

## *NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY*

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

# FACULTY NAME: NATURAL RESOURCES AND SPATIAL SCIENCES

# DEPARTMENT NAME: AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF AGRICULTURE

QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BAGR

LEVEL: 5

COURSE: Introduction to Chemistry

COURSE CODE: ICA511S

DATE: July 2019

SESSION:

DURATION: 3 Hours

MARKS: 100

SUPPLE	EMENTARY / SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER
EXAMINER(S)	Ms. Emma Elmary GAMROS
MODERATOR:	Mrs. Lucia Tuyeni—Kelao <b>KAFIDI</b>

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1. Answer ALL the questions.
- 2. Write clearly and neatly.
- 3. Number the answers clearly.

### **PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS**

- 1. Examination paper.
- 2. Examination script.
- 3. Calculator

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 8 PAGES (Excluding This Front Page)

- There are 20 multiple choice questions in this section. Each question carries 2 marks.
- Answer ALL questions by selecting the letter of the correct answer.
- Choose the best possible answer for each question, even if you think there is another possible answer that is not given.
- 1. Which of the following is a measurement of mass in the metric system?
  - A. celsius
  - B. centimeter
  - C. milliliter
  - D. kilogram
  - E. meter
- 2. Which of the following numbers contains the designated CORRECT number of significant figures?
  - A. 0.04300
- 5 significant figures
- B. 0.00302
- 2 significant figures
- C. 3.0650
- 4 significant figures
- D. 156000
- 3 significant figures
- E. 1.04
- 2 significant figures
- 3. Convert 0.00010 to standard scientific notation with correct number of significant figures.
  - A.  $1 \times 10^{-3}$
  - B.  $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$
  - C.  $1 \times 10^{-4}$
  - D.  $1.0 \times 10^{-4}$
  - E.  $10 \times 10^{-5}$
- 4. The temperature of liquid nitrogen is -196°C. What is the corresponding reading on the Kelvin scale?
  - A. 146 K
  - B. 77 K
  - C. -127 K
  - D. -91 K
  - E. 48 K
- 5. The molecular formula for acetylene is  $C_2H_2$ . The molecular formula for benzene is  $C_6H_6$ . The empirical formula for both is
  - A. CH
  - B. C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>
  - C. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>
  - D. (CH)<sub>2</sub>
  - E. Insufficient Information

- 6. What mass of NaCl (Molar mass = 58.45 g/mol) can be produced by the reaction of  $0.75 \text{ mol Cl}_2$ ?
  - A. 0.75 g
  - B. 1.5 g
  - C. 44 g
  - D. 88 g
  - E. 132 g
- 7. What is the maximum number of moles AlCl<sub>3</sub> that can be produced from 5.0 mol Al and 6.0 mol Cl<sub>2</sub>?
  - A. 2.0 mol
  - B. 4.0 mol
  - C. 5.0 mol
  - D. 6.0 mol
  - E. 8.0 mol
- 8. A certain element has 2 isotopes, one having a mass of 84.9118 amu and % abundance of 72.15 and the other having a mass of 86.9092 amu and % abundance of 27.85. The average atomic weight of this element is
  - A. 85.9105 amu
  - B. 86.0025 amu
  - C. 85.4681 amu
  - D. 85.7253 amu
  - E. Insufficient Information
- 9. What is the electron configuration for the most stable ion of the element Sulfur, 16S.
  - A.  $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^6$
  - B.  $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^5$
  - C.  $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^4$
  - D.  $1s^22s^22p^63s^23d^6$
  - E.  $1s^22s^22p^63s^2$
- 10. Which of the following is incorrect?
  - A.  $1L = 1000 \text{cm}^3$
  - B. 1m = 100cm
  - C.  $1ml = 1cm^3$
  - D.  $1L = 1m^3$
  - E.  $1ml = 10^{-6} m^3$
- 11. Use the following information to identify the atom or ion: 8 protons, 8 neutrons, and 10 electrons.
  - A. S<sup>2+</sup>
  - B. O<sup>2-</sup>
  - C. Q2+
  - D. S2-
  - E. Ne

