

## Chemistry Test

## Gram Atomic Mass (g/mol):

Oxygen $\quad(\mathrm{O})=16.0$
Sulfur
$(\mathrm{S})=32.1$
Beryllium $(\mathrm{Be})=9.01$

## Atomic Number:

Hydrogen (H) $=1$
Nitrogen (N) $=7$
Oxygen (O) $=8$
Sodium $\quad(\mathrm{Na})=11$
Chlorine $\quad(\mathrm{Cl})=17$
Scandium (Sc) $=21$
Cobalt $\quad(\mathrm{Co})=27$
Copper $\quad(\mathrm{Cu})=29$
Cadmium $(\mathrm{Cd})=48$

## Physical Constants:

Ion product constant for water $\left(\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{w}}\right)$ at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=1.00 \times 10^{-14}$

1. The compound $\left(\mathrm{Ca}_{2} \mathrm{Mg}_{5}\left(\mathrm{Si}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{11}\right)_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}\right)$ is composed of the following elements:
(A) Cadmium, magnesium, sulfur, hydrogen and oxygen
(B) Calcium, magnesium, silicon, hydrogen and oxygen
(C) Copper, magnesium, silicon, hydrogen and oxygen
(D) Cobalt, manganese, sulfur, hydrogen and oxygen
2. Which of the following elements exists as solid at room temperature?

Sulfur (S), Mercury (Hg), Argon (Ar), Platinum (Pt), Bromine (Br)
(A) Sulfur (S) and Argon (Ar)
(C) Mercury ( Hg ) and Bromine $(\mathrm{Br})$
(B) Mercury ( Hg ) and Platinum (Pt)
(D) Sulfur (S) and Platinum (Pt)
3. Which of the following processes leads to a chemical change?
(A) Mixing sand with stones
(C) Mixing aqueous solutions of silver nitrate and sodium chloride
(B) Boiling water
(D) Cutting glass
4. What is the number of ions formed when the compound $\left(\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{H}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)\right)$ is dissolved in water?
(A) 4
(C) 3
(B) 8
(D) 2
5. Which of the following compounds is an organic compound ?
(A) $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
(C) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$
(B) $\quad \mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
(D) CO
6. During electrolysis, the electric charge is carried through the solution by:
(A) Ions
(C) Nuetral atoms
(B) Protons
(D) Neutrons
7. What is the correct chemical name of the compound $\left(\left(\mathrm{Fe}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}\right)\right.$ ?
(A) Iron(III) sulfite
(B) Iron(III) thiosulfate
(C) Iron(III) bisulfate
(D) Iron(III) sulfate
8. Which of the following chemical equations represents complete neutralization reaction of sulfuric acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)$ ?
(A) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{HSO}_{4}{ }^{2-}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{H}^{+}(\mathrm{aq})$
(B) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})+2 \mathrm{NaOH}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})$
(C) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}(\mathrm{aq})+2 \mathrm{H}^{+}(\mathrm{aq})$
(D) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{NaOH}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{NaHSO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})$
9. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l}) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COO}^{-}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}(\mathrm{aq})$

In the above equilibrium system, which of the following is considered as conjugate base?
(A) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}(\mathrm{aq})$
(C) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COO}^{-}(\mathrm{aq})$
(B) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}(\mathrm{aq})$
(D) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})$
10. Which of the following atoms in its ground state has seven electrons in its last d energy sublevel?
(A) Scandium atom (Sc)
(C) Copper atom (Cu)
(B) Cobalt atom (Co)
(D) Cadmium atom (Cd)
11. Which of the following represents a pair of molecular compounds?
(A) CO and KBr
(C) $\mathrm{I}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{NiCl}_{2}$
(B) $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
(D) $\mathrm{CCl}_{4}$ and NO
12. When the coordinate covalent bond of the hydronium ion $\left(\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}\right)$is formed, the oxygen atom (O) :
(A) loses electrons
(C) shares with two of its electrons
(B) shares with one of its electrons
(D) shares with four of its electrons
13. Which of the following compounds contains ionic bond?
(A) $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
(C) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
(B) HCl
(D) $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
14. In which of the following substances, the oxidation number of manganese $(\mathrm{Mn})$ is +7 ?
(A) $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$
(C) Mn
(B) $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
(D) $\mathrm{Mn}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
15. Which of the following values of $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$or $\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right]$represents a basic solution?
(A) $\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right]=1.0 \times 10^{-9} \mathrm{~mol} /$ liter
(C) $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]=\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right]=1.0 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~mol} /$ liter
(B) $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]=1.0 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~mol} /$ liter
(D) $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]=1.0 \times 10^{-10} \mathrm{~mol} /$ liter
16. The compound $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)$ contains :
(A) Carboxylic acid group
(C) Ether group
(B) Aldehyde group
(D) Ester group
17. $\mathbf{m P H}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathbf{n O} 2(\mathrm{~g}) \longrightarrow \mathbf{p H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{g})+\mathbf{q} \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}(\mathrm{~s})$

