

Chapter 01 Chemistry and Measurement

1. Which one of the following discoveries led mankind to observe changes in certain rocks and minerals, which further led to the development of ceramics, glass, and metals?

- a. fire
- b. rubber
- c. plastic
- d. neoprene
- e. plasma

ANSWER:

a

2. _____ have replaced copper wires in long-distance communication as they are cheaper and less bulky than copper cables carrying the same information.

- a. Aluminum wires
- b. Ethernet cables
- c. Optical fibers
- d. Semaphore lines
- e. Wireless antennas

ANSWER:

c

3. Individual organisms store their genetic information in _____, which consist of two intertwined molecular chains.

- a. deoxyribonucleic acids
- b. prokaryotic cells
- c. peptide amino acids
- d. eukaryotic cells
- e. thylakoid membranes

ANSWER:

a

4. Which of the following is an example of the contribution of chemistry in the energy sector? Select all that apply.

- a. Creation of batteries and solar cells.
- b. Invention of nuclear reactors.
- c. Development of renewable energy policies.
- d. Synthesis of biofuel from organic matter.
- e. Hardening of wind energy.

ANSWER:

a, d

5. What is a scientific theory?

- a. It is a collection of experimental data.
- b. It is an assertion of scientific fact.
- c. It is a guess about natural phenomena.
- d. It is a fundamental relationship of nature.
- e. It is an explanation of natural phenomena that has undergone significant testing.

ANSWER:

e

6. An *untested* explanation of a series of experimental observations is called _____.

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- a. a hypothesis
- b. a theory
- c. a law
- d. an experiment
- e. the scientific method

ANSWER:

a

7. Which of the following statements concerning experiment and explanation is/are true?

- 1. A *law* is always given in the form of a mathematical expression.
- 2. Once a *hypothesis* passes one or two tests it is considered a theory.
- 3. Observation is a key component of the *scientific method*.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 1 and 2
- e. 1, 2, and 3

ANSWER:

c

8. A(n) _____ is an observation of natural phenomena carried out in a controlled manner so that the results can be duplicated and rational conclusions made.

- a. theory
- b. experiment
- c. hypothesis
- d. anomaly
- e. law

ANSWER:

b

9. A(n) _____ is a concise statement or mathematical equation about a fundamental relationship or regularity of nature.

- a. experiment
- b. hypothesis
- c. anomaly
- d. law
- e. theory

ANSWER:

d

10. A saline solution similar to that used for intravenous drips is made by dissolving 0.45 g sodium chloride in 50.00 g water. Which of the following statements concerning the saline solution and the law of conservation of mass is/are correct?

- 1. The mass of the saline solution is greater than the mass of water.
- 2. The mass of the saline solution is equal to the combined mass of sodium chloride and water.
- 3. The mass of the saline solution is greater than the mass of the sodium chloride.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 3 only

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- d. 1 and 2
- e. 1, 2, and 3

ANSWER:

e

11. A 54.0-g sample of sodium is burned in the air to form sodium oxide. The mass of sodium oxide must be

- a. less than 54.0 g.
- b. greater than 54.0 g.
- c. equal to 54.0 g.
- d. equal to the mass of sodium plus the mass of oxygen reacting.
- e. equal to 54.0 g plus the mass of unreacted sodium.

ANSWER:

b

12. A sample of magnesium is burned in oxygen to form magnesium oxide. What mass of oxygen is consumed if 74.62 g magnesium oxide is formed from 45.00 g magnesium?

- a. 29.62 g
- b. 28.62 g
- c. 29.38 g
- d. 119.38 g
- e. 119.62 g

ANSWER:

a

13. In a certain chemical reaction, 9.11 g of compound A is added to 8.82 g of compound B. Once the reaction is complete, 1.38 g of compound A and 1.61 g of compound B remain. What mass of products was produced?

- a. 20.92 g
- b. 17.93 g
- c. 14.94 g
- d. 19.31 g
- e. 19.54 g

ANSWER:

c

14. A 7.45 g sample of calcium carbonate completely decomposes into calcium oxide (lime) and carbon dioxide gas when heated. If 4.17 g calcium oxide is produced, what mass of carbon dioxide must have been formed?

