

CHEM 1210 (Rowley)

Exam 1 (Chapters 1-2) Fall 2025

Formulas

$$T_K = T_{\circ C} + 273.15$$

$$d = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$A.W. = \sum_{i=isotope} mass_i \frac{\%abundance_i}{100\%}$$

Constants

$$R = 8.314 \frac{J}{mol K}$$

$$R = 0.08206 \frac{L \text{ atm}}{mol K}$$

Feel free to use this page as scratch paper, but final work for questions must be shown *in the question's section* to count for credit.

Periodic Table of the Elements

1	H	Hydrogen	1.008	IA	1A	18	VIIIA	8A
3	Li	Lithium	6.941	4	Be	Beryllium	9.012	
11	Na	Magnesium	24.305	12	Mg	Magnesium	24.305	
19	K	Ca	Calcium	20	Sc	Scandium	44.956	
37	Rb	Rubidium	85.468	38	Sr	Strontrium	87.62	
55	Cs	Cesium	132.905	56	Ba	Barium	137.328	
87	Fr	Francium	223.020	88	Ra	Radium	226.025	
58	Ce	Cerium	140.116	59	Pr	Praseodymium	140.908	
90	Th	Thorium	232.038	91	Pa	Protactinium	231.036	
13	B	Boron	10.811	14	C	Carbon	12.011	
13	Al	Aluminum	26.982	14	Si	Silicon	28.086	
5	B	Boron	10.811	6	C	Carbon	12.011	
13	Fe	Iron	55.845	14	Co	Cobalt	58.933	
19	Mo	Molybdenum	95.95	20	Tc	Technetium	98.907	
37	Rf	Rutherfordium	[261]	38	Zr	Zirconium	91.224	
55	Cs	Cesium	132.905	56	Ba	Barium	137.328	
87	Fr	Francium	223.020	88	Ra	Radium	226.025	
58	Ce	Cerium	140.116	59	Pr	Praseodymium	140.908	
90	Th	Thorium	232.038	91	Pa	Protactinium	231.036	
13	N	Nitrogen	14.007	14	IVA	Carbon	12.011	
13	Al	Aluminum	26.982	14	VA	Nitrogen	14.007	
5	B	Boron	10.811	6	C	Carbon	12.011	
13	Si	Silicon	28.086	14	VI A	Oxygen	15.999	
13	Ge	Germanium	72.631	14	VIIA	Oxygen	15.999	
34	Se	Selenium	78.971	35	Br	Bromine	79.904	
50	In	Indium	114.818	51	Sb	Antimony	121.760	
80	Pt	Platinum	195.085	81	Tl	Thallium	204.383	
111	Rg	Roentgenium	[280]	112	Cn	Copernicium	[285]	
113	Nh	Nihonium	[286]	114	Fl	Flerovium	[289]	
115	Mc	Moscovium	[289]	116	Lv	Livermorium	[293]	
117	Ts	Tennesine	[294]	118	Og	Oganesson	[294]	
53	I	Iodine	126.904	54	Xe	Xenon	131.294	
84	Po	Polonium	[208.982]	85	At	Radon	222.018	
112	Ds	Darmstadtium	[281]	113	Nh	Nihonium	[286]	
114	Fl	Flerovium	[289]	115	Mc	Moscovium	[289]	
116	Lv	Livermorium	[293]	117	Ts	Tennesine	[294]	
118	Og	Oganesson	[294]	119	Lu	Lutetium	174.967	
68	Er	Erbium	167.259	69	Tm	Thulium	168.934	
99	Es	Einsteinium	[254]	100	Fm	Fermium	257.095	
101	Md	Mendelevium	258.1	102	No	Nobelium	259.101	
103	Lr	Lawrencium	[262]					

Name _____

Points: / 100

Problem 1: (4 points)

A runner in a race runs 100.0m with a time of 12.54s . What is their running speed in mph ? ($1\text{km} = 0.621371\text{miles}$)

Problem 2: (4 points)

