Name:	
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CHEMISTRY

FALL SEMESTER FINAL EXAM REVIEW/STUDY GUIDE

<u>Directions:</u> Complete <u>ALL</u> questions below. Turn this in on <u>the day of your final.</u>

- Read BELOW!!!!!
 - All answers must be ...
 - a. hand written,
 - b. numbered,
 - c. on a separate sheet of paper,
 - i. labeled by Unit
 - d. you MUST show ALL work. !!!!!
 - You can earn 10 bonus points on your final. (All or None)
 - You must correctly answer **every** question in order to receive the bonus points
 - Due at the BEGINNING of the period on the day of YOUR SCHEDULED FINAL EXAM.

10 Bonus Points on the Final

Name:

1. Study the lab safety rules. – Write 3 rules.

2. Know the following pieces of lab equipment and its use. Complete the chart below:

Name of Glassware	Use/Definition	Draw a Picture
beaker		
graduated cylinder		
pipette		
ring stand		
Erlenmeyer flask		

- 3. Describe the proper way to smell an unknown chemical in lab.
- 4. What is chemistry?
- 5. What is qualitative data?
- 6. What is quantitative data?
- 7. What are the SI base units for mass, length, and volume?
- 8. How does one determine the number of significant digits in a number?
- 9. How many sig figs are in each of the following?
 - a) 0.000343
 - b) 34030000
 - c) 3200
 - d) 3200.0
 - e) 32.002
 - f) 0.000030340
- 10. What is precision?
- 11. What is accuracy?
- 12. Convert the following using dimensional analysis: (SHOW WORK!)
 - a) 5000cm → km
 - b) 32304 mL → DL
 - c) $8324 \text{ cg} \rightarrow \text{g}$
 - d) $325.6 \, dm \rightarrow Dm$
- 13. Convert the following using dimensional analysis: (SHOW WORK!)
 - a) 19.0 ft into miles
 - b) 37 hours into days
 - c) 4.23 cm into inches

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Give the number of significant figures:

 14. 420.0 ____
 18. 0.03 ____

 15. 7589 ____
 19. 35.17 ____

 16. 432506.43 ____
 20. 0.00004 ____

 17. 0.0000476 ____
 21. 8671.5 ____

Express your answer to the following with the appropriate number of significant figures:

- 22. 2.21 x 0.3 23. 789.234 ÷ 47.36 26. (72) (4.022) 9.03
- 23. 789.234 ÷ 47.36 24. 2.90 x 0.01733 x 920

25. 2.02 x 4.113 **Convert the following:**

 27. 34 m = ____ cm
 31. 72 cm = ___ m

 28. 0.15 mg = ___ g
 32. 948 mm = ___ cm

 29. 32.98 L = ___ mL
 33. 32 Dm = ___ m

 30. 1286 m = ___ km
 34. 87 km = ___ Hm

Place the following in scientific notation:

 35. 0.000 000 110
 38. 77 000 000 000

 36. 0.000 027
 39. 410 000

 37. 6 220 000 000
 40. 0.000 000 011

Place the following in standard form:

41. 4.3 x 10⁸ 44. 6.2 x 10¹¹ 45. 4.4 x 10⁻⁶ 43. 1.2 x 10⁻⁴ 46. 1.3 x 10⁵

Perform the following calculations:

47. 1.10×10^3) (3.922×10^6) 49. $(6.30 \times 10^8) \div (2.50 \times 10^3)$ 48. (2.377×10^6) (1.81×10^9) 50. $(7.64 \times 10^6) \div (1.343 \times 10^8)$

UNIT 2: Matter and Phase Change

- 51. What is a physical property?
- 52. Give 4 examples of physical properties.
- 53. What is a chemical property?
- 54. Give 3 examples of chemical properties.
- 55. What is a physical change?
- 56. How do you know if a physical change has occurred?
- 57. What is a chemical change?
- 58. How do you know if a chemical change has occurred?
- 59. Label the following as chemical or physical change.
 - a) Silver tarnishing
 b) Ice melting
 c) Evaporating water from a salt water solution
 d) Burning
 e) Rusting
 f) Cutting
- 60. What are the six phase changes of matter?
- 61. Define each phase change of matter.
- 62. Draw a phase diagram and label each state of matter (3) and phase change. (6)
- 63. What is the difference between triple point and critical point?
- 64. Define temperature.
- 65. Define element.