12. The el	ement with atomic number 32 describes a
A.	Metal
В.	Non-metal
C.	Metalloid
D.	Halogen
E.	Noble gas
13. Memb	er of a common horizontal row(period) of the Periodic Table should have the
same _	?
A.	Atomic number
В.	Atomic mass
C.	Number of energy shells
D.	Electrons in the outer shell
	Valence
14. What i	s the mass of 3.00moles of Aluminum
A.	80.9 g
В.	12.84 g
	8.99 g
	12.4 g
	8.99 g
	ımber of significant figures in 0.010 is
A.	
В.	
C.	
D.	
	Cannot be specified
	you heat a sample of gas, what happens to the particles that make up the gas?
	The particles gain kinetic energy
	The particles break apart
	The particles get smaller
D.	The particles move slowly
E.	The particles become more dense
	element is a metal?
	Se (atomic number =34)
В.	Co (atomic number =27)
	C (atomic number =6)
D.	Br (atomic number =35)
E.	None of the above

18. What i	s the volume of 1.5M NaOH needed to provide 0.75mol of NaOH?
A.	500L
В.	5.0L
C.	500ml
D.	0.75L

- 19. Which element has the noble gas configuration [Kr]5s<sup>2</sup>4d<sup>2</sup>
  - A. Se
  - B. Sr
  - C. Zr
  - D. Mo
  - E. Mn
- 20. Any sample of matter has mass and takes up space. The main reason for this is because:
  - A. All matter is heavy
  - B. Matter can be a gas
  - C. Matter is made up of tiny particles that have mass and takes up space
  - D. The Earth is made up of matter
  - E. All the above

### Section B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

[60]

- There are SEVEN questions in this section. Answer all Questions.
- Show clearly, where necessary, how you arrive at the answer as the working will carry marks too.

QUESTION 1 [11]

1.1 What is the maximum number of electrons that can be contained within the region (shell, subshell, orbital) specified by the following quantum numbers?

1.1.1 n = 3 [1]

1.1.2 n = 4; l = 2 [2]

1.1.3  $n = 2; l = 0; m_l = 0$  [2]

1.2 Give the n and I values for the following orbitals

1.2.1 1s [1]

1.2.2 3s [1]

1.2.3 2p [1]

1.2.4 4d [1]

1.2.5 5f [1] 1.2.6 6g

QUESTION 2 [8]

Evaluate each of the following and round off the answer to the correct number of significant figures.

2.1 235.05 + 19.6 + 2.1 [2]

2.2 58.925 – 18.2 [2]

 $2.3\frac{4.311}{0.07}$  [2]

 $2.4\frac{(2.54 \times 0.0028)}{(0.0105 \times 0.060)}$  [2]

QUESTION 3 [5]

Element Q has only 2 naturally occurring isotopes:  $^{94}$ Q with an abundance of 76.62% and  $^{97}$ Q. The mass of  $^{94}$ Q is 7.883 times greater than that of  $^{12}$ C, while  $^{97}$ Q is 8.082 times greater than that of  $^{12}$ C. What is the atomic weight of element Q? (Reminder: the mass of  $^{12}$ C is exactly 12).

QUESTION 4 [9]

The fizz produced when Alka-Seltzer tablet is dissolved in water is due to the reaction between sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO<sub>3</sub>) and citric acid ( $H_3C_6H_5O_7$ ):

$$3NaHCO_{3(aq)} + H_3C_6H_5O_{7(aq)} \rightarrow 3CO_{2(g)} + 3H_2O_{(l)} + Na_3C_6H_5O_{7(aq)}$$

In a certain experiment 1.00 g of sodium bicarbonate and 1.00 g of citric acid are allowed to react.

- 4.1 Which is the limiting reactant? [3]
- 4.2 How many grams of carbon dioxide form? [3]
- 4.3 How many grams of excess reactant remain after the limiting reactant is completely consumed? [3]

QUESTION 5 [5]

The element <sup>29</sup>Cu, which has an average atomic mass of 63.546 amu, consists of two isotopes: Isotope A with an isotopic mass of 62.930 amu, and isotope B with an isotopic mass of 64.928 amu. The relative abundance of the heavier isotope B is?

