



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF HEALTH, NATURAL RESOURCES AND APPLIED SCIENCES  
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES AND AGRIBUSINESS**

<b>QUALIFICATIONS:</b> BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HORTICULTURE	
<b>QUALIFICATIONS CODE:</b> 07BAGA 07BHOR	<b>LEVEL:</b> 7
<b>COURSE CODE:</b> ICA511S	<b>COURSE NAME:</b> INTRODUCTION TO CHEMISTRY
<b>SESSION:</b> JULY 2023	<b>PAPER:</b> THEORY
<b>DURATION:</b> 3 HOURS	<b>MARKS:</b> 120

<b>SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
<b>EXAMINER:</b>	MS. PAULINA NDINELAGO NAUPU
<b>MODERATOR:</b>	MRS. LUCIA TUYENI-KELAO KAFIDI

<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer all the questions.</li><li>2. Write neatly and clearly.</li><li>3. Mark all answers clearly with their respective question numbers.</li><li>4. All written work <b>MUST</b> be done in blue or black ink.</li><li>5. No books, notes and other additional aids are allowed.</li></ol>

**PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS**

1. Calculator
2. Examination paper
3. Examination script

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES (Excluding This Front Page)**

### QUESTION 1

Write the name/formula of the following:

- |     |                                |     |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----|
| 1.1 | HBr                            | {2} |
| 1.2 | HNO <sub>3</sub>               | {2} |
| 1.3 | H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> | {2} |
| 1.4 | Potassium hydroxide            | {2} |

[8]

### QUESTION 2

- |     |   |     |
|-----|---|-----|
| 2.1 | How many mL of 2.0M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> are needed to make 400mL of 0.11M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>   | {4} |
| 2.2 | 24.6 mL of a 0.50M monoprotic acid solution was titrated with a 0.18M NaOH solution<br>What is the volume of NaOH that should be added to the solution in order to reach the equivalence point? | {4} |
| 2.3 | Suppose you want to prepare 250 mL of 0.100 M CuSO <sub>4</sub> solution by diluting a 1.00 M CuSO <sub>4</sub> stock solution. What volume of CuSO <sub>4</sub> do you need?                   | {4} |
| 2.4 | What is the mass of 0.30 moles Mg(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>  | {3} |

[15]

### QUESTION 3

- |     |   |     |
|-----|---|-----|
| 3.1 | A rock has a mass of 20.5 g and a volume of 15.05 cm <sup>3</sup> . What is its density?  | {3} |
| 3.2 | A rock has a density of 18.3 g/cm <sup>3</sup> . If you have a rock bar with a volume of 43.9 cm <sup>3</sup> , what is its mass? | {3} |

[6]

#### QUESTION 4

- 4.1 If a compound has an empirical formula of  $\text{CH}_2$  and a molar mass of 84 g/mol, what is its molecular formula {6}
- 4.2 A compound has an empirical formula of  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$  and a molar mass of 58 g/mol. What is its molecular formula? {6}
- [12]**

#### QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Consider copper (II) bromide  $\text{CuBr}_2$ , calculate the percentage of copper and bromide {6}
- 5.2 What mass of oxygen gas is required to completely react with 25.0 grams of iron to produce iron(III) oxide,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  according to the following balanced equation:  $4\text{Fe} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ? {5}
- [11]**

#### QUESTION 6

Balance the following equations

- 6.1  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$  {2}
- 6.2  $\text{Mg} + \text{N}_2 \rightarrow \text{Mg}_3\text{N}_2$  {2}
- 6.3  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$  {2}
- [6]**

#### QUESTION 7

Calculate the formula weight (FW) of the following substances.

- 7.1  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  {2}
- 7.2  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  {2}
- 7.3  $\text{KMnO}_4$  {2}
- [6]**

#### QUESTION 8

Calculate the percentage composition of carbon in the following substances.

- 8.1  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$  {5}
- 8.2  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{NO}_2$  {5}
- [10]**

#### QUESTION 9

2 moles of propane react with 8 moles of oxygen gas in a combustion reaction in the following equation:  $1\text{C}_3\text{H}_8 + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 3\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

- 9.1 What is the limiting reactant {6}
- 9.2 How many moles of carbon dioxide are formed {5}
- 9.3 How much of the excess reactant is left over? {5}
- [16]**

**QUESTION 10**

- 10.1 Calculate the molarity of a solution prepared by dissolving 9.8 moles of solid NaOH in enough water to make 3.62 L of solution. What does your answer tell you? {6}
- 10.2 You dissolve 152.5 g of  $\text{CuCl}_2$  in water to make a solution with a final volume of 2.25 L. What is its molarity? {6}
- [12]**

**QUESTION 11**

30g of  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$  burns in air to produce 70g of  $\text{CO}_2$  using the following reaction  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8 + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 3\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