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- 66. Define compound.
- 67. Define mixture.
- 68. Label each of the following as element, compound, or mixture:

a) Water

e) Carbon

Name: _____

b) salad dressing

f) Kool-Aid

c) Liquid bromine

g) Salt water

d) carbon dioxide

- h) Gatorade
- 69. What is the difference between a compound and a mixture?

Density: D=m/V

- 70. What is the formula for density?
- 71. What are the units of density?
- 72. Given that the density of iron is 11.35 g/cm³, what would be the volume of a 5.7 gram piece of iron?
- 73. What is the density of 37.72 g of water whose volume is 6.80 cm³?
- 74. The density of Aluminum is 2.70 g/cm³. The volume of a solid piece of Al is 1.50 cm³. What is the mass of this piece?

UNIT 3 and 4a: From the Atom to the Periodic Table

Atomic Theory/Isotope Notation

- 75. What are all the parts Dalton's atomic theory?
- 76. What did Aristotle contribute to the atomic theory?
- 77. What did Chadwick discover?
- 78. What did Bohr discover?
- 79. What did Democritus do?
- 80. What did Rutherford discover?
- 81. How did Rutherford make his discovery? (Describe experiment)
- 82. What did Thomson discover?
- 83. How did Thomson make his discovery? (Describe experiment)
- 84. What is the law of definite proportions?
- 85. What is an isotope?
- 86. What do isotopes have in common?
- 87. How do isotopes of the same element differ?
- 88. How do you find the mass number?
- 89. How do you find the number of neutrons?
- 90. How do you determine the number of protons?
- 91. How do you determine the number of electrons?
- 92. What determines an element's identity?
- 93. What determines an element's behavior?
- 94. What have more in common: elements in the same period or elements in the same family?
- 95. What are the sub atomic particles of an atom?
- 96. What is the charge on each sub atomic particle in an atom?
- 97. Where is each sub atomic particle in the atom?
- 98. How many protons, neutrons, and electrons are in C⁻⁴?
- 99. How many protons are present in a titanium atom with a mass of 48 g/mol?
- 100. Where are the metals, non-metals and metalloids on the periodic table?
- 101. What are valance electrons?

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102. How many valance electrons does each family on the periodic table contain?

103. What is a nuclear symbol?

104. How many protons, neutrons, and electrons are in the following?

b.
$$\frac{42}{20}$$
 Ca

d.
$$\frac{12}{12}$$
 C

Fill in the chart:

٨	36	CI
u.	17	CI

riii iii tiie		Т	17	1		1
	Nuclear Symbol	Mass Number	Atomic Number	# Protons	# Neutrons	# Electrons
105.	59 +1 28 N					
106.		35	17			17
107.	1 H +1					
108.		32	16			18

The Periodic Table/Periodic Trends

109.	Draw or	print a	periodic	table and	LABEL 1	the fo	llowing:

- a) Families/groups
- b) Periods
- c) alkali metals
- d) alkaline earth metals
- e) transition
- metals

- f) halogens
- g) noble gases
- h) lanthanides
- actinides i)
- j) metals
- k) non-metals
- I) metalloids
- What is group 1? What are some characteristics of group 1? 110.
- What is the possible charge of group 1? 111.
- What is group 2? What are some characteristics of group 2? 112.
- 113. What is the charge on group 2?
- 114. What are groups 3-12 called? And what are some characteristics of these groups?
- 115. What is group 17 (7A)? What are some characteristics of group 7A?
- 116. What is the charge on group 17 (7A)?
- What is group 18 (8A)? What are some characteristics of group 8A? 117.
- 118. What are the two sections at the bottom of the periodic table called?
- Where are the radioactive elements located on the periodic table? 119.
- 120. What is a cation?
- 121. What is an anion?
- 122. What is atomic radius?
- What are the group and periodic trends of atomic radius? 123.