QUESTION 6 [12]

- 6.1 Draw the structure of:
  - 6.1.1 3,3-dimethylpentane [2]
  - 5.1.2 3-ethyl-2-methyhexane [2]
  - 6.1.3 3-chloropropyne [2]
- 6.2 Name the following structures:

6.2.1

OH

6.2.2

NH<sub>2</sub>

6.2.3

СН

QUESTION 7 [10]

- 7.1 Name the following ionic compounds:
  - 7.1.1 FePO<sub>4</sub>
  - 7.1.2 K<sub>2</sub>S
  - 7.1.3 NaHCO<sub>3</sub>
  - 7.1.4  $Fe(NO_3)_2$
  - 7.1.5 AlMnO<sub>4</sub>
- 7.2 Give the formulas for the following ionic compounds:
  - 7.2.1 Sodium Sulphate
  - 7.2.2 Magnesium phosphate
  - 7.2.3 Sodium chloride
  - 7.2.4 Silver carbonate
  - 7.2.5 Dihydrogen monoxide

**Total Marks:** 

100

### **USEFUL CONSTANTS:**

Gas constant, R=  $8.3145 \text{ Jmol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ 1 atm =  $101 \ 325 \ \text{Pa} = 760 \ \text{mmHg} = 760 \ \text{torr}$ Avogadro's Number, NA =  $6.022 \ \text{X} \ 10^{23} \ \text{mol}^{-1}$ Planck's constant, h =  $6.626 \ \text{x} \ 10^{-34} \ \text{Js}$ Speed of light, c =  $2.998 \ \text{x} \ 10^8 \ \text{ms}^{-1}$ 

# PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

	1		_	_						_				_				
18 2 <b>He</b> 4.00260	01	Ze	20.179	18	Ar	39.948	36	Kr	83.8	54	Xe	131.29	98	Rn	(222)	118	Uno	
11	6	<u> </u>	18.9984	17	ū	35,453	35	Br	79.904	53	1	126.9	85	At	(210)			
16	∞	0	15.9994	16	S	32.06	34	Se	78.96	52	Te	127.6	84	Po	(506)	116	Unh	
15	7	Z	14.0067	15	Ь	30.9738	33	As	74.9216	51	Sb	121.75	83	Bi	208.908			
14	9	ر ا	12.011	14	Si		32	g		50	Sn	69.811	82	Pb	207.2	114	Unq	
13	5	В	10.81	13	AI	26.9815 28.0855	31	Ga	69.72	49	In	114.82	81	I	204.383			
,						12	30	Zn	65.38	48	Cq	112.41	80	Hg	200.59	112	Unb	(569)
						11	29	Cn	63.546	47	Ag	107.868	16	Αn	196.961	1111	Unn	(272)
						10	28	Z	58.69	46	Pd	106.42	78	Pt	195.08	110	Unn	(569)
						6	27	ပိ	58.9332	45	Rh	102.906	77	Ir	192.22	109	M	(368)
						∞	26	Fe	55.847	44	Ru	101.07	76	Õ	190.2	108	Hs	(265)
					1	7	25	Mn	54.9380	43	Tc	(86)	75	Re	186.207	107	Bh	(264)
					,	9	24	Ċ		42	Mo	95.94	74	*	183.85	106	S	(263)
						2	23	>	50.9415 51.996	41	g	92.9064	73	Ta	180.948	105	Dp	(292)
					,	4	22	Ţ	47.88	40	Zr	91.22	72	Ht	178,49	104	Rf	(261)
					,	3	21	Sc	44.9559	39	>	88.9059	71	Ľ	174.967	103	Ľ	(260)
5	4	Be	9.01218	12	Mg	.9898 24.305	20	ů	40.08	38	Sr	87.62	99	Ba	137.33	88	Ra	226.025
1 <b>H</b> 1.00794	3		6.941	11	Na	22.9898	19	×	39.0983	37	Rb	85.4678	55	ర	132.905	87	Fr	(223)

La	C %	59 60 Pr Nd	09 N	61 Pm	62 Sm	62 63 64 Sm En Gd	64 Gd	Th Dy Ho Fr	99	67 H	68 Fr	69 Tm	70 <b>X</b>
90	140.12	140.908	144.24	(145)	150.36	151.96	157.25	158.925	162.50	161.930	167.26	166.934	173.04
6	96	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	86	_	100	101	102
J	Ac Th Pa	Pa	ם	dZ	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Ç	Es	Fm	Md	No
028	232.038	231.036	238.029	8.029 237.048	(244)	(243)	(247)	(247)	(251)	(252)	(257)	(258)	(259)