

$$\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = 23.9 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

NH_3 has a boiling point of 239 K. Which of the following values would be closest to the entropy of vaporization for NH_3 ?

- (A) $0.100 \text{ J/mol} \times \text{K}$
- (B) $100 \text{ J/mol} \times \text{K}$
- (C) $200 \text{ J/mol} \times \text{K}$
- (D) $260 \text{ J/mol} \times \text{K}$

2.

| Substance | Boiling Point ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| C_6H_6 | 80.2 |
| $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ | 78.4 |

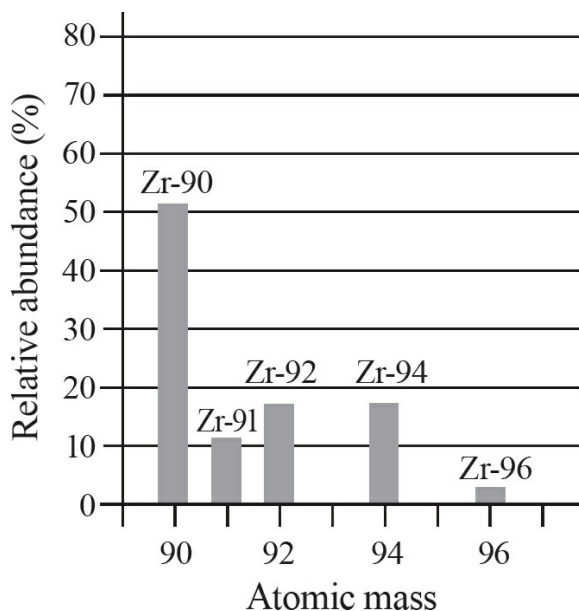
Given the data in the above table, which substance would have a lower vapor pressure at 298 K, and why?

- (A) C_6H_6 , due to its more polarizable electron cloud
- (B) C_6H_6 , due to its lack of permanent dipoles
- (C) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, due to its hydrogen bonding
- (D) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, due to the presence of lone pairs on the oxygen

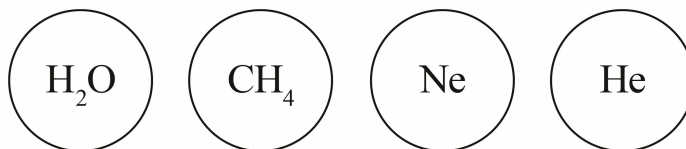
3. Which of the following 1.0 M aqueous solutions would experience the highest % ionization?

- (A) HClO

- (B) HClO_2
- (C) HBrO
- (D) HBrO_2



4. Based on the mass spectrum shown above, which of the following can be concluded about zirconium?
- (A) The most common charge on a zirconium ion is +2.
 - (B) Zirconium nuclei can have different number of protons.
 - (C) The average atomic mass of a zirconium atom is 90 amu.
 - (D) The most common isotope of zirconium has 50 neutrons.

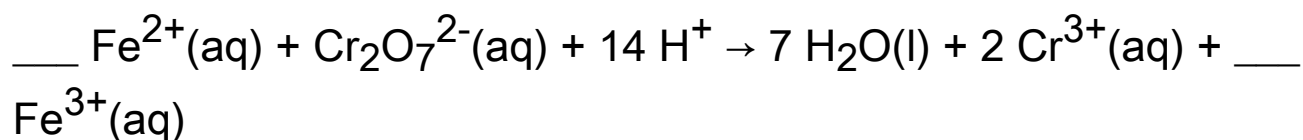


5. As shown above, four identical containers hold the same number of moles of four different gases at 298 K. If ideal behavior is NOT assumed, in which container would the pressure be the lowest?
- (A) H_2O
 - (B) CH_4
 - (C) Ne

(D) He

Use the following information to answer questions 6-8.

The below unbalanced reaction occurs when a solution of potassium dichromate, $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$, is titrated into a solution containing aqueous Fe^{2+} ions.



6. Which species is being oxidized, and which is being reduced?

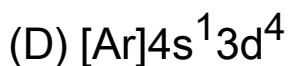
| | Oxidized | Reduced |
|-----|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) | $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ | H^+ |
| (B) | Fe^{2+} | H^+ |
| (C) | $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ | Fe^{2+} |
| (D) | Fe^{2+} | $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ |

7. What must the coefficient in front of the iron on both sides of the reaction be in order to balance the reaction?

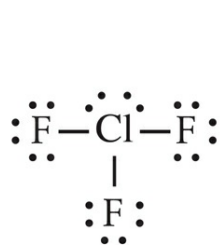
- (A) 1
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 6

8. Which of the following corresponds to the electron configuration for Fe^{3+} ?

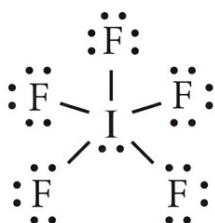
- (A) $[\text{Ar}]4s^23d^3$



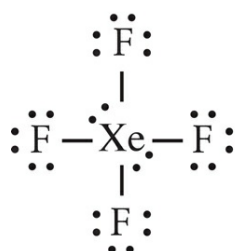
9. Which of the below molecules would have no dipole moment?



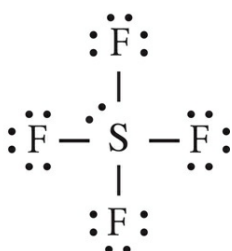
(A)



(C)



(B)



(D)

| Sub- stance | Conductivity as solid | Conductivity as liquid | Conductivity in water |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A | High | High | Chemical Reaction Occurs |
| B | Low | High | High |
| C | Low | Low | Does not dis- solve |
| D | Low | Low | Low |

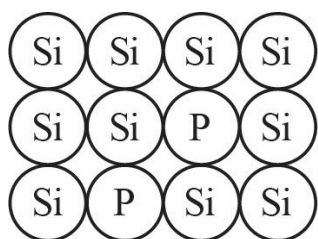
10. Data considering the conductivity of four different substances in their various phases is given in the table above. Of the four options, which substance is most likely to be NaCl?