For each number below, give the quantity of significant figures, and the position of the least significant figure as a power of 10

$$12.004g$$

$$0.00240m$$

$$3.20 \times 10^{-6}s$$

$$9.2 \times 10^5m$$

Problem 3: (4 points)

For each of the 19th century scientists below, briefly describe what major feature of atomic theory was demonstrated through their work

· Rutherford:

· Thompson:

· Millikan:

Problem 4: (4 points)

For each of the substances below, categorize them as an element, compound, heterogeneous mixture, or homogeneous mixture

· Titanium

· Ethanol

· Tears (from your eyes)

· Chicken casserole

· Granola

· Table salt (NaCl)

· Carbon monoxide

· Silver

Problem 5: (4 points)

State whether each change or property is physical or chemical (just write "P" or "C")

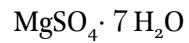
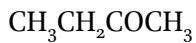
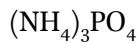
Changes

Properties

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| • A gram of sugar dissolves in hot water | • Density |
| • Eaten food is metabolized | • Flammability |
| • Iron is reshaped by a blacksmith | • Melting Point |
| • A river carves a canyon through erosion | • Electrical Conductivity |

Problem 6: (4 points)

For each compound below, list how many atoms of each element are present.



Problem 7: (4 points)

Use your own words to briefly describe *two* of the four postulates of Dalton's atomic theory

Problem 8: (4 points)

Oxygen will condense from the gas phase into a liquid at -183°C . This temperature is called the normal boiling point. Give the normal boiling point for oxygen using the Kelvin temperature scale

Problem 9: (4 points)

Rubidium has 2 stable isotopes with the following properties:

Isotope	^{85}Rb	^{87}Rb
Mass (amu)	84.911789	86.909183
% Abundance	72.17	27.83

Based on these measurements, what atomic mass should we find on the periodic table?

Problem 10: (4 points)

Atoms are composed of electrons, protons, and neutrons. Interestingly, among these particles two of them account for most of the mass but virtually none of the volume, and one of them accounts for most of the volume but virtually none of the mass. Which subatomic particles belong to which categories?

Large volume, low mass:

Large mass, low volume:

Problem 11: (4 points)

Match each prefix to its appropriate power of 10

- | | | |
|--------|-------|--------------|
| nano- | _____ | A) 10^{-2} |
| centi- | _____ | B) 10^3 |
| kilo- | _____ | C) 10^{-3} |
| micro- | _____ | D) 10^{-6} |
| milli- | _____ | E) 10^{-9} |

Problem 12: (8 points)

Fill in the blank portions of the following table

Symbol	# of Protons	# of Neutrons	# of Electrons	Mass #	Charge
	12	13	12		
$^{85}\text{Rb}^+$					
	50		50	119	
$^{79}\text{Se}^{2-}$					

Problem 13: (4 points)

The following table gives the density of several common metals.

