Question for OC:

1. How many structural isomers of heptane exist?
A) 2
B) 4
C) 6
D) 8
E) 9
2. What is the name of the compound below?
A) 2,4-methylbutene
B) 2,5-dimethylpentane
C) 2,4-ethylbutene
D) 2,4-dimethyl-1-pentene
E) 2,4-dimethyl-4-pentene
3. The addition of HBr to cis-2-butene produces
A) 1-bromobutane
B) 2-bromobutane
C) 1,2-dibromobutane
D) 2,3-dibromobutane
E) no reaction
4. The compound below is a(n)
A) carboxylic acid
B) ketone
C) aldehyde
D) ester
E) amine
5. How many isomers of C 2 H 2 Cl 2 are polar?
A) none
B) 1
C) 2
D) 3
E) It is impossible to tell without more information.
6. The following reaction would produce a(n)?
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{R}^{\prime} \mathrm{COOH} \rightarrow$
A) ketone
B) ether
C) aldehyde
D) alcohol
E) ester
7. Which of the following compounds do not contain an sp 3 hybridized oxygen atom?
A) ketones
B) alcohols
C) ethers
D) esters
E) water
8. A sample of gas initially at 4.00 atm was compressed from 8.00 L to 2.00 L at
constant temperature. After the compression, the gas pressure was
A) 4.00 atm
B) 2.00 atm
C) 1.00 atm
D) 8.00 atm
E) 16.0 atm
9. A gas originally at $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 1.00 atm pressure in a 3.9 L flask is cooled at constant
pressure until the temperature is $11^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The new volume of the gas is
A) 0.27 L
B) 3.7 L
C) 3.9 L 3.9/300 $\times 284$
D) 4.1 L
E) 0.24 L
10. A sample of an ideal gas in a closed container at $25.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 76.0 torr is heated to $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The pressure of the gas at this temperature is
A) 912 torr
B) 146 torr
C) 76.5 torr
D) 39.5 torr
E) $2.53 \times 10-2$ torr
11. The reaction of 50 mL of N 2 gas with excess H 2 gas forms ammonia via the equation:
$\mathrm{N} 2(\mathrm{~g})+3 \mathrm{H} 2(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH} 3(\mathrm{~g})$

What volume of ammonia will be produced if pressure and temperature are kept constant?
A) 250 mL
B) 50 mL
C) 200 mL
D) 150 mL
E) 100 mL
13. The density of ammonia gas in a 4.32 L container at 837 torr and $45.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is
A) $3.86 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
B) $0.719 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
C) $0.432 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
D) $0.194 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
E) $4.22 \times 10-2 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
14. What volume of hydrogen gas at $38.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 1 atm can be produced by the reaction of 4.33 g of zinc with excess sulfuric acid?
A) 1.69 L
B) $2.71 \times 10-4 \mathrm{~L}$
C) $3.69 \times 104 \mathrm{~L}$
D) 2.84 L
E) 0.592 L
15. Automobile air bags use the decomposition of sodium azide as their source of gas for rapid inflation:
$2 \mathrm{Na} 3 \mathrm{~N}(\mathrm{~s}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Na}(\mathrm{s})+3 \mathrm{~N} 2(\mathrm{~g})$.

What mass of $\mathrm{NaN3}$ is required to provide 40.0 L of 2 N at $25.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 1 atm?
A) 1.64 g
B) 1.09 g
C) 160 g
D) 70.8 g
E) 107 g
16. What is the pressure in a 12.2 L vessel that contains 2.34 g of carbon dioxide, 1.73 g
of sulfur dioxide, and 3.33 g of argon, all at $42^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ?
A) 263 mmHg
B) 134 mmHg
C) 395 mmHg
D) 116 mmHg
E) 0.347 mmHg
17. The rate of effusion of O 2 is 1.174 times faster than that of a linear alkane. How many carbon atoms does each molecule of the alkane contain?
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
E) 5
18. Which of the following gases will have the largest average molecular speed?
A) H 2 at 300 K
B) H 2 at 1000 K
C) O 2 at 300 K
D) 02 at 1000 K
E) they are all the same
19. An ideal gas differs from a real gas in that the molecules of an ideal gas
A) have no attraction for one another
B) have appreciable molecular volumes
C) have a molecular weight of zero
D) have no kinetic energy
E) have an average molecular mass
20. Arrange the following gases in order of increasing average molecular speed at 25
${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
$2 \mathrm{Cl}, 2 \mathrm{O}, 2 \mathrm{~F}, 2 \mathrm{~N}$
A) $\mathrm{Cl} 2<\mathrm{F} 2<\mathrm{O} 2<\mathrm{N} 2$
B) $2 \mathrm{Cl}<2 \mathrm{O}<2 \mathrm{~F}<2 \mathrm{~N}$
C) $2 \mathrm{~N}<2 \mathrm{~F}<2 \mathrm{Cl}<2 \mathrm{O}$
D) $2 \mathrm{Cl}<2 \mathrm{~F}<2 \mathrm{~N}<2 \mathrm{O}$
E) $2 \mathrm{~F}<2 \mathrm{O}<2 \mathrm{~N}<2 \mathrm{Cl}$
21. Which of the following substances has London dispersion forces as its only intermolecular force?
A) CH 3 OH
B) NH 3
C) H 2 S
D) CH 4
E) HCl
22. Which one of the following should have the lowest boiling point?
A) PH 3
B) H 2 S
C) HCl
D) SiH 4
E) H 2 O
23. In liquids, the attractive intermolecular forces are
A) very weak compared with kinetic energies of the molecules
B) strong enough to hold molecules relatively close together
C) strong enough to keep the molecules confined to vibrating about their fixed lattice
points
D) not strong enough to keep molecules from moving past each other
E) strong enough to hold molecules relatively close together but not strong enough to
keep molecules from moving past each other
24. Which one of the following exhibits dipole-dipole attraction between molecules?
A) XeF 4
B) AsH 3
C) CO 2
D) BCl 3
E) Cl 2
25. In general, the vapor pressure of a substance increases as the
A) surface tension increases
B) molecular weight increases
C) hydrogen bonding increases
D) viscosity increases
E) temperature increases

