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1. Which of the following is a heterogeneous mixture?
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|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. Grain alcohol (95% ethyl alcohol, 5% water) | C. Sugar dissolved in water |
| B. Gardening soil | D. Dry air (78% nitrogen, 22% oxygen) |
-

2. What feature of solids makes them unique from liquids and gases?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Solids are not made of molecules | C. Solids are compressible |
| B. Solids have volume | D. Solids cannot flow |
-

3. Which substance below is the best example of a pure compound?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| A. carbonated soda | C. argon, Ar(g) |
| B. ice, H ₂ O(s) | D. diamond, C(s) |
-

4. Which of the following is a chemical property?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Solubility of table salt in water | C. Boiling point of water |
| B. Flexibility of silver | D. Flammability of natural gas |
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5. Which of the following is **not** an extensive property of water?
- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| A. Volume | C. Boiling point |
| B. Mass | D. Number of moles |
-

6. Which one of the following statements about energy is **false**?
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Kinetic energy is energy associated with position. | C. Energy is never created nor destroyed. |
| B. Systems with high potential energy tend to change in a direction that decreases their potential energy. | D. Energy is always conserved in a physical or chemical change. |
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7. Which prefix multiplier is the result of the following calculation?
- $$(1 \times 10^3) \times (1 \times 10^{-6})$$
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. mega- | C. milli- |
| B. micro- | D. nano- |
-

8. Multiply $(3.500 \times 10^{-3}) \times (4.46 \times 10^5)$, expressing your answer in scientific notation.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. 1.56×10^{-3} | C. 1.56×10^3 |
| B. 1.61×10^{-3} | D. 1.6×10^3 |
-

9. What is the result of the following calculation to the correct number of significant figures?

$$1.27 \times 5.2 \times 3.14159 \div 8$$

A. 1.6

C. 2

B. 3

D. 1.60×10^2

10. What is the result of this calculation to the correct number of significant figures?

$$\frac{95.34 + 10.25}{(1.2056 \cdot 0.50100)}$$

A. 174.82

C. 43.879

B. 174.8

D. 43.88

11. A 62.34 g sample of solid uranium occupies a volume of 3.26 mL. What is the density of uranium?

A. 22 g/cm³

C. 12.36 g/cm³

B. 14.2 g/cm³

D. 19.1 g/cm³

12. The radius of an aluminum atom is 125 pm and the radius of an aluminum nucleus is 3.6×10^{-3} pm. What **percent** of the volume of the atom is occupied by the nucleus? Assume that both the atom and the nucleus are spherical. Volume of a sphere = $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$.

A. $2.9 \times 10^{-3} \%$

C. $2.4 \times 10^{-12} \%$

B. $1.9 \times 10^{-11} \%$

D. $8.3 \times 10^{-8} \%$

13. This summer, a new mode of public transportation called the Hyperloop was proposed. The inventor claims the Hyperloop could reach average speeds of 598 miles per hour. Assuming that you could travel at this speed on the Hyperloop, how long would it take to go from Lexington to Chicago, IL (358.8 miles)?

A. 36.0 minutes

C. 102 minutes

B. 6.0 minutes

D. 60.0 minutes

14. A box has a volume of 2.83 ft³. What is its volume in liters?

A. 0.0863 L

C. 80.1 L

B. 0.100 L

D. 26.8 L

15. Which statement **is** consistent with Dalton's atomic theory?

A. Polonium becomes lead through a process called radioactive decay.

C. Rust forms when 3 atoms of oxygen combine with 2 atoms of iron.

B. Palladium hydride can have formulas ranging from PdH_{0.02} to PdH_{0.58}.

D. One atom of bromine has a mass of 78.918 amu while another bromine atom has a mass of 80.916 amu.

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16. The law that states that the proportion of elements in a compound is fixed is
- A. The law of definite proportions C. The law of finite difference
B. The law of density D. The law of atomic dimensions
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17. Which of the following statements about Thomson's experiments with cathode rays is **false**?
- A. Cathode rays are composed of electrons. C. Thomson successfully calculated the mass-to-charge ratio of the electron.
B. The path of cathode rays can be altered by imposing both magnetic and electric fields. D. Thomson determined the mass of the proton.
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18. Millikan's oil drop experiment
- A. showed that an electron could have more than one charge. C. demonstrated the existence of neutrons.
B. proved that Thomson's "plum pudding" model of the atom's structure was correct. D. determined the charge on a single electron.
-

19. Nobel prize winner Ernest Rutherford conducted an experiment with gold foil and alpha particles, leading to the discovery that
- A. most of an atom's mass is contained in a small core called the nucleus. C. an atom's mass is evenly distributed among its electrons.
B. neutrons are positively charged. D. atoms are comprised of small particles called quarks.
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20. Which of these subatomic particles has a charge of 0?
- A. electron C. proton
B. neutron D. zerotron
-

21. Complete the following table:

<i>Atomic Number</i>	<i>Charge</i>	<i># of Electrons</i>	<i>Ion Symbol</i>
34	2-	W =	X =
16	Y =	18	Z =

- A. $W = 34, X = \text{Se}, Y = 2-, Z = \text{Ar}^{2-}$ C. $W = 30, X = \text{Zn}^{2+}, Y = 2+, Z = \text{Ar}$
B. $W = 36, X = \text{Se}^{2+}, Y = 2+, Z = \text{S}^{2+}$ D. $W = 36, X = \text{Se}^{2-}, Y = 2-, Z = \text{S}^{2-}$
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22. An atom has a mass number of 33, 16 electrons and a charge of 0. How many neutrons does this atom have?
- A. 6 neutrons C. 19 neutrons
B. 17 neutrons D. 33 neutrons
-

Answer Key:

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. D
5. C
6. A
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. A
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. C
15. C
16. A
17. D
18. D
19. A
20. B
21. D
22. B
23. A
24. D
25. C
26. A
27. B
28. B
29. D
30. C