

## Chemistry Test

## Gram Atomic Mass (g/mol):

Hydrogen $(\mathrm{H})=1.008$
Oxygen ( O ) $=16.00$
Sulfur $\quad(S)=32.06$
Chromium $(\mathrm{Cr})=51.99$
Iodine (I) $=126.9$
Barium $\quad(\mathrm{Ba})=137.3$
Tungsten (W) $=183.9$

## Atomic Number:

Hydrogen (H) $=1$
Carbon (C) $=6$
Nitrogen ( N ) $=7$
Oxygen (O) $=8$
Chlorine ( Cl ) $=17$
Nickel (Ni) $=28$
Zinc $\quad(\mathrm{Zn})=30$

## Physical Constants:

Ion product constant for water $\left(\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{w}}\right)$ at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=1.00 \times 10^{-14}$
Avogadro's number $\left(\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{A}}\right)=6.02 \times 10^{23} /$ mole

1. Barium hydride $\left(\mathrm{BaH}_{2}\right)$ reacts with water $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)$ to produce:
a. Acidic solution
c. Buffer solution
b. Basic solution
d. Neutral solution
2. When the physical state of a compound is changed from liquid to solid, the process is called:
a. Sublimation
c. Condensation
b. Deposition
d. Freezing
3. The solution which does not conduct electric current is classified as:
a. Electrolyte
c. Non-electrolyte
b. Colloid
d. Suspension (emulsion)
4. The following ions: ${ }_{26}^{54} \mathrm{Fe}^{2+}$ and ${ }_{22}^{48} \mathrm{Ti}^{2-}$, contain the same number of:
a. Protons
c. Neutrons
b. Electrons
d. $\alpha$-particles
5. Phenolphthalein indicator is used in the titration of strong acid with strong base to detect:
a. Boiling point
c. Freezing point
b. End point
d. Equivalence point
6. Which of the following represents a pair of isotopes?
a. $\quad{ }_{17}^{35} \mathrm{Cl}$ and ${ }_{17}^{37} \mathrm{Cl}$
b. $\quad{ }_{82}^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ and ${ }_{46}^{106} \mathrm{Pd}$
c. $\quad{ }_{8}^{16} \mathrm{O}$ and ${ }_{15}^{31} \mathrm{P}$
d. $\quad{ }_{5}^{11} \mathrm{~B}$ and ${ }_{83}^{209} \mathrm{Bi}$
7. Which of the following anions contains seven oxygen atoms?
a. Permanganate
c. Dichromate
b. Phosphate
d. Hydrogen carbonate
8. On heating solid potassium chlorate $\left(\mathrm{KClO}_{3}\right)$, solid potassium chloride $(\mathrm{KCl})$ and oxygen gas $\left(\mathrm{O}_{2}\right)$ are formed. This reaction is called:
a. Combination
c. Neutralization
b. Combustion
d. Decomposition
9. Benzoic acid $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}\right)$ is considered as:
a. Hexaprotic acid
c. Monoprotic acid
b. Pentaprotic acid
d. Diprotic acid
10. The last occupied energy sublevel in nickel ion $\left(\mathrm{Ni}^{2+}\right)$ is:
a. 4 s
b. $3 p$
c. 4 f
d. 3 d
11. The bond existing between the two carbon atoms in the acetylene molecule $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}\right)$ is a :
a. Single covalent bond
c. Triple covalent bond
b. Double covalent bond
d. Ionic bond
12. The coordinate covalent bond between two atoms is formed by:
a. Sharing three pairs of electrons
c. Sharing one pair of electrons between two atoms
b. Sharing two pairs of electrons between the two atoms
d. Sharing a pair of electrons provided by one of the two atoms
13. Which of the following compounds is an ionic compound?
a. HCl
b. $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}$
c. CO
d. ZnS
14. In which of the following pairs of substances do the underlined atoms in each pair have the same oxidation number?
a. $\quad \mathrm{V}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ and $\mathrm{K}_{3} \underline{\mathrm{PO}}_{4}$
b. $\quad \mathrm{TiCl}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
c. $\quad \mathrm{Mn}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
d. $\quad \mathrm{AgClO}_{3}$ and $\underline{\mathrm{SO}}_{3}$
15. If the solubility of sugar, at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, is 211 g per 100 g water, then a solution containing 200 g of sugar in 100 g of water at the same temperature would be described as. $\qquad$ .solution.
a. unsaturated
c. Supersaturated
b. saturated
d. Bufferred
16. Which of the following statements about the organic compounds $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)$ and $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)$ is correct?
a. Both are aromatic amines
c. Both are aliphatic amines
b. Both have nitro group
d. Both have amino group
17. $\mathbf{m K}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathbf{n A l}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow \mathbf{p A l}_{2}\left(\mathrm{CrO}_{4}\right)_{3}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathbf{q} \mathrm{KNO}_{3}(\mathrm{aq})$

After balancing the above chemical equation, the coefficient $(\mathbf{q})$ before $\mathrm{KNO}_{3}$ is:
a. 9
b. 6
c. 3
d. 2
18. A buffer solution which resists a change in pH can be prepared by mixing two aqueous solutions of:
a. Strong acid and one of its salt
b. Weak base and one of its salt
c. Strong base and weak base
d. Strong acid and water
19. $6 \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l}) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}(\mathrm{~s})+6 \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$

