

# Chunk #1 - Spring final

(1)

①  $1.485 \times 10^4$

②  $3.87 \times 10^{-4}$

③ 52800

④ 0.00875

⑤ K - Kilo

⑥ c - centi

⑦ KHDBdcm

294

294000

⑧ KHDBdcm

0.34052

0.034052

⑨  $\frac{4 \text{ mi}}{1 \text{ hr}} \cdot \frac{1.609 \text{ km}}{1 \text{ mi}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ hr}}{60 \text{ min}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ min}}{60 \text{ sec}} = 1.79 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}}$

⑩  $\frac{19.2 \text{ mi}}{1 \text{ min}} \cdot \frac{1.609 \text{ km}}{1 \text{ mi}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} \cdot \frac{60 \text{ min}}{1 \text{ hr}} = 1853568 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{hr}}$

⑪  $\frac{52 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ sec}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000 \text{ m}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mi}}{1.609 \text{ km}} \cdot \frac{60 \text{ sec}}{1 \text{ min}} \cdot \frac{60 \text{ min}}{1 \text{ hr}} = 116.3 \frac{\text{mi}}{\text{hr}}$

⑫ no change to the components - same molecules when done

⑬ change to the components - new substance when done

14) melting, bending, freezing, crushing, cutting

15) burning, rotting, digesting, cooking

16) protons plus neutrons

17) number of protons

18) Ag = 47p, 61n, 47e<sup>-</sup>

19) Cl = 17p, 18n, 17e<sup>-</sup>  
Ba = 56p, 81n, 56e<sup>-</sup>  
C = 6p, 6n, 6e<sup>-</sup>  
Ne = 10p, 10n, 10e<sup>-</sup>

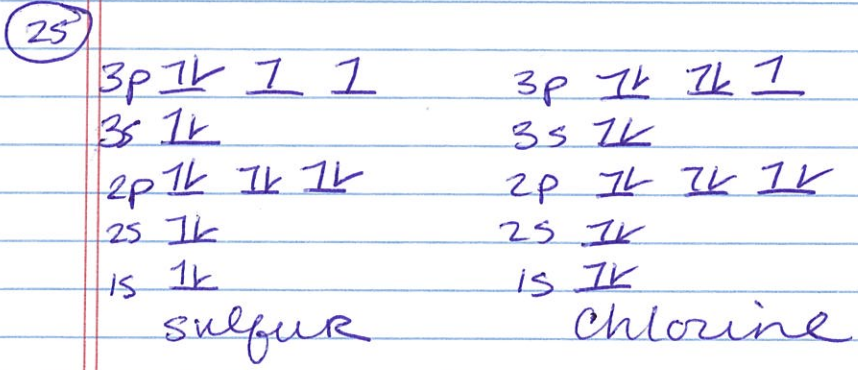
20) Mg

21) 8n, 6p, 6e<sup>-</sup>  
6n, 6p, 6e<sup>-</sup>

22) an area an e<sup>-</sup> is most likely to be found  
a probability cloud  
only 2 e<sup>-</sup> per orbital



24) 2, 6, 10, 14



(26) Ge

(27) K

(28) H =  $1s^1$

He =  $1s^2$

K =  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1$

Ca =  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2$

Zn =  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10}$

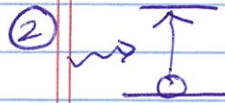
I =  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^5$

Kr =  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6$

# Chunk #2 - Spring Final

(1)

① to get a full valence shell



energy in,  
e<sup>-</sup> goes up a level  
to "excited state"



e<sup>-</sup> falls back down  
to "ground state" e  
energy is released.

④  $\alpha$                        $\beta$                        $\gamma$   
+2                          -1                          0  
neg.                        pos.                        neither

⑤  $\alpha_2^4$  OR  $\text{He}_2^4$ ,  $\beta_{-1}^0$  OR  $e_{-1}^0$ ,  $\gamma_0^0$

⑥ alpha, gamma, beta

⑦  ${}_{44}^{99}\text{Ru}$

⑧  ${}^4_2\text{He}$  OR  ${}^4_2\alpha$

⑨ 
$$AE = A_S \times 0.5 \quad (243.5 / 44.5)$$

$$AE = 1.75 \times 0.5 \quad (35/35) = 3.94 \times 10^{-2} \text{ g}$$

⑩ 
$$AE = 85 \times 0.5 \quad (42.5 \text{ g}) = 42.5 \text{ g}$$
 SWKS = 35 days

⑪ yes, no

⑫ they are on the outside

⑬ the e<sup>-</sup> in the last filled orbital

⑭ 1, 1, 2, 7, 6, 6, 4, 3

⑮ see your notebook!

