_{4}$
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C) $\quad \mathrm{Ba}_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
D) $\quad \mathrm{BaPO}_{4}$

## 10. How many moles of hydrogen atoms are

 there in $\mathbf{1 . 8 7}$ moles of $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{18}$ ?A) $\quad 15.0 \mathrm{~mol}$
B) $\quad 9.0 \times 10^{24} \mathrm{~mol}$
C) $\quad 33.7 \mathrm{~mol}$
D) $\quad 1.87 \mathrm{~mol}$
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## 11. A double bond consists of ....................

 electrons shared between two atoms.A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4

## 11. A double bond consists of .................pairs of

 electrons shared between two atoms.$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A) } 1 \\
& \text { B) } 2 \\
& \text { C) } 3
\end{aligned}
$$

D) 4

## 12- Which of the following determines the identity of an atom?

A) Number of protons
B) Number of electrons
C) Number of neutrons
D) Total number of protons and neutrons

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13) Who in 1909 showed the charge on the electron, by oil drop experiment?
A) Ennest Rutherford. B) John Dalton.
C) Niels Bohr.
D) Robert A. Millikan.
14) The electron configuration of Ne is:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A) } 1 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{P}^{5} \\
& \text { B) } 1 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{P}^{6}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { C) } 1 S^{2} 2 S^{2} 2 P^{6} 3 S^{2} 3 P^{6} 4 S^{2}
$$

$$
\text { D) } 1 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{P}^{3}
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\text { B) } 1 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{P}^{6} & \text { D) } 1 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{P}^{3}
\end{array}
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# 15. Which is the correct formula for potassium sulfate? 

A) $\mathrm{K}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{2}$
B) $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4}$
C) $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
D) $\mathrm{KSO}_{3}$

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16) The chemical formula for iron(II) oxide is:
A) $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
B) $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C) $\mathrm{FeO}_{2}$
D) FeO
16) The chemical formula for iron(II) oxide is: A) $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
B) $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
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D) FeO
17. The empirical formula of a compound is $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{HCl}$ and its molar mass is $181.44 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$. What is the molecular formula of the compound?
A) $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$
B) $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$
C) $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{4}$
D) $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$
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C) $\quad \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{4}$
D) $\quad \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$
18. Compound contains $74.03 \% \mathrm{C}, 8.70 \% \mathrm{H}$, and $17.27 \%$ N. What is the empirical formula of the compound?
A) $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{~N}$
B) $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$
C) $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{~N}_{3}$
D) $\quad \mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{~N}$
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D) $\quad \mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{~N}$

## 19. When balance the following equation, the coefficient of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ is


A) 1 .
B) 2 .
C) 3 .
D) 4 .

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A) 1 .
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C) 3.
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20- How would you describe the nucleus?
A) Dense, positively charged
B) Mostly empty space, positively charged
C) Tiny, negatively charged
D) Dense, negatively charged

21- Iodine is an example of a(n):
A) noble Gas
B) halogen
C) alkali Metal
D) alkaline Earth Metal

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A) noble Gas
B) halogen
C) alkali Metal
D) alkaline Earth Metal
22. Which one of the following elements is a poor conductor of heat and electricity?
A) copper
C) iron
B) fluorine
D) lead
23. How many grams are in a sample containing $2.71 \times 10^{24}$ atoms of iron, atomic mass of Iron is $55.846 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$ ?

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { A) } 160.22 & \text { C) } 449.94 \\
\text { B) } 251.33 & \text { D) } 292.27
\end{array}
$$

22. Which one of the following elements is a poor conductor of heat and electricity?
A) copper
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\begin{array}{ll}
\text { A) } 160.22 & \text { C) } 449.94 \\
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\end{array}
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24- Which one of the following species has the same electron configuration as the $\mathrm{Al}^{3+}$ cation?
A) $\mathrm{s}^{2-}$.
B) $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$.
C) F .
D) $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$.
25) In a chemical bond, the polarity of it can be specified by:
A) electron affinity
B) electronegativity
C) ionization energy
D) metallic character

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26. A ...................... covalent bond between the same two atoms is the longest.
A) single
B) double
C) triple
D) strong
26. A ..................... covalent bond between the same two atoms is the longest.
A) single
B) double
C) triple
D) strong
27) The resulting bond due to transfer of electron is:
A) covalent
B) polar covalent
C) ionic
D) metallic
27) The resulting bond due to transfer of electron is:
A) covalent
B) polar covalent
C) ionic
D) metallic
28) The resulting bond due to sharing of electron is:
A) covalent
B) polar covalent
C) ionic
D) metallic
29) Substance that produces $\mathbf{H}+$ ion is called:
A) acid
B) base
C) solution
D) antacid
30) Substance that produces $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$ion is called:
A) acid
B) base
C) solution
D) antacid
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B) base
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31.Consider the following reaction:

$$
4 \mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{~s})+3 \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}(\mathrm{~s})
$$

If the reaction of 2.5 g of Al with 2.5 g of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ produced 3.5 g of $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. The \% yield of the reaction is
A) $74 \%$
B) $\mathbf{3 7 \%}$
C) $\mathbf{4 7 \%}$
D) $66 \%$

## 31.Consider the following reaction:

$$
4 \mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{~s})+3 \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}(\mathrm{~s})
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If the reaction of 2.5 g of Al with 2.5 g of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ produced 3.5 g of $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. The \% yield of the reaction is
A) $74 \%$
B) $37 \%$
C) $47 \%$
D) $66 \%$

# 32- According to the following balanced reaction, what is the oxidation state of 

 the Fe?
## $4 \mathrm{Fe}+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+3 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$

A) 0
B) +1
C) +2
D) +3

32- According to the following balanced reaction, what is the oxidation state of the Fe ?

$$
4 \mathrm{Fe}+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+3 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}
$$

A) 0
B) +1
C) +2
D) +3
33. How many grams of sodium are there in 8.5 g of $\mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ ?
A) $\quad 2.8 \mathrm{~g}$
B) $\quad 1.2 \mathrm{~g}$
C) $\quad 25.5 \mathrm{~g}$
D) $\quad 3.6 \mathrm{~g}$
33. How many grams of sodium are there in 8.5 g of $\mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ ?
A) $\quad \mathbf{2 . 8 \mathrm { g }}$
B) $\quad \mathbf{1 . 2 \mathrm { g }}$
C) $\quad 25.5 \mathrm{~g}$
D) $\quad 3.6 \mathrm{~g}$
34) What is the molarity of a solution containing 5.00 moles of KCl in 2.00 L of solution?
A) 2.50 M
B) 1.00 M
C) 5.00 M
D) 10.0 M
34) What is the molarity of a solution containing 5.00 moles of KCl in 2.00 L of solution?
A) 2.50 M
B) 1.00 M
C) 5.00 M
D) 10.0 M

# 35. To what volume (ml) should you dilute 50.0 ml of a 12 M stock $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ solution to obtain a $0.10 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ solution 

A) $\mathbf{4 1 6} \mathbf{~ m l}$
B) 6000 ml
C) 3000 ml
D) $\quad \mathbf{2 . 4 ~ m l}$

# 35. To what volume (ml) should you dilute 50.0 ml of a 12 M stock $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ solution to obtain a $0.10 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ solution 

A) $\mathbf{4 1 6} \mathrm{ml}$
B) 6000 ml
C) $\mathbf{3 0 0 0} \mathrm{ml}$
D) $\quad \mathbf{2 . 4 ~ m l}$
36) Which of the following is the weak acid?
A) $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
B) HBr
C) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
D) HCl
B) HBr
C) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
D) HCl

## 37. The Lewis dot symbol for the $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$is

A) $: \mathrm{cil}^{-}-$
в) :ب̈.
C) $: \mathrm{Cl}^{-}$
D) $: \dot{\mathrm{C}} \mathfrak{l}^{-}$

## 37. The Lewis dot symbol for the $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$is

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { A) } & : \ddot{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{:}^{-} \\
\text {B) } & : \ddot{\mathrm{C}} \cdot \\
\text { C) } & : \mathrm{Cl}^{-} \\
\text {D) } & : \dot{\mathrm{C}}:^{-}
\end{array}
$$

## 38. Which of these atom is the most electronegative?

A) $\mathbf{L i}$
B) Cs
C) $\quad \mathbf{P}$
D) As

## 38. Which of these atom is the most electronegative?

A) Li
B) Cs
C) $\quad \mathrm{P}$
D) As
39) What is the $[0 \mathrm{H}]$ in a solution that has a $\left[\mathrm{H}_{3} 0^{+}\right]=1.0 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$ ?
A) $1.0 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$
B) $1.0 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{M}$
C) $1.0 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{M}$
D) $1.0 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{M}$
39) What is the $\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right]$in a solution that has a $\left[\mathrm{H}_{3} 0^{+}\right]=1.0 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$ ?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A) } 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M} \\
& \text { B) } 1.0 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{M} \\
& \text { C) } 1.0 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{M} \\
& \text { D) } 1.0 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{M}
\end{aligned}
$$

40) Express the equilibrium constant for the folloring reaction.

$$
16 \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}(\mathrm{~g})+8 \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \Leftrightarrow 16 \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+8 \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})
$$

| A) $\mathrm{K}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}\right]\left[\mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]}$ | $\mathrm{C}) \mathrm{K}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}\right]^{16}\left[\mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{8}}{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{6}\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]^{8}}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| B) $\mathrm{K}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{16}\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]^{8}}{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}\right]^{6}\left[\mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{8}}$ | D) $\mathrm{K}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}\right]\left[\mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]}{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}$ |