What is the equilibrium constant expression for the above equilibrium system?
a. $\quad \mathrm{K}=P^{6}{ }_{\mathrm{O} 2} / P^{6}{ }_{\mathrm{CO} 2}$
b. $\mathrm{K}=1 / P^{6}{ }_{\mathrm{O} 2} P^{6} \mathrm{CO}_{2}$
c. $\quad \mathrm{K}=P^{6}{ }_{\mathrm{CO} 2} / P^{6}{ }_{\mathrm{O} 2}$
d. $\mathrm{K}=P^{6}{ }_{\mathrm{O} 2} / P^{6}{ }_{\mathrm{CO} 2} P^{6}{ }_{\mathrm{H} 2 \mathrm{O}}$
20. What is the molar solubility of a saturated solution of copper(II) hydroxide $\left(\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}\right)$ if the value of the solubility product constant $\left(\mathrm{K}_{\text {sp }}\right)$ is eqaul to $4.80 \times 10^{-20}$ ?
a. $\quad 4.80 \times 10^{-20}$ mole / liter
b. $\quad 2.29 \times 10^{-7}$ mole / liter
c. $\quad 4.58 \times 10^{-7}$ mole / liter
d. $\quad 3.37 \times 10^{6}$ mole / liter
21. What is the total mass of water you would obtain when you add $14.50 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of water to 0.3500 liter of water?
[density of water $=0.9980 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ ]
a. $\quad 14.47 \mathrm{~g}$
b. $\quad 0.9980 \mathrm{~g}$
c. $\quad 0.3493 \mathrm{~g}$
d. $\quad 363.8 \mathrm{~g}$
22. Solution (A) has a pH of 12.00 and solution (B) has a pH of 8.00 . The hydrogen ion concentration $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$of solution (B) is $\qquad$ .times that of solution(A).
a. 3000
b. 4.000
c. $\quad 1.500$
d. 10000
23. The hydrochloric acid $(\mathrm{HCl})$ in the gastric juice has a pH of 2.00 . How many $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ of 0.5 M of sodium carbonate $\left(\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}\right)$ aqueous solution will neutralize $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of gastric juice?

$$
\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}(\mathrm{aq})+2 \mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NaCl}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})
$$

a. $\quad 10 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
b. $\quad 100 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
c. $50 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
d. $\quad 1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
24. Which of the following compounds has a molar mass equal to $487.1 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mole}$ ?
a. $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2} .2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
b. $\mathrm{Ba}\left(\mathrm{IO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
c. $\mathrm{BaCrO}_{4}$
d. $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$
25. What is the mass of one atom of tungsten (W)?
a. $\quad 3.05 \times 10^{-22} \mathrm{~g}$
b. $\quad 3.27 \times 10^{21} \mathrm{~g}$
c. $\quad 6.02 \times 10^{23} \mathrm{~g}$
d. $\quad 1.81 \times 10^{22} \mathrm{~g}$




| Answers - Arabic Exam |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Qs\# | Answers | Q'sit | Answers | Q'sif | Answers | Q's\% | Answers | Q'st | Answers | Q's\# | Answers |
| 1 | (3) (3) (C) (1) | 11 | (a) (B) (c) (0) | 21. | (B) (c) (D) | 31. | (8) (c) (0) | 41 | (6) (c) (0) | 51 | (-) (c) |
| 2 | (4) () © (\%) | 12 | (1) (1) (0) | 22 | () (c) (0) | 32 | (ㄹ) (C) (1) |  | () (3) (c) (D) | 52. | (3) (c) (0) |
| 3 | (A) (9) (0) | 13 | (B)(0)(C) (0) | 23 | (0) (c) (D) | 33 | (1) (C) (0) | 43. | ( ()) (c) (0) | 53. | (1)(B) (C) (B) |
| 4. | (a) (0) (c) (2) |  | (B) (8) () (b) | 24 | (A) (B) (5) (0) | 34 | (A) (0) (c) (D) |  | (3) (1) () (0) | 54. | (3) (2) (c) (0) |
| 5 | (8) (1) (c) (D) | 15 | (3) (3) (c) (D) | 25 | (B) (c) (0) | 35 | (4) (3) (9) (D) | 45 | (A) (B) (c) (0) | 55 | (1) (1) (c) (0) |
| 6 | (2)(0)(c) |  | (1) (0) | 26 | (3) (c) (0) | 36 | (3) (d) (c) (D) |  | (a) (3) (c) (0) | 56 | (3) (3) (c) (b) |
| 7 | (4) (a) (c) (0) |  | (3) (3) (c) (0) | 27 | (8) (5) (0) | 37 | (a) (0) (c) (0) |  | (3) (1) (c) (0) | 57. | (A) (B) () (D) |
| 8. | (A) (1) () (0) |  | (3) (3)(C) (D) | 28 | (a) (B) (c) (0) | 38 | (A) (3) (c) (D) |  | (a) (1) (c) () | 58 - | (a)(0) (c) |
| 9. | (a)(0)(C) (a) |  | ( $)^{(5)(5) ~(0) ~}$ | 29 | (1) (3) () (0) | 39 | (a) (8) (C) (0) |  | (a) (3) () (0) | 59. | (3) (0) (c) (D) |
|  | (a) (B) (c) (D) | 20. | (3) (1) (c) (0) | 30 | (3) (1) (c) | 40 | (1)(1)(C) |  | (A) (3) (c) (0) | 60. | (B) (B) (c) (D) |