m) charge of

n) number of

valence

each family

electrons of

each family

Chemistry 2019 Final Exam Review Name: *10 Bonus Points on the Final* 124. What is ionization energy? 125. What are the group and periodic trends of ionization energy? 126. What is electronegativity? What are the group and periodic trends of electronegativity? 127. 128. What element has the highest electronegativity? What are metalloids? 129. 130. What is the law of conservation of mass? Trends: Which of the following has the smallest ionization energy? 131. Ρ As Ν 132. Which of the following has the highest ionization energy? 0 C Ν 133. Which of the following has the most electronegative? Αl Si Ρ 134. Which of the following has the least electronegative? Cl ı Br 135. Which of the following has the largest atomic radius? Κ Na Li 136. Which of the following has the smallest atomic radius? Αl Na Mg **UNIT 4b: Electron Configuration** Write the long hand electron configuration, noble gas configuration, AND the orbital 137. diagram for the following: a. Magnesium e. Calcium Sulfur b. Phosphorous Oxygen Arsenic c. Selenium Gold h. Silicon d. Xenon 138. List the 7 diatomic molecules. 139. What element ends in 3p⁵? 140. What element ends in 6s¹? 141. How many valance electrons are in the p orbitals of Kr? How many valance electrons are in the s orbitals of Rb? 142. **UNIT 5-7: Bonding and Nomenclature** 143. What are ionic compounds composed of? What are covalent molecules composed of? 144. 145. What are acids composed of? How are ionic bonds formed? 146. How are covalent bonds formed? 147. 148. What are properties of ionic compounds? 149. What are properties of covalent compounds? 150. How do you name ionic compounds? 151. When do you use roman numerals and what do the roman numerals represent? 152. How do you name covalent compounds?

153.

154.155.

156.

157.

What are the 10 prefixes?

What is a Lewis structure?

What is a single bond?

How do you draw a Lewis structure?

What do the prefixes in the name represent?

Chemistry 2019 Final Exam Review Name: _ *10 Bonus Points on the Final* What is a double bond? 158. 159. What is a triple bond? 160. What is a binary acid? 161. What is a ternary acid? What is the difference among a nonpolar and polar bond? 162. 163. How many oxygen atoms are in aluminum hydroxide? 164. How many iron atoms are in Iron (II) sulfate? 165. How many lone pairs on the central atom of Carbon tetrahydride? List the 4 types of intramolecular forces. Rank them in order of strength. 166. List the 3 main types of intermolecular forces. Rank them in order of strength. 167. 168. A substance with strong intermolecular forces has a boiling point, melting point, and a vapor pressure. 169. Write the chemical formula AND compound name for the following: a. Ca and NO₃ b. V³⁺ and CrO₄ c. Al and OH d. Pb^{2+} and $C_2H_3O_2$ e. Ca and PO₄ f. K and ClO₃ g. Fe²⁺ and ClO₃ h. NH₄ and CrO₄ i. Sn⁴⁺ and OH i. K and SO₄ k. Cu⁺ and SO₄ I. Na and PO₄ p. Cr³⁺ and NO₃ m. Ba and NO₃ n. Mg and NO₃ o. K and MnO₄ s. Sn²⁺ and PO₄ t. Pb4+ and SO4 q. Al and SO₄ r. NH₄ and SO₄ Molar Mass and the MOLE 170. What is the mole? (Definition and Number) 171. What are the units of molar mass? Write the formula for the following compounds: carbon tetrabromide 172. 176. sulfur trioxide 173. silicon dioxide 177. diphosphorus pentoxide 174. tetraphosphorus decoxide 178. dinitrogen trioxide 175. diarsenic trisulfide Determine what type of bond will exist between the following pairs of atoms (Ionic, Covalent, Acid) AND predict the polarity of each bond: 179. H and I S and O 185. K and Br 182. Se and Cl 180. 186. 183. C and H Ca and Cl Li and F I and Br 181. 184. Cu and S 187. Draw the Lewis structure for the following molecules: 188. 190. Cl_2O 192. O_3 N_2 189. BCI_3 191. PI_3 193. NF_3 Write the formula for the following acids: Hydrofluoric acid 194. Nitric acid 199. 195. Chlorous acid 200. Sulfurous acid

201.