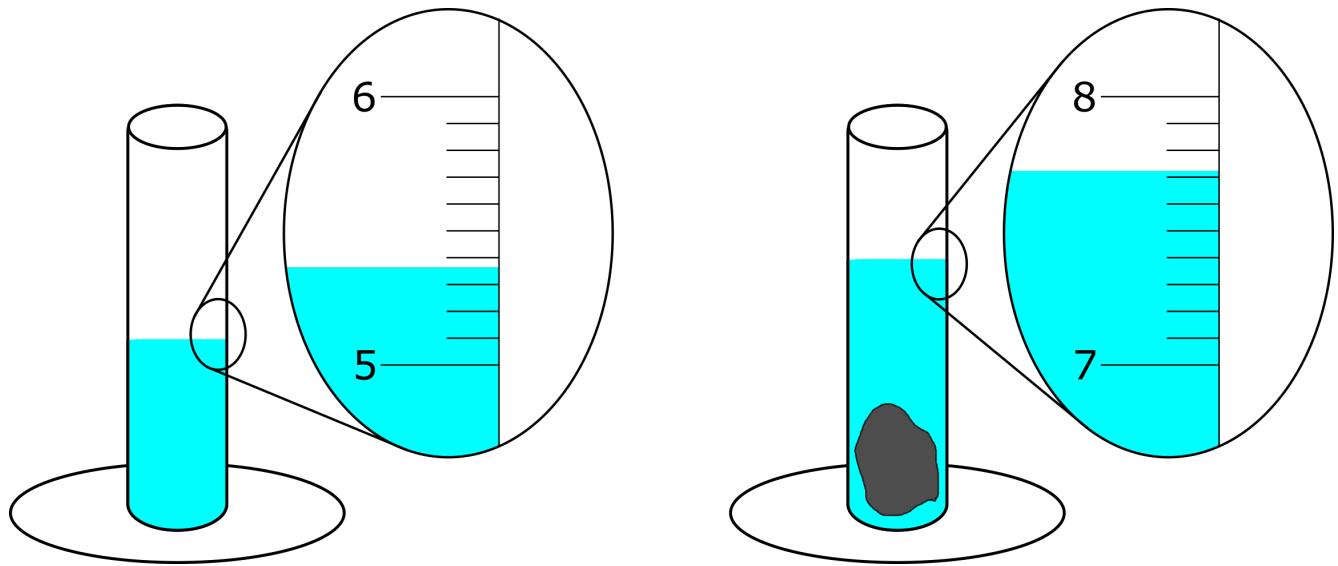
Metal	Density (g/cm^3)	
Gold	19.32	A cube of metal measures 2.56 mm on each side, and has a mass of 150.3 mg. o Find the volume of the cube in cm^3 .
Rhodium	12.4	
Copper	8.96	
Niobium	8.57	
Iron	7.87	o Find the density of the metal cube, and identify it based on the above table of densities.
Vanadium	6.11	
Zirconium	6.51	

Problem 14: (4 points)

Tungsten (W) has a density of $19.28 \text{ g}/\text{cm}^3$. Find the volume (in cm^3) of 2.68g of tungsten

Problem 15: (4 points)

A rock is measured to weigh 5.456 g, then placed in a graduated cylinder of water. Below are images of the cylinder before and after the rock is added:



- Find the density of the rock in $\frac{g}{ml}$ (take care with significant figures!)

- Give the density in $\frac{kg}{m^3}$ (you will need the relation: $1 ml = 1 cm^3$)

Problem 16: (8 points)

Classify each of the following elements as a *Halogen*, *Alkali Metal*, *Transition Metal*, *Inner Transition Metal*, *Chalcogen*, *Noble Gas*, *Metalloid*, or *Alkaline Earth Metal*

Ne _____

Ca _____

Li _____

S _____

Cl _____

Br _____

Au _____

Zn _____

Si _____

Kr _____

Problem 17: (4 points)

A scientific *hypothesis* only becomes a *theory* after it has been supported by many experiments and accepted as highly reliable by a consensus in the scientific community

True

False

Problem 18: (4 points)

List the name of your *favorite* element, its atomic symbol, and the reason you love it!

Problem 19: (4 points)

Give the name or the chemical formula for each compound below:

Formula

Name





Iron(III) hydrogen sulfate

Lithium bicarbonate

Problem 20: (4 points)

Give the name or the chemical formula for each compound below:

Formula

Name





Sulfur difluoride

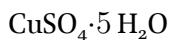
Triphosphorous disulfide

Problem 21: (4 points)

Give the name or the chemical formula for each compound below:

Formula

Name



Nitrous acid

Calcium chloride dihydrate

Problem 22: (4 points)

Give the answer to the problems below, with units and the correct number of significant figures:

$$x = \frac{1.50g + 9.13g}{12.34ml} \quad 3.45cm \times 8.64cm - 2.93cm \times 9.01cm$$

Problem 23: (4 points)

In the space below, draw arrows which represent all possible phase changes and label the arrows, giving the names of the phase changes.

Gas

Liquid

Solid