(A) Substance A

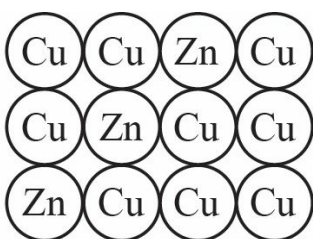
- (B) Substance B
(C) Substance C
(D) Substance D

| Co ²⁺ Concentration (M) | Absorbance |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| 0 | 0 |
| 0.025 | 0.13 |
| 0.050 | 0.25 |
| 0.075 | 0.38 |
| 0.100 | 0.50 |

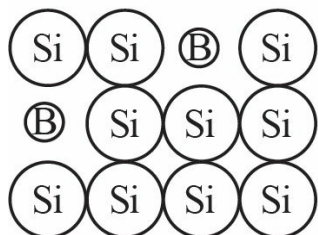
11. The absorbance of Co²⁺ at several different concentrations was tested, yielding the above data. What is the molar absorptivity value for Co²⁺ under the given conditions if a cuvette with a 1.0 cm path length was used?
- (A) 0.05 M⁻¹cm⁻¹
(B) 0.20 M⁻¹cm⁻¹
(C) 5.0 M⁻¹cm⁻¹
(D) 20.0 M⁻¹cm⁻¹
12. Which of the diagrams below most accurately represents a particulate representation of a substance that has undergone n-doping?



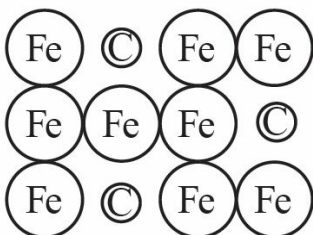
(A)



(C)



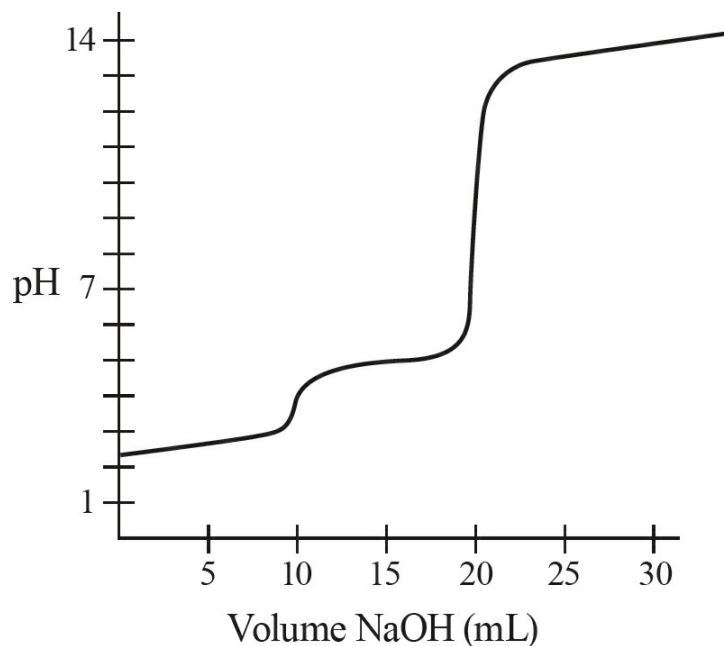
(B)



(D)

Use the following information to answer questions 13-16.

A 0.10 M solution of NaOH is titrated into 20 mL of $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$, a diprotic acid, of an unknown concentration. The pH of the $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ solution is monitored as the NaOH is added to it, resulting in the below graph.



13. What is the concentration of the $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ solution?

(A) 0.025 M

- (B) 0.050 M
- (C) 0.10 M
- (D) 0.20 M

14. At the point at which 20 mL of NaOH has been added, which of the following species is present in the greatest concentration in solution?

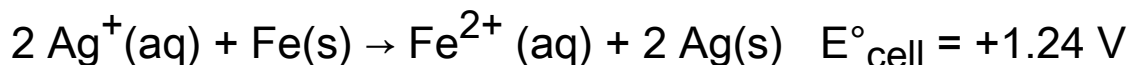
- (A) H^+
- (B) OH^-
- (C) HC_2O_4^-
- (D) $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$

15. Phenolphthalein is an acid-base indicator with a pK_a of 9.1. Its protonated form is often abbreviated as HIn , while its conjugate base is abbreviated as In^- . At the following volumes of NaOH added, select the option that accurately describes which form of the indicator will be present in a greater concentration.

| | 5 mL | 15 mL | 25 mL |
|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (A) | HIn | HIn | In^- |
| (B) | HIn | In^- | In^- |
| (C) | In^- | In^- | HIn |
| (D) | In^- | HIn | HIn |

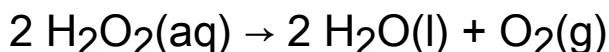
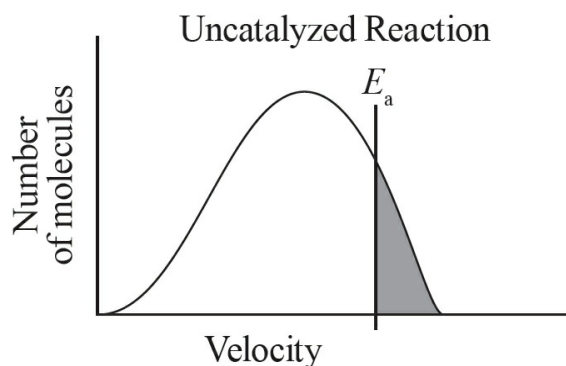
16. If the $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ were to be replaced with an identical volume of H_2SO_4 , what volume of NaOH would be required to fully neutralize the acid?