- a. 3.28 g
- b. 11.62 g
- c. 31.10 g
- d. 3.29 g
- e. 11.65 g

ANSWER:

a

15. A sample of cesium carbonate, weighing 3.80 g, requires 1.90 g of hydrogen bromide gas to completely decompose to water, cesium bromide, and carbon dioxide gas. The total mass of water and cesium bromide formed is 5.20 g and no hydrogen bromide or cesium carbonate remains. According to the law of conservation of mass, what mass of carbon dioxide must have been formed?

- a. 0.50 g

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- b. 1.40 g
- c. 5.49 g
- d. 10.90 g
- e. 1.90 g

ANSWER:

a

16. Sodium oxide reacts with water to produce sodium hydroxide. Suppose 11.1 g of sodium oxide is combined with 38.7 g of water. When the reaction is complete, all the sodium oxide has been consumed. According to the law of conservation of mass, which is a true statement?

- a. The mass of sodium hydroxide produced must equal 49.8 g.
- b. The mass of unreacted water must equal 27.6 g.
- c. The mass of sodium hydroxide produced must equal 11.1 g.
- d. The mass of water consumed must equal 11.1 g.
- e. The mass of sodium hydroxide produced plus the mass of unreacted water must equal 49.8 g.

ANSWER:

e

17. After a certain chemical reaction has been completed, it is found that 19.6 g of product was produced. According to the law of conservation of mass, which statement must be true?

- a. The total mass consumed of all reactants was 19.6 g.
- b. The mass consumed by each reactant was 19.6 g.
- c. The mass of reactants consumed depends on the number of reactants present.
- d. Before the reaction started, there were 19.6 g total of all reactants.
- e. Before the reaction started, there were 19.6 g of each reactant.

ANSWER:

a

18. The state of matter for an object that has both definite volume and definite shape is the

- a. gaseous state.
- b. solid state.
- c. mixed state.
- d. elemental state.
- e. liquid state.

ANSWER:

b

19. The state of matter for an object that has a definite volume but *not* a definite shape is the

- a. elemental state.
- b. gaseous state.
- c. mixed state.
- d. liquid state.
- e. solid state.

ANSWER:

d

20. What happens to solids when they are heated at high temperatures?

- a. Immediately solid becomes gas.

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- b. Solids melt into liquid.
- c. Solids maintain their shape and volume.
- d. Solids become more rigid.
- e. Solids undergo explosion.

ANSWER:

b

21. A chemist heats a sample of water to 100°C and notices the formation of steam. What type of change takes place during heating?

- a. physical change from a gaseous state to a liquid state
- b. physical change from liquid state to gaseous state
- c. chemical change from liquid state to gaseous state
- d. physical change from gaseous state to solid state
- e. chemical change from solid state to liquid state

ANSWER:

b

22. Two types of pure substances are

- a. compounds and heterogeneous solutions.
- b. compounds and elements.
- c. elements and homogeneous solutions.
- d. compounds and homogeneous solutions.
- e. elements and heterogeneous solutions.

ANSWER:

b

23. A sample that *cannot* be separated into two or more substances by physical means is

- a. a heterogeneous mixture.
- b. a compound.
- c. either a compound or an element.
- d. an element.
- e. a homogeneous mixture.

ANSWER:

c

24. A solution is a

- a. pure element.
- b. pure mixture.
- c. heterogeneous mixture.
- d. homogeneous mixture.
- e. pure compound.

ANSWER:

d

25. Which of the following is a mixture?

- a. a homogeneous solution of sugar dissolved in water
- b. bromine (a liquid with the formula Br₂)

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- c. sucrose (table sugar: the formula is $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$)
- d. graphite (an allotrope of carbon)
- e. calcium oxide (CaO, also called lime)

ANSWER:

a

26. A clear colorless liquid in an open beaker was heated to boiling. The liquid began to boil at 110°C , and as vapors escaped, the temperature of boiling gradually increased to 115°C , at which point the heating was stopped. Based on this information, we can say that the material in the beaker was a

- a. pure compound.
- b. homogeneous solution.
- c. pure substance.
- d. pure element.
- e. heterogeneous solution.

ANSWER:

e

27. Heating a certain pure solid completely decomposes it into a solid and a gas, each of which is also a pure substance. Which of the following is/are reasonable conclusions regarding these observations?