# Chunk #2

(2)

(16) Li, Ca  
O, F  
Si, Ge  
Fe, Cu

(7) lose 2, gain 2, gain 1, gain 3

(18) +1, +2, -1, 0



(20) Fr, Ca, Na, Fe, S, F



(22) Fr, Ca, Na, Fe, S, F



(24) F, S, Fe, Na, Ca, Fr

(25) ionic, covalent, metallic

(26) ionic = m-nm  
covalent = nm-nm  
metallic = m-m

(27) ionic, covalent, metallic, ionic

(28) cation first then anion,  
same name - change end to -ide  
most transition metals need roman numerals  
(29) use prefixes! except no mono for  
first element, and last element  
ends in -ide, careful w/ some double  
insets

## chunk #2

(3)

(30)

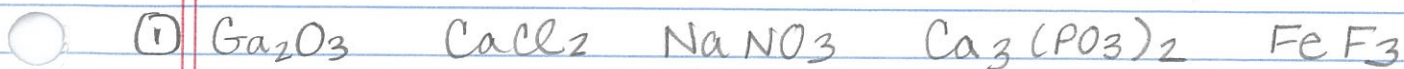
copper (II) chloride  
potassium sulfide  
aluminum oxide  
calcium oxide  
sodium sulfate

(31)

phosphorous pentachloride  
dihydrogen monoxide  
carbon tetrahydride  
hexacarbon dodecahydrogen hexoxide

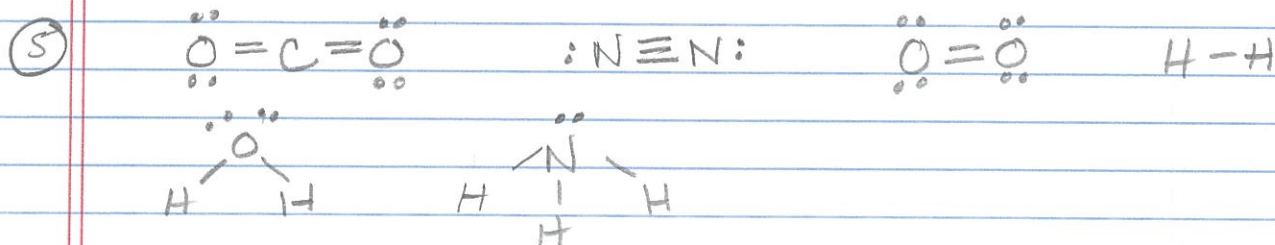
# Spring Final - Chunk #3 KEY

(1)



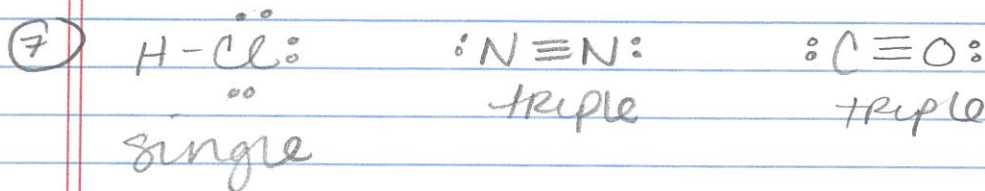
③ most elements want 8 valence  $e^-$

④ H, B, P, S



⑥ single-  $\text{H}_2, \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{NH}_3$   
double-  $\text{CO}_2, \text{O}_2$   
triple-  $\text{N}_2$

lone pairs  
 $\text{CO}_2 = 4$       $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2$   
 $\text{N}_2 = 2$       $\text{NH}_3 = 1$   
 $\text{O}_2 = 4$



⑧ London, dipole-dipole, hydrogen bonding

⑨  $\text{CH}_4, \text{H}_2$       $\text{HCl}, \text{CO}$       $\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{NH}_3$   
London     dipole     hydrogen bond

⑩ DNA, proteins

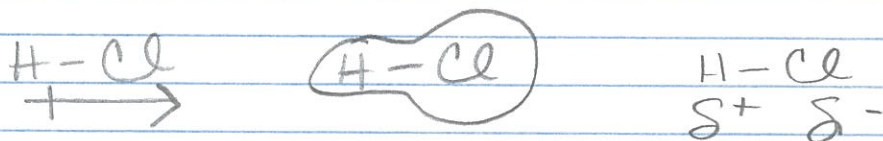
⑪ Hbond, London, Hbond, Hbond, dipole, London, dipole

⑫  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Hbond} \\ \text{dipole} \\ \text{London} \end{array} \right\} \text{inter}$       $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ionic} \\ \text{covalent} \end{array} \right\} \text{intra}$

# Chunk #3

(2)

(13) unequal  $e^-$  distribution



(14) polar, polar, non, non, non, polar, non

(15) because it makes it polar if its bent

(16)  $\text{CH}_4 < \text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_3 < \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$

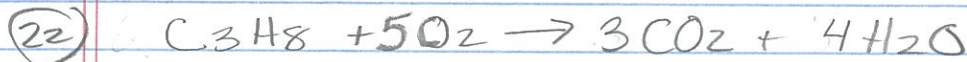
(17)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  b/c H bond vs.  $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_3$  only dipole

(18) see your notebook!

(19) ionic lattice, metallic, network covalent

(20) very high

(21) diamond, graphite



(24) double Repl. Synth.      Single Repl. Combustion



(28) 174.3 g/mol      241.2 g/mol

(29)  $\frac{5.9 \text{ g}}{39.95 \text{ g/mol}} = 0.148 \text{ mol}$



# Chunk #3

(3)

$$\textcircled{30} \quad \frac{12.65 \text{ g}}{18 \text{ g}} \left| \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18 \text{ g}} \right. = 0.703 \text{ mol}$$

$$\textcircled{31} \quad \frac{2.7 \times 10^{41} \text{ atoms}}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}} \left| \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ mol}} \right. \left| \frac{58.69 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} \right. = 2.63 \times 10^{19} \text{ g}$$

$$\textcircled{32} \quad \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ mL}} \left| \frac{1 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ g}} \right. \left| \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{18 \text{ g}} \right. \left| \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molec.}}{1 \text{ mol}} \right. \left| \frac{3 \text{ atoms}}{1 \text{ molec.}} \right. = 5.02 \times 10^{24} \text{ atoms}$$