- (A) 10 mL
- (B) 20 mL
- (C) 40 mL
- (D) 60 mL

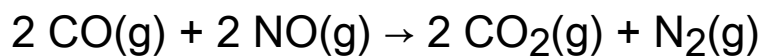
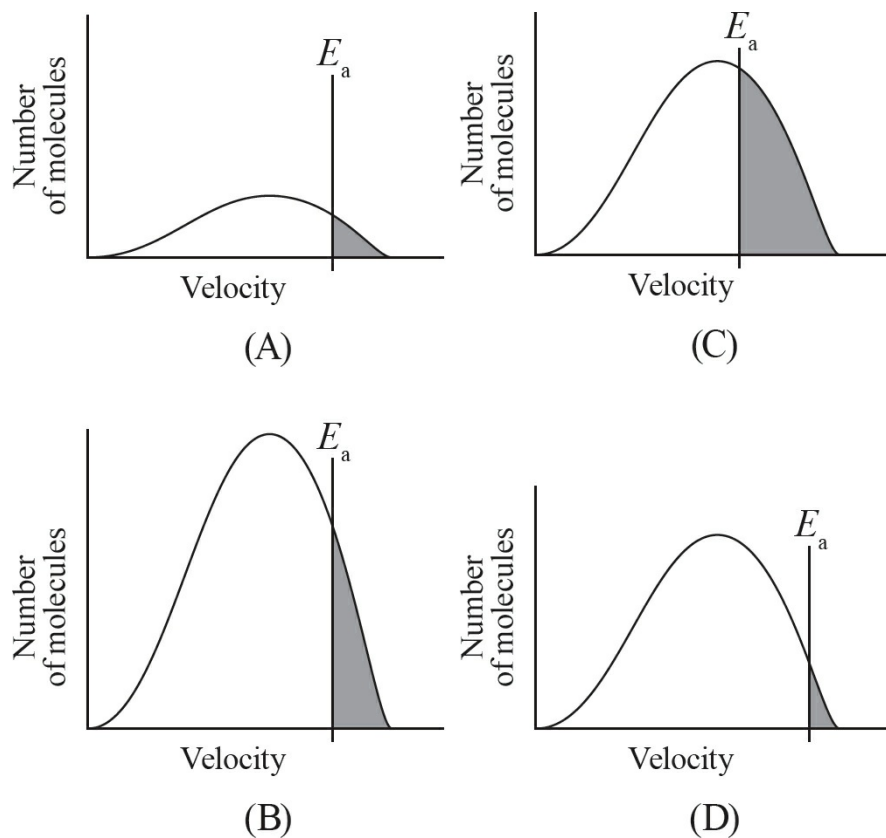


17. The above reaction takes places in a galvanic cell and has a standard reduction potential of +1.24 V at 25°C. Which of the following would decrease the voltage for the cell?

- (A) Doubling the mass of the Fe(s) electrode
- (B) Adding a catalyst
- (C) Increasing the concentration of Ag^+
- (D) Adding water

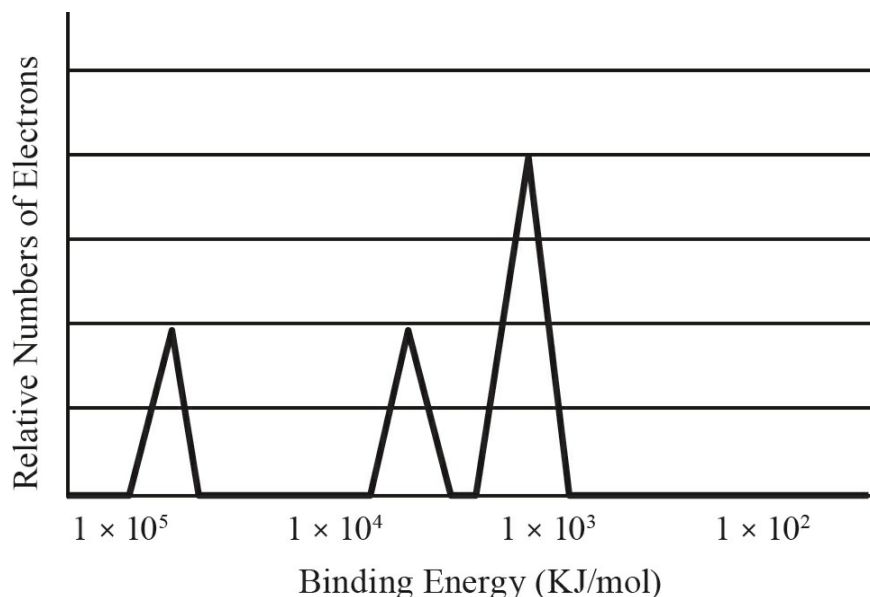


18. A sample of H_2O_2 is present in a flask. As time passes, the molecules may collide to form the indicated products. The shaded area under the graph represents the number of effective collisions which create products under standard conditions. Given the energy distributions curve for the uncatalyzed reaction, which curve would best represent the catalyzed reaction?