- 1. The solid is a compound and the gas is an element.
- 2. At least one of the products is an element.
- 3. The original solid is not an element.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 1 and 2
- e. 1, 2, and 3

ANSWER:

c

28. All of the following are examples of mixtures *except*

- a. supermarket salt.
- b. distilled water.
- c. soft water.
- d. hard water.
- e. drugstore hydrogen peroxide.

ANSWER:

b

29. All of the following are homogeneous mixtures *except*

- a. sodium chloride and potassium chloride.
- b. hydrogen gas and chlorine gas.
- c. sodium chloride and potassium chloride solution.
- d. mercury-zinc solution.
- e. hydrochloric acid solution.

ANSWER:

a

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30. Which of the following is a homogeneous mixture?

- a. gasoline
- b. vegetable oil and water
- c. sugar dissolved in water
- d. gasoline and sugar dissolved in water
- e. vegetable oil and gasoline

ANSWER: d

31. Which of the following statements are correct? Select all that apply.

- a. The combustion of methane (a component of natural gas) is a chemical change.
- b. The melting of ice is a physical change.
- c. The dissolution of sugar in water is a chemical change.
- d. The decomposition of sugar into carbon and water when mixed with sulfuric acid is a chemical change.
- e. The evaporation of gasoline is a physical change.

ANSWER: a, b, d, e

32. All the following are examples of chemical changes *except*

- a. aging.
- b. photosynthesis.
- c. fermentation.
- d. perspiration.
- e. respiration.

ANSWER: d

33. Which of the following is an example of a chemical change?

- a. alcohol evaporating
- b. water boiling
- c. skin burning in the sun
- d. iodine vaporizing
- e. ice melting

ANSWER: c

34. Which of the following is an example of a chemical change?

- a. silver tarnishing
- b. iodine sublimating
- c. alcohol boiling
- d. sucrose dissolving
- e. sodium chloride melting

ANSWER: a

35. The boiling of water is a

- a. physical change because the water merely disappears.
- b. chemical change because heat is needed for the process to occur.

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- c. physical change because gaseous and liquid water are chemically same.
- d. chemical and physical change.
- e. chemical change because a gas (steam) is given off.

ANSWER:

c

36. The number of significant figures in 7.3748×10^{-1} dm is

- a. 5
- b. 6
- c. 3
- d. 7
- e. 4

ANSWER:

a

37. How many significant figures are there in the value 0.0227 nm?

- a. 4
- b. 3
- c. 2
- d. 5
- e. 6

ANSWER:

b

38. How many significant figures are there in the measured value 73.150?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 6
- d. 5
- e. 4

ANSWER:

d

39. The number of significant figures in 0.090900×10^{-4} is

- a. 6
- b. 4
- c. 3
- d. 7
- e. 5

ANSWER:

e

40. How many significant figures are there in the number 8.100?

- a. 1
- b. 5
- c. 3
- d. 4

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e. 2

ANSWER:

d

41. How many significant figures are there in the number 0.04560700?

- a. 4
- b. 9
- c. 8
- d. 5
- e. 7

ANSWER:

e

$$\frac{(1 \times 10^{160}) \times (1 \times 10^{-160})^4}{(1 \times 10^{120})^{1/3}}$$

42. The correct value of the expression is

- a. 1×10^{-520}
- b. 1×10^{510}
- c. 1×10^{-350}
- d. 1×10^{-430}
- e. 1×10^{-120}

ANSWER:

a

43. Express the result of the following calculation in scientific notation: $503 \text{ cm} \times 355 \text{ cm}$

- a. $17.9 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^2$
- b. $1.79 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^2$
- c. $2 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^2$
- d. $2 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^2$
- e. $2 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^2$

ANSWER:

b

44. Express the result of the following calculation in scientific notation: $0.0557 \text{ cm}^2 \div 98.4 \text{ cm}$

- a. $6 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}$
- b. $6 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}$
- c. $6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$
- d. $6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}$
- e. $6 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}$

ANSWER:

d

45. Express the number 0.000114 in scientific notation.

- a. 0.114×10^{-3}

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- b. 1.14×10^4
- c. 1.14×10^2
- d. 1.14×10^{-4}
- e. 1.14×10^{-6}

ANSWER:

d

46. What is the best answer to the following expression? ($59.54 \text{ cm} + 0.773 \text{ cm} + 4.7403 \text{ cm} - 53.1 \text{ cm}$)

