

WS12 - Chem 2 Midterm Review Questions

1. (MSDS) Safety and General Information:

- What is proper attire to wear in the lab?
- In case you spill 3M HCl, what will the TA use to neutralize the spill?
- If you break an empty beaker in the lab, what should you do?
- What is the most important reason that you not eat or drink in the lab?
- Why is it important that separate waste containers are used for each experiment?
- Give examples of qualitative vs. quantitative observations.
- What is the difference between a homogeneous and a heterogeneous mixture?
Give an example of each.
- What are some physical properties of oxygen? What are some chemical properties?
- What are some indications that a chemical reaction has occurred?
- What is the main hazard of a reaction where hydrogen gas is produced?
- Why did we not use HF to dissolve the SiO₂ in the ternary mixture experiment?

2. (D.A. #1-3) Unit conversions:

- (1) We have a measured mass of mercury (2.00g) and a density of mercury (13.6g/ml). Solve for the volume in liters.
- (1) How many weeks did it take you to read Lord of the Rings, if it took you 302,400 seconds to read it.
- (2) Find the number of moles of 100.0 grams of Cu(NO₃)₂.
- (2) Find the mass of 1.25 moles of C₄H₁₀.
- (3) Determine the percent composition of C₄H₁₀.

3. (S.F) Scientific (a.k.a. Exponential) Notation and Significant Figures:

- Convert to scientific notation 0.08206
- What is the numerical value of 3.000×10^1 ?
- How many significant figures are there in the number 0.030100 ?
- Write 0.0654234 to 3 significant figures.
- Using the correct number of significant figures, what is the answer to $3.67 \text{ kg} + 12.498 \text{ kg}$?
- Using the correct number of significant figures, what is the answer when 5.18 is multiplied by 4.2 ?

4. (Zinc) Pennies that have been made after 1982 are a composite of zinc and copper. The copper is plated on top of the zinc. The zinc can be removed from the penny by cutting the coin and creating a reaction between the zinc and concentrated hydrochloric acid. The copper does not react with hydrochloric acid.

The penny was measured using Vernier calipers. The diameter was 1.79 cm and the height was 0.13 cm. The penny was weighed and the mass determined to be 2.518 grams. The penny was cut and placed in excess hydrochloric acid. After the solution stopped bubbling, the penny shell was removed. The penny shell was weighed and the mass of copper was determined to be 0.071 grams. The density of copper is 8.94 g/cm³.

- What is the volume of copper (*the copper penny shell*) in the penny?
- Calculate the surface area of the copper. The surface area of the copper is equal to the surface area of the penny. The surface area of a penny can be approximated by using the equation for the surface area of a cylinder: $SA_{\text{cylinder}} = 2(\pi r^2) + 2\pi rh$.
- Determine the thickness of the copper coating present in the penny.
- What is the mass percent of copper in the penny?
- Since 1982, pennies are composed of 97.5% zinc and 2.5% copper by mass. Calculate the percent error between the mass percent of copper in the previous answer and the expected value.

5. (**Zinc**) For the following data set (6.1, 7.2, 6.5, 4.9, 5.3, 5.9)
- Determine the mean (average).
 - Determine the standard deviation estimate. (*Why are we using the standard deviation estimate and not the standard deviation?*)
 - Determine the confidence interval for a single value at 90% and the confidence interval for the mean at 90% where $t = 2.015$.
 - How many degrees of freedom does this data set have? How do you determine degrees of freedom?

6. (**E.F.**) A student analyzes a sample of a material that is known to contain no elements other than molybdenum (Mo) and sulfur (S). In the student's experiment, the mass of a sample of molybdenum sulfide, Mo_xS_y , is determined to be 0.583 g. The sample is heated in an acid solution and H_2S gas is liberated leaving only molybdenum. The final weight is 0.255 g.

- Determine the mass percent of Mo in the sample of molybdenum sulfide, Mo_xS_y .
- Determine the mass of the S in the sample of molybdenum sulfide, Mo_xS_y .
- Determine the mass percent of S in the sample of molybdenum sulfide, Mo_xS_y .
- Determine the empirical formula of the molybdenum sulfide sample based on the values closest to the values calculated in a & b. The Empirical Formula for this compound is: Mo_2S_3 , MoS , MoS_3 , or MoS_4

7. (**T.M.**) A mixture is known to contain the four compounds in the table.

A.) Draw a flow chart to show the steps that you would use to separate the following compounds.

	Cold water	Hot water	3M HCl	3M NaOH
benzoic acid	no	yes	no	yes
$\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$	no	no	yes	no
Na_2SO_4	yes	yes	yes	yes
$\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$	no	no	yes	yes

B.) The initial mass was 5.025g. The resulting masses were benzoic acid = 1.760g, $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 = 0.754\text{g}$, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 = 1.005\text{g}$, and $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2 = 1.256\text{g}$. Calculate the percent recovery of each component and the total percent recovery.

8. (**13 TT**) Balance and complete the overall reactions, then give the net ionic reactions for each of the following reactions:

- $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 (\text{aq}) + \text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2 (\text{aq}) \rightarrow$
- $\text{NH}_4\text{OH} (\text{aq}) + \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 (\text{aq}) \rightarrow$
- $\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 (\text{aq}) + \text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2 (\text{aq}) \rightarrow$
- $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 (\text{aq}) + \text{KSCN} (\text{aq}) \rightarrow$
- $\text{Na}_2\text{S} (\text{aq}) + \text{SnCl}_2 (\text{aq}) \rightarrow$
- $\text{K}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 (\text{aq}) + \text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2 (\text{aq}) \rightarrow$
- $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 (\text{aq}) + \text{Na}_2\text{S} (\text{aq}) \rightarrow$

9. Graphing

- For what type of data would one use a pie chart? a bar graph? a line graph? a scatterplot?
- What do error bars indicate? When are they used?

10. Nomenclature

- Name the following compounds: NH_4OH , CuCl_2 , $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, NiSO_4 , Na_2CrO_4 , $\text{K}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$, KSCN , H_2SO_4 , SnI_2

11. Oxidation / Reduction

- Define oxidation and reduction.
- Work through the oxidation / reduction problems.