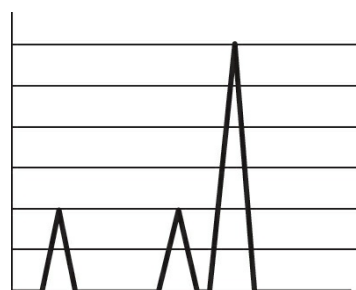


19. CO(g) at a partial pressure of 2.0 atm and NO(g) at a partial pressure of 1.0 atm are mixed in an evacuated and sealed container where they react via the above equation. What is the total pressure of all gases present in the flask after the reaction goes to completion?

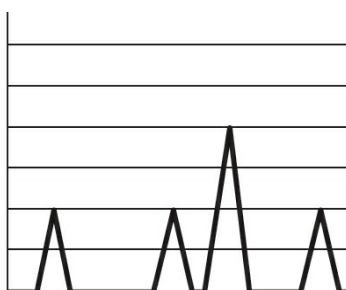
- (A) 1.5 atm
- (B) 2.5 atm
- (C) 3.0 atm
- (D) 2.0 atm



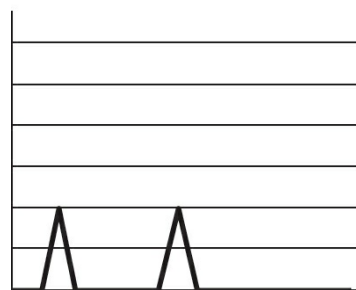
20. The photoelectron spectrum for an oxygen atom is shown above. Which of the diagrams below would be the correct spectrum for the oxide ion (O^{2-})?



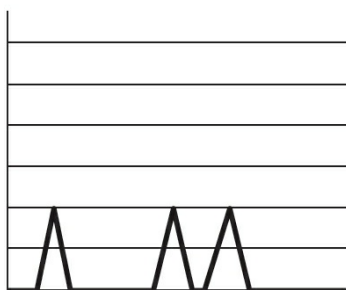
(A)



(C)



(B)



(D)

21. The bond length between any two nonmetal atoms is achieved under which of the following conditions?

- (A) Where the energy of interaction between the atoms is at its minimum value
- (B) Where the nuclei of each atom exhibits the strongest attraction to

the electrons of the other atom

- (C) The point at which the attractive and repulsive forces between the two atoms are equal
- (D) The closest point at which a valence electron from one atom can transfer to the other atom

22. Hydrogen fluoride, HF, is a liquid at 15°C. All other hydrogen halides (represented by HX, where X is any other halogen) are gases at the same temperature. Why?

- (A) Fluorine has a very high electronegativity; therefore, the H–F bond is stronger than any other H–X bond.
- (B) HF is smaller than any other H–X molecule; therefore, it exhibits stronger London dispersion forces.
- (C) The dipoles in an HF molecule exhibit a particularly strong attraction force to the dipoles in other HF molecules.
- (D) The H–F bond is the most ionic in character compared to all other hydrogen halides.

23.

| | Initial pH | pH after NaOH addition |
|--------|------------|------------------------|
| Acid 1 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Acid 2 | 3.0 | 5.0 |

Two different acids with identical pH are placed in separate beakers. Identical portions of NaOH are added to each beaker, and the resulting pH is indicated in the table above. What can be determined about the strength of each acid?

- (A) Acid 1 is a strong acid and acid 2 is a weak acid because acid 1 resists change in pH more effectively.
- (B) Acid 1 is a strong acid and acid 2 is a weak acid because the NaOH is more effective at neutralizing acid 2.

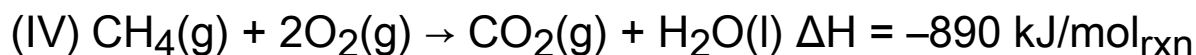
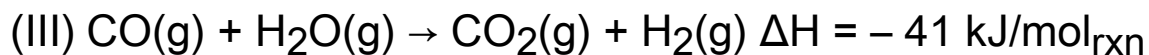
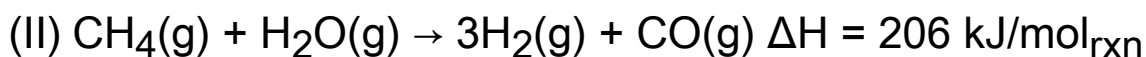
- (C) Acid 1 is a weak acid and acid 2 is a strong acid because the concentration of the weak acid must be significantly greater to have the same pH as the strong acid.
- (D) Acid 1 is a weak acid and acid 2 is a strong acid because the concentration of the hydrogen ions will be greater in acid 2 after the NaOH addition.

24. A stock solution of 12.0 M sulfuric acid is made available. What is the best procedure to make up 100.0 mL of 4.0 M sulfuric acid using the stock solution and water prior to mixing?

- (A) Add 33.3 mL of water to the flask, and then add 66.7 mL of 12.0 M acid.
- (B) Add 33.3 mL of 12.0 M acid to the flask, and then dilute it with 66.7 mL of water.
- (C) Add 67.7 mL of 12.0 M acid to the flask, and then dilute it with 33.3 mL of water.
- (D) Add 67.7 mL of water to the flask, and then add 33.3 mL of 12.0 M acid.

Use the following data to answer questions 25-29.

The enthalpy values for several reactions are as follows:



25. In which of the reactions does the amount of energy released by the formation of bonds in the products exceed the amount of energy necessary to break the bonds of the reactants by the greatest amount?