- 11.1 Calculate the theoretical yield {7}
- 11.2 Calculate the percent yield {3}
- [10]**

**QUESTION 12**

Draw the atomic structure of Sodium (Na). Please indicate the number of electrons, neutrons, and protons with their respective charges the element has. {8}

**Total Marks: 120**



# Periodic Table of the Elements

1 1IA 1A																	18 VIIIA 8A
1 H Hydrogen 1.008	2 IIA 2A											13 IIIA 3A	14 IVA 4A	15 VA 5A	16 VIA 6A	17 VIIA 7A	2 He Helium 4.003
3 Li Lithium 6.941	4 Be Beryllium 9.012											5 B Boron 10.811	6 C Carbon 12.011	7 N Nitrogen 14.007	8 O Oxygen 15.999	9 F Fluorine 18.998	10 Ne Neon 20.180
11 Na Sodium 22.99	12 Mg Magnesium 24.305	3 IIIB 3B	4 IVB 4B	5 VB 5B	6 VIB 6B	7 VIIB 7B	8 VIII 8	9 VIII 8	10 VIII 8	11 IB 1B	12 IIB 2B	13 Al Aluminum 26.982	14 Si Silicon 28.086	15 P Phosphorus 30.974	16 S Sulfur 32.066	17 Cl Chlorine 35.453	18 Ar Argon 39.948
19 K Potassium 39.098	20 Ca Calcium 40.078	21 Sc Scandium 44.956	22 Ti Titanium 47.867	23 V Vanadium 50.942	24 Cr Chromium 51.996	25 Mn Manganese 54.938	26 Fe Iron 55.845	27 Co Cobalt 58.933	28 Ni Nickel 58.693	29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.38	31 Ga Gallium 69.723	32 Ge Germanium 72.631	33 As Arsenic 74.922	34 Se Selenium 78.671	35 Br Bromine 79.904	36 Kr Krypton 83.799
37 Rb Rubidium 85.468	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.906	40 Zr Zirconium 91.224	41 Nb Niobium 92.906	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.95	43 Tc Technetium 98.907	44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh Rhodium 102.906	46 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 Ag Silver 107.868	48 Cd Cadmium 112.414	49 In Indium 114.818	50 Sn Tin 118.711	51 Sb Antimony 121.760	52 Te Tellurium 127.6	53 I Iodine 126.904	54 Xe Xenon 131.294
55 Cs Cesium 132.905	56 Ba Barium 137.326	57-71 Lanthanide Series	72 Hf Hafnium 178.49	73 Ta Tantalum 180.948	74 W Tungsten 183.84	75 Re Rhenium 186.207	76 Os Osmium 190.23	77 Ir Iridium 192.217	78 Pt Platinum 195.085	79 Au Gold 196.967	80 Hg Mercury 200.592	81 Tl Thallium 204.383	82 Pb Lead 207.2	83 Bi Bismuth 208.980	84 Po Polonium [209 982]	85 At Astatine 209.987	86 Rn Radon 222.018
87 Fr Francium 223.020	88 Ra Radium 226.025	89-103 Actinide Series	104 Rf Rutherfordium [261]	105 Db Dubnium [262]	106 Sg Seaborgium [266]	107 Bh Bohrium [264]	108 Hs Hassium [269]	109 Mt Meitnerium [278]	110 Ds Darmstadtium [281]	111 Rg Roentgenium [280]	112 Cn Copernicium [285]	113 Nh Nihonium [286]	114 Fl Flerovium [289]	115 Mc Moscovium [286]	116 Lv Livermorium [293]	117 Ts Tennessine [294]	118 Og Oganesson [294]
			57 La Lanthanum 138.905	58 Ce Cerium 140.116	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.908	60 Nd Neodymium 144.243	61 Pm Promethium 144.913	62 Sm Samarium 150.36	63 Eu Europium 151.964	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb Terbium 158.925	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.500	67 Ho Holmium 164.930	68 Er Erbium 167.259	69 Tm Thulium 168.934	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.055	71 Lu Lutetium 174.967
			89 Ac Actinium 227.028	90 Th Thorium 232.038	91 Pa Protactinium 231.036	92 U Uranium 238.029	93 Np Neptunium 237.048	94 Pu Plutonium 244.064	95 Am Americium 243.061	96 Cm Curium 247.070	97 Bk Berkelium 247.070	98 Cf Californium 251.080	99 Es Einsteinium [254]	100 Fm Fermium 257.095	101 Md Mendelevium 258.1	102 No Nobelium 259.101	103 Lr Lawrencium [262]
			Alkali Metal	Alkaline Earth	Transition Metal	Basic Metal	Semimetal	Nonmetal	Halogen	Noble Gas	Lanthanide	Actinide					