

Name: KEY

Chem 121, Fall 2009  
Test 4A

Clearly circle the correct answer.

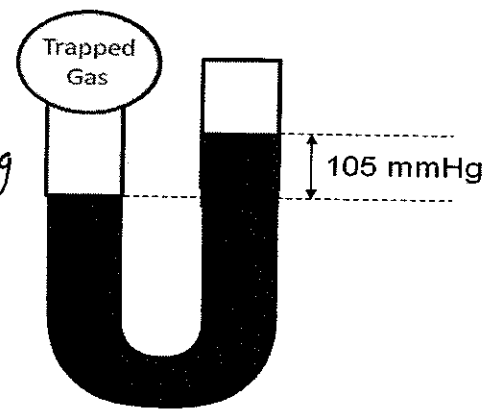
1. A gas was trapped in an open-ended U-shaped tube as depicted below. What is the pressure of the gas in atm if the atmospheric pressure is 754 mmHg?

- A) 649 mmHg
- B) 754 mmHg
- C) 859 mmHg
- D) 0.854 atm
- E) 1.13 atm

$$P_{\text{gas}} > P_{\text{atm}}$$

$$754 \text{ mmHg} + 105 \text{ mmHg} = 859 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$859 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} = 1.13 \text{ atm}$$



2. A gas behaves most like a non-ideal gas under conditions of

- A) low temperature and high pressure
- B) low temperature and low pressure
- C) high temperature and low pressure
- D) high temperature and high pressure
- E) Actually it will behave like an ideal gas regardless of the temperature or the pressure as long as it remains in the gaseous state.

3. A sample of a gas in a cylindrical chamber with a movable piston occupied a volume of 6.414 L when the pressure was 850. mmHg and the temperature was 27.2 °C. The pressure was readjusted to 4423 mmHg by moving the piston. What was the volume occupied by the sample under the new conditions if the temperature remained constant throughout?

- A) 0.837 L
- B) 0.937 L
- C) 1.23 L
- D) 1.53 L
- E) 3.34 L

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \quad V_2 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2} = \frac{(850. \text{ mmHg})(6.414 \text{ L})}{4423 \text{ mmHg}} = 1.23 \text{ L}$$

4. What is the mole fraction of oxygen in a container if the partial pressure of oxygen is 1.69 atm and the total pressure of all the gases in the container is 2.58 atm?

- A) 1.53
- B) 0.655
- C) 153
- D) 65.5
- E) None of the these

$$\chi_{O_2} = \frac{P_{O_2}}{P_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1.69 \text{ atm}}{2.58 \text{ atm}} = 0.655$$

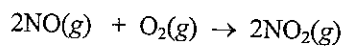
5. A gas sample weighing 3.78 grams occupies a volume of 2.28 L at STP. What is the molecular mass of the sample?

- A) 8.54 g/mol
- B) 13.5 g/mol
- C) 37.1 g/mol
- D) 51.1 g/mol
- E) 193 g/mol

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{(1.00 \text{ atm})(2.28 \text{ L})}{(0.0821 \frac{\text{L atm}}{\text{mol K}})(273 \text{ K})} = 0.102 \text{ mol}$$

$$MM = \frac{3.78 \text{ g}}{0.102 \text{ mol}} = 37.1 \text{ g/mol}$$

6. How many liters of pure oxygen gas, measured at STP, are required for the complete reaction with 8.82 L of NO(g), also measured at STP?



- A  4.41 L  
B) 8.82 L  
C) 11.2 L  
D) 17.6 L  
E) 22.4 L

$$8.82 \text{ L NO} \times \frac{1 \text{ L O}_2}{2 \text{ L NO}} = 4.41 \text{ L}$$

7. Which compound will exhibit hydrogen bonding in the liquid state?

- B  A) CH<sub>4</sub>  
 B) Cl<sub>2</sub>NH  
C) H<sub>2</sub>PCI  
D) HBr  
E) NCl<sub>3</sub>

8. The property that measures or describes the magnitude of resistance to flow in a liquid is called

- E  A) London forces  
B) malleability  
C) surface tension  
D) vapor pressure  
 E) viscosity

9. The temperature at which the vapor pressure is equal to the prevailing outside atmospheric pressure is

- A  A) the boiling point.  
B) the flash point.  
C) the freezing point.  
D) 100 °C.  
E) the normal boiling point.