- (A) Reaction I
- (B) Reaction II

(C) Reaction III

(D) Reaction IV

26. In which of the reactions is the value for ΔS the most positive?

(A) Reaction I

(B) Reaction II

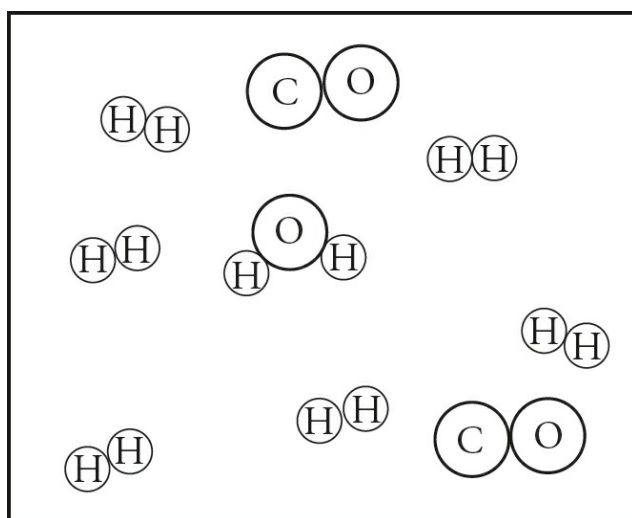
(C) Reaction III

(D) Reaction IV

27. Regarding reaction I, how would the addition of a catalyst affect the enthalpy and entropy changes for this reaction?

| | Enthalpy | Entropy |
|-----|-----------|-----------|
| (A) | Decrease | Decrease |
| (B) | Decrease | No Change |
| (C) | No Change | Decrease |
| (D) | No Change | No Change |

28.



Regarding reaction II, to achieve the products present in the above diagram how many moles of each reactant must be present prior to the reaction?

- (A) 1.0 mol of CH_4 and 2.0 mol of H_2O
- (B) 2.0 mol of CH_4 and 2.0 mol of H_2O
- (C) 2.0 mol of CH_4 and 3.0 mol of H_2O
- (D) 3.0 mol of CH_4 and 2.0 mol of H_2O

29. Regarding reaction IV, how much heat is absorbed or released when 2.0 mol of CH_4 (g) reacts with 2.0 mol of O_2 (g)?

- (A) 890 kJ of heat is released.
 - (B) 890 kJ of heat is absorbed.
 - (C) 1780 kJ of heat is released.
 - (D) 1780 kJ of heat is absorbed.
-

30. London dispersion forces are caused by

- (A) temporary dipoles created by the position of electrons around the nuclei in a molecule
- (B) the three-dimensional intermolecular bonding present in all covalent substances
- (C) the uneven electron-to-proton ratio found on individual atoms of a molecule
- (D) the electronegativity differences between the different atoms in a molecule

31. What is the general relationship between temperature and entropy for diatomic gases?

- (A) They are completely independent of each other; temperature has no effect on entropy.
- (B) There is a direct relationship, because at higher temperatures there is an increase in energy dispersal.
- (C) There is an inverse relationship, because at higher temperatures

substances are more likely to be in a gaseous state.

(D) It depends on the specific gas and the strength of the intermolecular forces between individual molecules.

32. Mixing equimolar amounts of which of the following solutions would create a buffer with a pH between 4 and 5?

$$K_a \text{ for HC}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = 1.75 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$K_a \text{ for HPO}_4^{2-} = 4.8 \times 10^{-13}$$

(A) H_2SO_4 and H_2PO_4

(B) HPO_4^{2-} and Na_3PO_4

(C) $\text{HC}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ and $\text{NaC}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$

(D) NaOH and $\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$

33. A solution contains a mixture of four different compounds: KCl (aq), $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ (aq), MgSO_4 (aq), and N_2H_4 (aq). Which of these compounds would be easiest to separate via distillation?

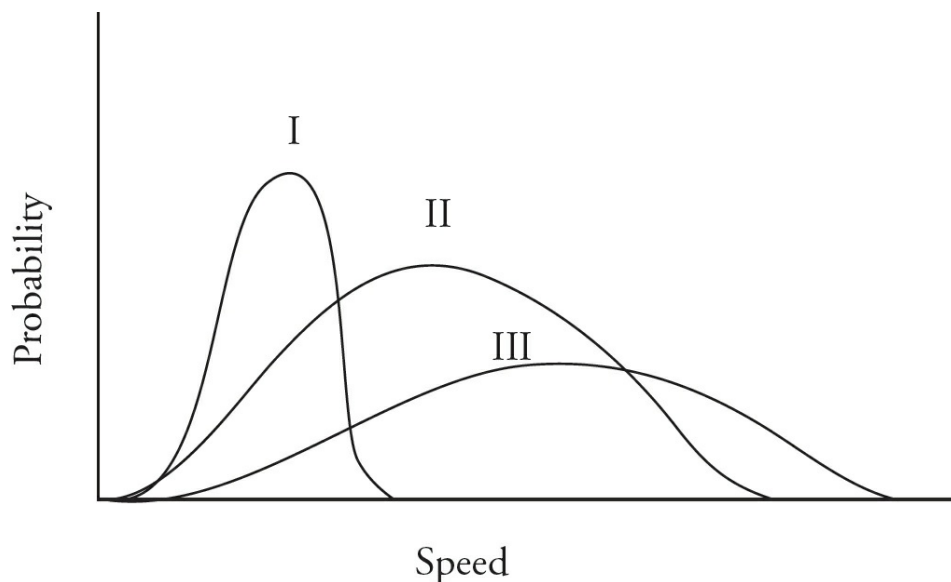
(A) KCl (aq)

(B) $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ (aq)

(C) MgSO_4 (aq)

(D) N_2H_4 (aq)

34.