202.

203.

Hypochlorous acid

Perchloric acid

Chloric acid

196.

197.

198.

Hydroiodic acid

Acetic acid

Hydrobromic acid

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Write the correct name for the following acids:

204.	HCl	208.	H_2CO_3
205.	H ₂ SO ₄	209.	H₂Se
206.	HCN	210.	H_2CrO_4
207.	H ₂ S		

Name the following compounds AND circle the ones that are soluble in water

211.	AgCl	215.	Sr3(PO4)2
212.	Na ₂ SO ₄	216.	K ₂ SO ₄
213.	NH4NO3	217.	FeBr₃
214.	Al(ClO ₄) ₃	218.	NaCl

Identify the type, name AND molar mass of the compound:

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		in mass of the compour		
		<u>Type</u> Ionic – I Covalent – C Acid – A	<u>Name</u>	Molar Mass (Include Unit)
219.	CO ₂			
220.	CCI ₄			
221.	PCI ₅			
222.	SeF ₆			
223.	As ₂ O ₅			
224.	SO ₃			
225.	ICl ₃			
226.	PBr ₅			

UNIT 8: Chemical Reactions

227.	What is a reactant?
228.	What is a product?
220	What is the law of some

- 229. What is the law of conservation of mass/matter?
- 230. Why do we balance equations?
- 231. What are indicators of a chemical change?
- 232. What are the 5 reaction types and describe each and provide the general equation?
- 233. What are the requirements for each type? (How do you recognize each reaction type?)
- 234. What type can be predicted using the activity series?
- 235. How is solubility determined? What are you given to help determine this?
- 236. What does soluble mean?
- 237. What does insoluble mean?
- 238. What is aqueous? Symbol?
- 239. What is a precipitate? Symbol?

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254.

255.

Name: _____

Using the activity series, determine if the following reactions will occur. If they do, you must balance.

240.	Na +AlBr₃ →NaBr +Al	
2/1	$1i + CusO. \rightarrow 1i sO. + CusO.$	1

 $Al + CuSO_4 \rightarrow Al_2(SO_4)_3 + Cu$

 \longrightarrow Pb(NO₃)₂ + \longrightarrow Nal \rightarrow Pbl₂ + \longrightarrow NaNO₃

Balance AND identify the following reactions:

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Electronegativity Table:

H 2.1																	He
Li 1.0	Be 1.5											B 2.0	C 2.5	N 3.0	O 3.5	F 4.0	Ne
Na 0.9	Mg 1.2											Al 1.5	Si 1.8	P 2.2	S 2.5	Cl 3.0	Ar
K 0.8	Ca 1.0	Sc 1.3	Ti 1.5	V 1.6	Cr 1.6	Mn 1.5	Fe 1.8	Co 1.8	Ni 1.8	Cu 1.9	Zn 1.6	Ga 1.6	Ge 1.8	As 2.0	Se 2.4	Br 2.8	Kr 3.0
Rb 0.8	Sr 1.0	Y 1.2	Zr 1.4	Nb 1.6	Mo 1.8	Tc 1.9	Ru 2.2	Rh 2.2	Pd 2.2	Ag 1.9	Cd 1.7	In 1.7	Sn 1.8	Sb 1.9	Te 2.1	I 2.5	Xe 2.6
Cs 0.7	Ba 0.9	La-Lu 1.1-1.2	Hf 1.3	Та 1.5	W 1.7	Re 1.9	Os 2.2	Ir 2.2	Pt 2.2	Au 2.4	Hg 1.9	Tl 1.8	Pb 1.8	Bi 1.9	Po 2.0	At 2.2	Rn
Fr 0.7	Ra 0.9	Ac-No 1.1-1.7															

Blank Periodic Table:

