## MOCK FINAL EXAM

## For CHEM 101

1st term 2017-1438
Dear Students, Remember that the Final Chemistry 101 Exam including chapters

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2,3,4,5,6 \text { and } 7 \text { only }
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[The exam containing 40 MCQs questions]

## Choose the correct single answer

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 $\mathbf{2 0}$ ?
A) K
C) Fe
B) Ca
D) Br
3) Cations are formed when atoms
A) Gain of protons.
C) Gain of electrons.
B) Lose of neutrons.
D) Lose of electrons
4) Among the following substances, the one that is not a compound is:
A) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B) $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
C) $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$
D) $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
5) Helium (He) is considered which of the following?
A) atomic element
C) molecular element
B) molecular compound
D) ionic compound
6) What is correct name of the compound whose formula is $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ ?
A) Phosphorous oxide
C) Tetra phosphorous oxide
B) Phosphorous hexoxide
D) Tetra phosphorous hexoxide
7) How many atoms are in 3.50 moles of $\mathbf{C a}$ ?
A) $6.02 \times 1023$
B) $2.10 \times 1024$
C) $0.581 \times 10^{-23}$
D) $3.49 \times 1024$
8) Calculate the molar mass of sodium sulphate $\mathbf{N a}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$.
A) $59 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
B) $71 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
C) $119 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
D) $142 . \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{mol}$
9) The molecular formula of a compound:
A) Indicates the simplest ratio of atoms in the compound
B) Indicates the actual number of atoms in the compound
C) Indicates the structure of the molecule.
D) Is the same as the empirical formula.
10) Who in 1909 showed the charge on the electron, by oil drop experiment?
A) Ernest Rutherford.
C) Niels Bohr.
B) John Dalton.
D) Robert A. Millikan.
11) The electron configuration of sodium ion is:
A) $1 S^{2} 2 S^{2} 2 P^{6} \quad 3 S^{1}$
B) $1 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{P}^{6}$
C) $1 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{P}^{6} 3 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 3 \mathrm{P}^{6} 4 \mathrm{~S}^{2}$
D) $1 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 2 \mathrm{P}^{3}$
12) 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
13) What is the mass percent of calcium in $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4}$ ?
A) $19.4 \%$
B) $29.4 \%$
C) $39.4 \%$
D) $49.4 \%$
14) The coefficients ( $\mathbf{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}$ ) needed to balance the equation $\left[\mathrm{a} \mathrm{PbCl}_{3}+\mathrm{b} \mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{c} \mathrm{CaCl}_{2}+\mathrm{d} \mathrm{Pb}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}\right]$ are:
A) $3,2,2,2$
B) 2, 3, 3, 2
C) $4,2,2,4$
D) $4,3,3,2$
15) How would you describe the nucleus?
A) Dense, positively charged
B) Mostly empty space, positively charged
C) Tiny, negatively charged
D) Dense, negatively charged
16) Which one of the following species has the same electron configuration as the $\mathbf{A l}^{3+}$ cation?
A) $\mathrm{S}^{2-}$.
B) $\mathrm{Cl}^{\circ}$.
C) F .
D) $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$.
17) In a chemical bond, the polarity of it can be specified by:
A) electron affinity
B) electronegativity
C) ionization energy
D) metallic character
18) Group 2 A metals in their compounds always have an oxidation state of:
A) +2
B) -2
C) 0
D) +1
19) The resulting bond due to sharing of electron is:
A) covalent
B) polar covalent
C) ionic
D) metallic
20) Substance that produces $\mathbf{H}+$ ion is called:
A) acid
B) base
C) solution
D) antacid
21) 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
22) Which of the following is the strongest acid?
A) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
B) $\mathrm{NH}_{4}{ }^{+}$
C) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
D) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
23) Sodium chloride can be classified as a(n) $\qquad$ .
A) gas
B) solid
C) weak electrolyte
D) strong electrolyte
24) What is the $\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right]$in a solution that has a $\left[\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}\right]=1.0 \times 10^{-3} \mathbf{~ M}$ ?
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) $1.0 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{M}$
25) For the reaction of carbon with carbon dioxide to make carbon monoxide, the reaction is as follows. Write the form of the $K_{c}$.

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

A) $K_{C}=\frac{[\mathrm{CO}]}{\left[\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right]}$
B) $K_{C}=\frac{[2 \mathrm{CO}]^{2}}{\left[\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right]}$
C) $K_{C}=\frac{[\mathrm{CO}]^{2}}{\left[\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right]}$
D) $K_{C}=\frac{\left[\mathrm{CO}^{2}\right.}{[\mathrm{C}]\left[\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right]}$
26) SI unit for work done is
A. Pascals.
B. Joules.
C. Newton.
D. Ohms.
27) Energy used by a moving object is termed as
A. Potential Energy.
B. Mechanical Energy.
C. Kinetic Energy.
D. Thermal Energy.
28) If $\mathbf{V} 1$ is $\mathbf{2} L, V 2$ is $\mathbf{4} L$, and $P$ is $\mathbf{- 2} \mathbf{~ a t m}$, then $W=$ $\qquad$ J.
A. +4
B. -4
C. +400
D. -400
29) Endothermic reactions:
A. release heat and increase temperature of the surroundings
B. release heat and decrease temperature of the surroundings
C. absorb heat and increase temperature of the surroundings
D. absorb heat and decrease temperature of the surroundings
30) What class of hydrocarbons has the general formula $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{H}_{2 \mathrm{n}-2}$ ?
A) alkanes
B) alkenes
C) alkynes
D) aromatics
31) What functional group(s) are present in the following compound?

A) amine
B) ketone
C) amine and ketone
D) amine and carboxylic acid
32) What is the name of the following structure?

A) 3, 3-dimethyl-5-pentyne
B) 3, 3-dimethyl-1-pentyne
C) 3-ethyl-3-methyl-1-butyne
D) 2-ethyl-2-methyl-3-butyne

## 33) What is the name of compound shown to the right?

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

34) What is the name of compound shown to the right?
(a) Alkanes
(b) Alkenes
(c) Alkynes
(d) Ketone

35) Which of the following will not be found in DNA?
A) adenine
B) thymine
C) guanine
D) ribose
36) Which of the following will not be found in RNA?
A) adenine
B) thymine
C) guanine
D) ribose
37) The peptide bonds that link amino acids in a protein are
A) ester bonds.
B) ether bonds.
C) amide bonds.
D) glycosidic bonds.
38) Maltose is a
A) monosaccharide.
B) disaccharide.
C) oligosaccharide.
D) polysaccharide.
39) Ribose is a
A) monosaccharide.
B) disaccharide.
C) oligosaccharide.
D) polysaccharide

## 40) Glycogen is a:

A) Monosaccharide
B) Disaccharide
C) Polysaccharide
D) Proteins