Identify the three gases represented on the Maxwell-Boltzmann diagram above. Assume all gases are at the same temperature.

| | I | II | III |
|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (A) | H ₂ | N ₂ | F ₂ |
| (B) | H ₂ | F ₂ | N ₂ |
| (C) | F ₂ | N ₂ | H ₂ |
| (D) | N ₂ | F ₂ | H ₂ |

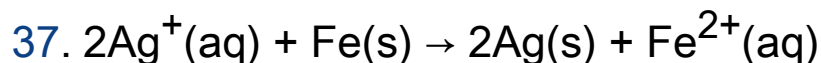
35. A sample of solid MgCl₂ would be most soluble in which of the following solutions?

- (A) LiOH (aq)
- (B) CBr₄ (aq)
- (C) Mg(NO₃)₂ (aq)
- (D) AlCl₃ (aq)

36. Most transition metals share a common oxidation state of +2. Which of the following best explains why?

- (A) Transition metals all have a minimum of two unpaired electrons.

- (B) Transition metals have unstable configurations and are very reactive.
- (C) Transition metals tend to gain electrons when reacting with other elements.
- (D) Transition metals will lose their outermost s-block electrons when forming bonds.



Which of the following would cause an increase in potential in the voltaic cell described by the above reaction?

- (A) Increasing $[\text{Fe}^{2+}]$
- (B) Adding more Fe (s)
- (C) Decreasing $[\text{Fe}^{2+}]$
- (D) Removing some Fe (s)

Use the following information to answer questions 38-41.

Consider the Lewis structures for the following molecules:



38. Which molecule would have the shortest bonds?

- (A) CO_2
- (B) CO_3^{2-}
- (C) NO_2^-
- (D) NO_3^-

39. Which molecules are best represented by multiple resonance structures?

- (A) CO_2 and CO_3^{2-}
- (B) NO_2^- and NO_3^-
- (C) CO_3^{2-} and NO_3^-
- (D) CO_3^{2-} , NO_2^- , and NO_3^-

40. Which molecule or molecules exhibit sp^2 hybridization around the central atom?

- (A) CO_2 and CO_3^{2-}
- (B) NO_2^- and NO_3^-
- (C) CO_3^{2-} and NO_3^-
- (D) CO_3^{2-} , NO_2^- , and NO_3^-

41. Which molecule would have the smallest bond angle between terminal atoms?

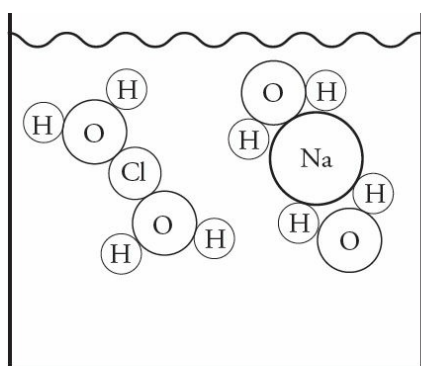
- (A) CO_2
 - (B) CO_3^{2-}
 - (C) NO_2^-
 - (D) NO_3^-
-

42. $\text{NH}_4^+(\text{aq}) + \text{NO}_2^-(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$

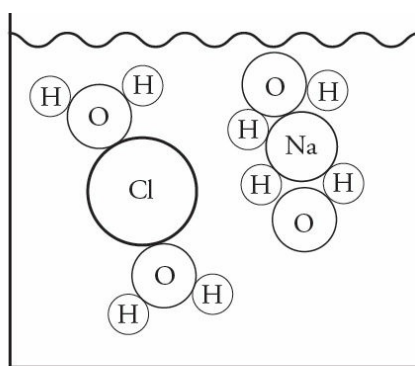
Increasing the temperature of the above reaction will increase the rate of reaction. Which of the following is NOT a reason that increased temperature increases reaction rate?

- (A) The reactants will be more likely to overcome the activation energy.
- (B) The number of collisions between reactant molecules will increase.
- (C) A greater distribution of reactant molecules will have high velocities.
- (D) Alternate reaction pathways become available at higher temperatures.

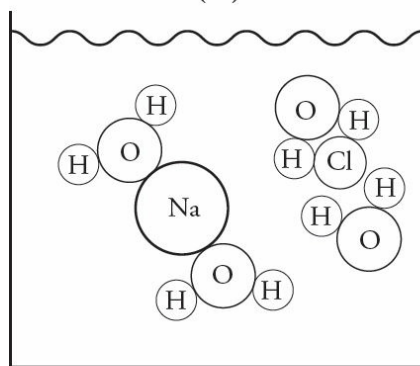
43. Which of the following diagrams best represents what is happening on a molecular level when NaCl dissolves in water?



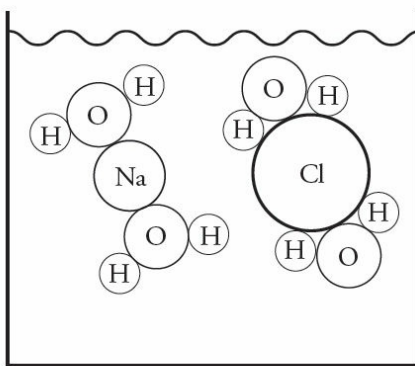
(A)



(C)



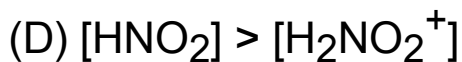
(B)



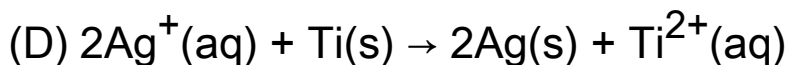
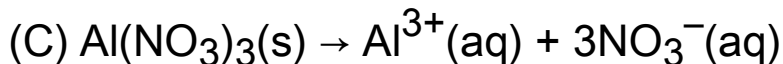
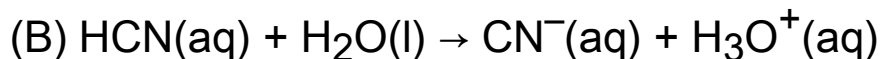
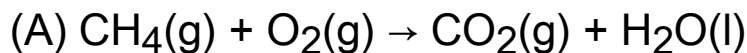
(D)

44. Nitrous acid, HNO_2 , has a pK_a value of 3.3. If a solution of nitrous acid is found to have a pH of 4.2, what can be said about the concentration of the conjugate pair found in solution?

- (A) $[\text{HNO}_2] > [\text{NO}_2^-]$
- (B) $[\text{NO}_2^-] > [\text{HNO}_2]$
- (C) $[\text{H}_2\text{NO}_2^+] > [\text{HNO}_2]$

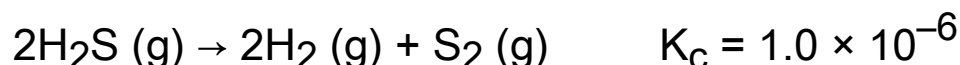


45. Which of the following processes is an irreversible reaction?



Use the following information to answer questions 46-50.

A sample of H_2S gas is placed in an evacuated, sealed container and heated until the following decomposition reaction occurs at 1000 K:



46. Which of the following represents the equilibrium constant for this reaction?

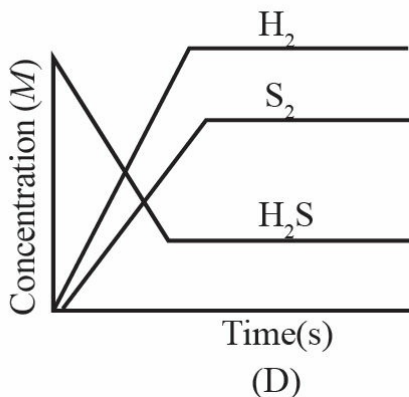
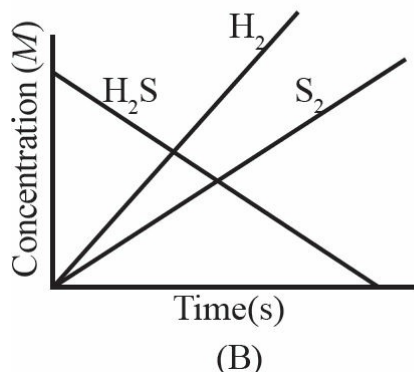
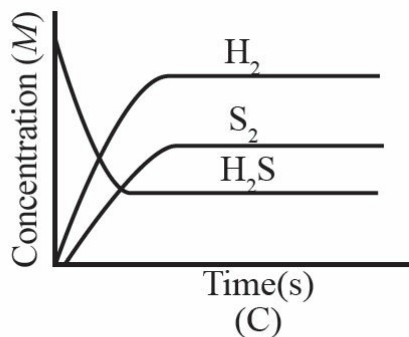
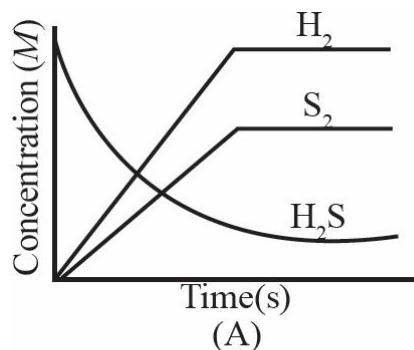
(A) $K_c = \frac{[\text{H}_2]^2 [\text{S}_2]}{[\text{H}_2\text{S}]^2}$

(B) $K_c = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{S}]^2}{[\text{H}_2]^2 [\text{S}_2]}$

(C) $K_c = \frac{2[\text{H}_2][\text{S}_2]}{2[\text{H}_2\text{S}]}$

(D) $K_c = \frac{2[\text{H}_2\text{S}]}{2[\text{H}_2][\text{S}_2]}$

47. Which of the following graphs would best represent the change in concentration of the various species involved in the reaction over time?



48. Which option best describes what will immediately occur to the reaction rates if the pressure on the system is increased after it has reached equilibrium?
- (A) The rate of both the forward and reverse reactions will increase.
 - (B) The rate of the forward reaction will increase while the rate of the reverse reaction decreases.
 - (C) The rate of the forward reaction will decrease while the rate of the reverse reaction increases.
 - (D) Neither the rate of the forward reaction nor the rate of the reverse reaction will change.
49. If, at a given point in the reaction, the value for the reaction quotient Q is determined to be 2.5×10^{-8} , which of the following is occurring?
- (A) The concentration of the reactant is decreasing while the concentration of the products is increasing.
 - (B) The concentration of the reactant is increasing while the concentration of the products is decreasing.
 - (C) The system has passed the equilibrium point, and the concentration of all species involved in the reaction will remain

constant.

(D) The concentrations of all species involved are changing at the same rate.

50. As the reaction progresses at a constant temperature of 1000 K, how does the value for the Gibbs free energy constant for the reaction change?

(A) It stays constant.

(B) It increases exponentially.

(C) It increases linearly.

(D) It decreases exponentially.

51. An unknown substance is found to have a high melting point. In addition, it is a poor conductor of electricity and does not dissolve in water. The substance most likely contains

(A) ionic bonding

(B) nonpolar covalent bonding

(C) covalent network bonding

(D) metallic bonding

52. Which of the following best explains why the ionization of atoms can occur during photoelectron spectroscopy, even though ionization is not a thermodynamically favored process?