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| A) $\mathrm{K}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}\right]\left[\mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]}$ | $\mathrm{C}) \mathrm{K}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}\right]^{16}\left[\mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{8}}{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{16}\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]^{8}}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| B) $\mathrm{K}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{16}\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]^{8}}{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}\right]^{6}\left[6 \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{8}}$ | D) $\mathrm{K}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}\right]\left[\mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]}{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}$ |

41) For the reaction of carbon with carbon dioxide to make carbon monoxide, the reaction is as follows. Write the form of the $K_{C}$.

$$
\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{~s})+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightleftharpoons 2 \mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{~g})
$$

| A) $K_{C}=\frac{[\mathrm{CO}]}{\left[\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right]}$ | C) $K_{C}=\frac{[\mathrm{CO}]^{2}}{\left[\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right]}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| B) $K_{C}=\frac{[2 \mathrm{CO}]^{2}}{\left.[\mathrm{CO}]_{2}\right]}$ | D) $K_{C}=\frac{[\mathrm{CO}]^{2}}{[\mathrm{C}]\left[\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right]}$ |

42) What class of hydrocarbons has the general formula $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{H}_{2 n}$ ?
A) alkanes
B) alkenes
C) alkynes
D) aromatics
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| :--- | :--- |
| B) $K_{C}=\frac{[2 \mathrm{CO}]^{2}}{\left.[\mathrm{CO}]_{2}\right]}$ | D) $K_{C}=\frac{[\mathrm{CO}]^{2}}{[\mathrm{C}]\left[\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right]}$ |

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A) alkanes
B) alkenes
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43) What functional group(s) are present in the following compound?

$$
\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{\|}}{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}}
$$

A) amine
B) amide
C) ketone
D) amine and ketone
E) amine and carboxylic acid
44) The names of compounds with carbon-carbon triple bonds contain the suffix $\qquad$ .
A) -ane
B) -ne
C) -yne
D) -one
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44) The names of compounds with carbon-carbon triple bonds contain the suffix $\qquad$ .
A) -ane
B) - ene
C) -yne
D) -one
45) What is the name of the following structure?

A) tert-butylethyne
B) 3,3-dimethyl-1-pentyne
C) 3-ethyl-3-methyl-1-butyne
D) trans-ethylmethylbutyne

46- What is the name of compound shown to the right?
(a) Alkanes
(b) Alkenes
(c) Alkynes
(d) Carboxylic acids

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(a) Alkanes
(b) Alkenes
(c) Alkynes
(d) Carboxylic acids


47- What is the name of compound shown to the right?

| (a) Alkanes |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| (b) Alkenes | 0 |
| (c) Alkynes | $\overbrace{}^{\prime}$ |
| (d) Ketone | $\mathrm{R}^{\prime} \mathrm{R}^{\prime}$ |

48- Hydrochloric acid $(\mathrm{HCl})$ is a:
(a) strong acid
(b) weak base
(c) weak acid
(d) strong base

47- What is the name of compound shown to the right?

| (a) Alkanes |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| (b) Alkenes | 0 |
| (c) Alkynes | $\overbrace{}^{\prime}$ |
| (d) Ketone | $\mathrm{R}^{\prime} \mathrm{R}^{\prime}$ |

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(a) strong acid
(b) weak base
(c) weak acid
(d) strong base
49) Which of the following will not be found in DNA?
A) adenine
B) thymine
C) guanine
D) cytosine
E) ribose
50) Amino acids that are not synthesized in the body and must be obtained from the diet are called
A) Non-essential.
B) essential.
C) polar.
D) nonpolar.
51) The peptide bonds that link amino acids in a protein are
A) ester bonds.
B) ether bonds.
C) amide bonds.
D) glycosidic bonds.
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A) ester bonds.
B) ether bonds.
C) amide bonds.
D) glycosidic bonds.
52) A triacylglycerol that is solid at room temperature is called a(u)
A) cholesterol.
B) oil.
C) fat.
D) glycerol
53) Maltose is a
A) monosaccharide.
B) disaccharide.
C) trisaccharide.
D) polysaccharide.
52) A triacylglycerol that is solid at room temperature is called a(u)
A) cholesterol.
B) oil.
C) fat.
D) glycerol
53) Maltose is a
A) monosaccharide.
B) disaccharide.
C) trisaccharide.
D) polysaccharide.
54) Amylose is a
A) monosaccharide.
B) disaccharide.
C) trisaccharide. D) polysaccharide.

55-Glycogen is a:
A) Monosaccharide
B) Disaccharide
C) Polysaccharide
D) Proteins
54) Amylose is a
A) monosaccharide.
B) disaccharide.
C) trisaccharide. D) polysaccharide.

55-Glycogen is a:
A) Monosaccharide
B) Disaccharide
C) Polysaccharide
D) Proteins