10. Which compound should have the lowest boiling point?

- D  A) CH<sub>3</sub>-Br  
B) CH<sub>3</sub>-Cl  
C) CH<sub>3</sub>-F  
 D) CH<sub>3</sub>-H  
E) CH<sub>3</sub>-I

11. Which compound would you expect to be the most soluble in water. (hint: look at the forces)

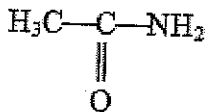
- E  A) CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-Cl  
B) CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-F  
C) CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-I  
D) CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-S-H  
 E) CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-H

12. C=O is found in all the species below except

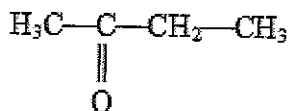
- D  A) aldehydes  
B) ketones  
C) amides  
 D) ethers  
E) esters

13. The compound below is which type of compound?

- E  A) aldehyde  
B) ketone  
C) carboxylic acid  
D) ester  
 E) amide

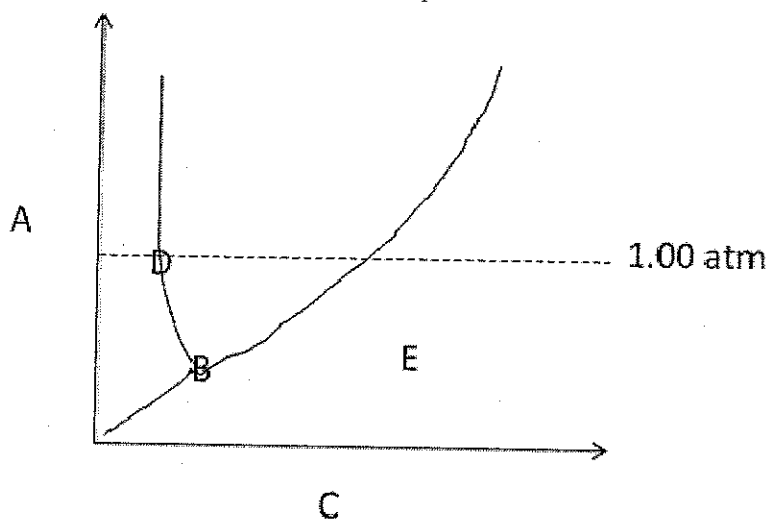


14. The compound below is which type of compound?



- B
- A) aldehyde
  - B) ketone
  - C) carboxylic acid
  - D) ester
  - E) amide

Use the phase diagram below to answer questions 15 – 19



15. Axis A should be labeled \_\_\_\_\_.

- E
- A) temperature
  - B) normal freezing point
  - C) triple point
  - D) critical point
  - E) pressure

16. Point B should be labeled \_\_\_\_\_.

- C
- A) temperature
  - B) normal freezing point
  - C) triple point
  - D) critical point
  - E) pressure

17. Axis C should be labeled \_\_\_\_\_.

- A
- A) temperature
  - B) normal freezing point
  - C) triple point
  - D) critical point
  - E) pressure

18. Region E should be labeled \_\_\_\_\_.

- D
- A) temperature
  - B) solid
  - C) liquid
  - D) gas
  - E) pressure

19. Point D should be labeled \_\_\_\_\_.

- B
- A) temperature
  - B) normal freezing point
  - C) triple point
  - D) critical point
  - E) pressure

20. Which of the following protein chains has Lys in the terminal amine position?

- A) Asp-Gly-Gly-Ser-Lys-Ser
- B) Ser-Lys-Ser-Gly-Gly-Asp
- C) Lys-Ser-Gly-Asp-Ser-Gly
- D) Gly-Ser-Asp-Gly-Ser-Lys
- E) None of these

21. Macromolecules that store large amounts of energy are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Amino acids
- B) Nucleic acids
- C) Monosaccharides
- D) Polysaccharides
- E) Triacylglycerols

22. Which of the following can affect protein shape and function?

- A) heat
- B) poisons
- C) certain solvents
- D) pH
- E) All of these

23. Which of the following is the complimentary base pairing for AGGGCUGUA? RNA

- A) AGGGCUGUA
- B) AUGUCGGGA
- C) UCCCGACAU
- D) UACAGCCCU
- E) None of these

UCCCGACAU

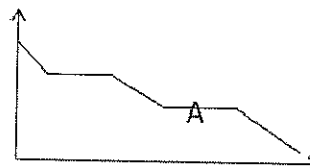
RNA

24. RNA contains:

- A) Deoxyribose, phosphate and sugar.
- B) Thymine, adenine, and guanine.
- C) Hydrogen bonding, ribose and uracil.
- D) Adipose, uracil and ribose.
- E) None of these.

25. In the cooling curve below, what is happening along line A?

- A) A gas is condensing.
- B) A liquid is freezing.
- C) Heat is being removed from a liquid.
- D) Heat is being removed from a gas.
- E) None of these.



B