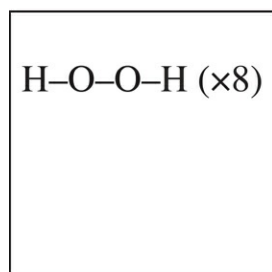
(A) It is an exothermic process due to the release of energy as an electron is liberated from the Coulombic attraction holding it to the nucleus.

(B) The entropy of the system increases due to the separation of the electron from its atom.

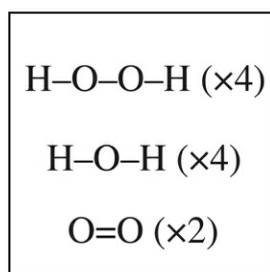
(C) Energy contained in the light can be used to overcome the Coulombic attraction between electrons and the nucleus.

(D) The products of the ionization are at a lower energy state than the reactants.

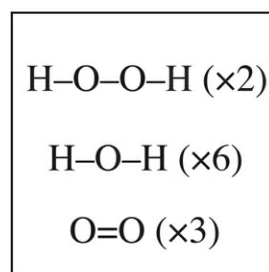
53.



$t = 0\text{s}$



$t = 200\text{s}$

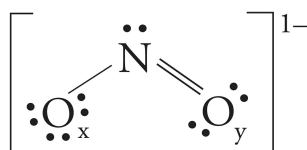


$t = 400\text{s}$

The above diagrams show the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in a sealed container in the presence of a catalyst. What is the overall order for the reaction?

- (A) Zero order
- (B) First order
- (C) Second order
- (D) Third order

54.



One of the resonance structures for the nitrite ion is shown above. What is the formal charge on each atom?

- | | O_x | N | O_y |
|-----|--------------|----|--------------|
| (A) | -1 | +1 | -1 |
| (B) | +1 | -1 | 0 |
| (C) | 0 | 0 | -1 |

(D) -1 0 0

Use the following information to answer questions 55-57.

Atoms of four elements are examined: carbon, nitrogen, neon, and sulfur.

55. Atoms of which element would have the strongest magnetic moment?

- (A) Carbon
- (B) Nitrogen
- (C) Neon
- (D) Sulfur

56. Atoms of which element are most likely to form a structure with the formula XF_6 (where X is one of the four atoms)?

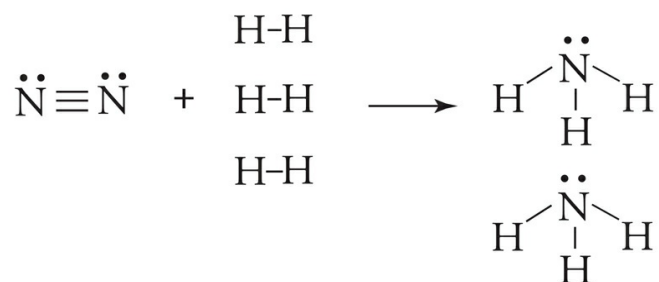
- (A) Carbon
- (B) Nitrogen
- (C) Neon
- (D) Sulfur

57. Which element would have a photoelectron spectra in which the peak representing electrons with the lowest ionization energy would be three times higher than all other peaks?

- (A) Carbon
- (B) Nitrogen
- (C) Neon
- (D) Sulfur

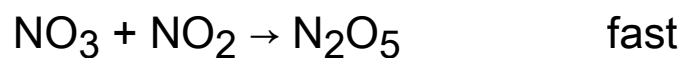
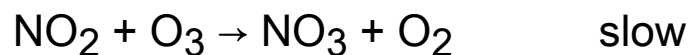
58. The diagram below supports which of the following conclusions

about the reaction shown below?



- (A) There is an increase in entropy.
- (B) Mass is conserved in all chemical reactions.
- (C) The pressure increases after the reaction goes to completion.
- (D) The enthalpy value is positive.

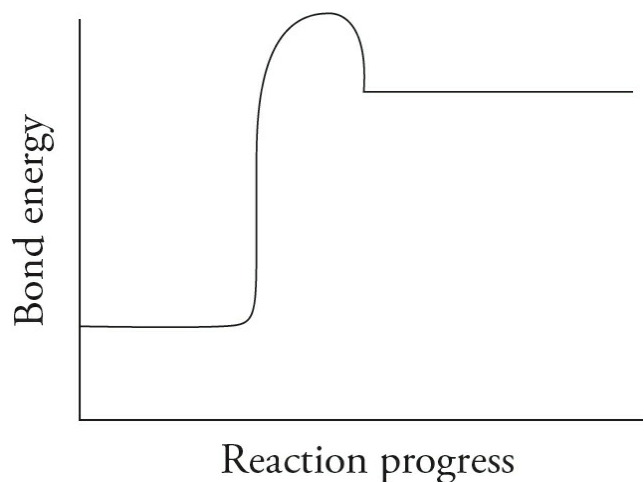
59.



A proposed reaction mechanism for the reaction of nitrogen dioxide and ozone is detailed above. Which of the following is the rate law for the reaction?

- (A) Rate = $k[\text{NO}_2][\text{O}_3]$
- (B) Rate = $k[\text{NO}_3][\text{NO}_2]$
- (C) Rate = $k[\text{NO}_2]^2[\text{O}_3]$
- (D) Rate = $k[\text{NO}_3][\text{O}_2]$

60.



The concentrations of the reactants and products in the reaction represented by the above graph are found to be changing very slowly. Which of the following statements best describes the reaction given that the reaction is exergonic? ($\Delta G < 0$)

- (A) The reaction is under kinetic control.
- (B) The reaction has reached a state of equilibrium.
- (C) The reaction is highly exothermic in nature.
- (D) The addition of heat will increase the rate of reaction significantly.

END OF SECTION I