After balancing the above chemical equation, the coefficient $(\mathbf{n})$ before $\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ is:
(A) 8
(C) 4
(B) 6
(D) 5
18. The simplest chemical test that can be used to distinguish between aqueous solution of barium nitrate $\left(\mathrm{Ba}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}\right)$ and aqueous solution of sodium chloride $(\mathrm{NaCl})$ is by using aqueous solution of $\qquad$
(A) lithium nitrate $\left(\mathrm{LiNO}_{3}\right)$
(C) barium chloride $\left(\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}\right)$
(B) sulfuric acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)$
(D) nitric acid $\left(\mathrm{HNO}_{3}\right)$
19. $\mathrm{P}_{4}(\mathrm{~g})+5 \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}(\mathrm{~s})$

What is the equilibrium constant expression for the above equilibrium system?
(A) $\quad \mathrm{K}=P_{\mathrm{P} 4} \cdot P^{5}{ }_{\mathrm{O} 2}$
(B) $\mathrm{K}=P_{\mathrm{P} 4} / P^{5}{ }_{\mathrm{O} 2}$
(C) $\quad \mathrm{K}=P_{\mathrm{P} 4 \mathrm{O} 10} / P_{\mathrm{P} 4} / P^{5} \mathrm{O} 2$
(D) $\mathrm{K}=1 / P_{\mathrm{P} 4} \cdot P^{5}{ }_{\mathrm{O} 2}$
20. What is the molar solubility of a saturated solution of calcium sulfite $\left(\mathrm{CaSO}_{3}\right)$ if the value of the solubility product constant $\left(\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{sp}}\right)$ is eqaul to $3.00 \times 10^{-7}$ ?
(A) $5.48 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~mol} /$ liter
(C) $4.58 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~mol} /$ liter
(B) $3.00 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~mol} /$ liter
(D) $3.16 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~mol} /$ liter
21. What is the volume that is occupied by 175.0 g of lead, if the density of lead is equal to $11.35 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ ?
(A) $19.86 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
(C) $30.80 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
(B) $175.0 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
(D) $15.42 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
22. In which of the following compounds is the percent by mass of sulfur (S) less than $20.0 \%$ ?
(A) $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} .5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(248.2 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol})$
(C) $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(174.3 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol})$
(B) $\mathrm{Ce}\left(\mathrm{HSO}_{4}\right)_{4}(528.4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol})$
(D) $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8}(228.20 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol})$
23. What is the volume of a solution prepared by dissolving 0.375 g of cobalt nitrate $\left(\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}\right)$ in water to prepare a solution with a concentration of 0.050 mole / liter? [molar mass of cobalt nitrate $\left(\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}\right)=182.9 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$ ]
(A) $41.0 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
(C) $24.4 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
(B) $50.0 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
(D) $75.0 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
24. How many grams of oxygen ( O ) are there in 125.5 g of white lead (basic lead carbonate, $\left.\mathrm{Pb}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CO}_{3}\right)_{2} .(\mathrm{OH})_{2}\right)$ ?
[molar mass of white lead $=775.6 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$ ?
(A) 7.930 g
(C) 15.87 g
(B) 20.71 g
(D) 10.57 g
25. What is the number of moles of beryllium (Be) in 24.75 g of the compound $\left(\mathrm{Be}_{3} \mathrm{Al}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{3}\right)_{6}\right)$ ?
[molar mass of the compound $\left(\mathrm{Be}_{3} \mathrm{Al}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{3}\right)_{6}\right)=537.6 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$ ]
(A) 0.04604 mol
(C) 0.1381 mol
(B) 0.09208 mol
(D) 0.2762 mol


## Answers - Mathematics Exam

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| Q's\# | Answers | Q's\# | Answers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | (A)(B) © | 6 | (A) (8) (c) (1) |
| 2 . | (4)(B)(C)(2) | 7 | (4) (8) () (1) |
| 3 - | (A) (B) () (1) | 8 | (A) (B) (c) (1) |
| 5 | (A)(B)(C) (1) | 9. | (A) (B) (C) (1) |
| 5 | (A) (B) (c) (1) | 10 | (A) (B) () (2) |


| Q's\# | Answers |
| :---: | :---: |
| 11 - | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 12 - | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 13 - | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 14 - | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 15 - | (A) (B) (C) (D) |


| Q's\# | Answers |
| :---: | :---: |
| 16 - | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 17 - | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 18 - | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 19 - | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| $20-$ | (A) (B) (C) (D) |