- a. 12.12523 cm
- b. 11.9533 cm
- c. 11.953 cm
- d. 11.95 cm
- e. 12.0 cm

ANSWER:

e

47. How many significant figures should be reported for the difference between 235.9237 mL and 235.57 mL?

- a. 7
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3
- e. 5

ANSWER:

c

48. The mass of a sample is measured by difference: first the mass of a beaker is measured (71.6 g), and a small amount of the sample is added to the beaker. The mass of the sample plus beaker is then measured to be 78.836 g. The number of significant figures that should be reported for the mass of the sample is

- a. 2
- b. 1
- c. 5
- d. 4
- e. 3

ANSWER:

a

49. What is the best answer to the following expression involving a sum of measurements? ($52.706 \text{ cm} + 0.734 \text{ cm} + 14.4 \text{ cm}$)

- a. 68.2 cm
- b. 67.8400 cm
- c. 67.84 cm
- d. 67.840 cm
- e. 67.8 cm

ANSWER:

e

50. What is the correct answer to the following expression?

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$$2.96 \times 10^{-10} + 1.01 \times 10^{-12}$$

- a. 2.9701×10^{-10}
- b. 2.970×10^{-10}
- c. 3.97×10^{-10}
- d. 3.0×10^{-10}
- e. 2.97×10^{-10}

ANSWER:

e

$$\frac{(4.416 \text{ g} + 7.656 \text{ g})}{4.79 \text{ mL}} + 0.380 \text{ g/mL}$$

51. What is the best answer to report for _____ ?

- a. 2.900 g/mL
- b. 2.9003 g/mL
- c. 2.9 g/mL
- d. 2.90 g/mL
- e. 2.90025 g/mL

ANSWER:

d

52. The best answer to report for the expression $352.94 - 36.0342$ is _____.

- a. 317.10
- b. 316.9058
- c. 316.906
- d. 316.9
- e. 316.91

ANSWER:

e

53. Three different samples were weighed using a different type of balance for each sample. The three were found to have masses of 0.1900411 kg, 2.119 mg, and 4635.0 g. The total mass of the samples should be reported as

- a. 4825.0 g
- b. 4825.5 g
- c. 4825.043 g
- d. 4825.043219 g
- e. 4825.0432 g

ANSWER:

a

54. The measurements of three different masses on three different balances are 1.21 kg, 536 mg, and 23.14 g. The total mass should be reported as

- a. 1233.68 g
- b. 1234.1 g
- c. 1233.7 g
- d. 1234.5 g
- e. 1233.676 g

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ANSWER:

d

55. Four samples were weighed using three different balances. (All are as accurate as the precision indicates.) The masses are 0.94 kg, 58.2 g, 1.55 g, and 250 mg. The total mass should be reported as

- a. 1.000 kg
- b. 1.0000 kg
- c. 1.00 kg
- d. 1.00000 kg
- e. 1.0 kg

ANSWER:

e

56. The answer that should be reported for the total mass of solution when 77.46 mg of benzene is added to 3.87 g of toluene is

- a. 3.94746 g
- b. 3.95 g
- c. 3.9475 g
- d. 3.947 g
- e. 3.9 g

ANSWER:

b

57. The radius of a circle is measured to be 4.03 cm. How should the circle's area be reported? ($A = \pi r^2$)

- a. 51.0 cm²
- b. 51.022 cm²
- c. 51.02225 cm²
- d. 51.0222 cm²
- e. 51.02 cm²

ANSWER:

a

58. Which of the following statements concerning the SI system is/are correct?

1. Prefixes indicate a power of ten multiplier for a given SI base unit of measurement.
2. Degrees Celsius (°C) is the SI base unit for temperature.
3. The kilogram (kg) is the SI base unit for mass.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 1 and 3
- e. 1, 2, and 3

ANSWER:

d

59. Which of the following statements concerning the common temperature scales is/are true?

1. Fahrenheit is an absolute temperature scale.
2. The normal boiling point of water (100°C) is equal to 273 K.
3. The *difference* between the boiling point and freezing point of a substance is the same for the Celsius and the Kelvin

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scales.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 2 and 3
- e. 1, 2, and 3

ANSWER:

c

60. A student is working on converting a number that has a unit with the SI prefix milli- to a unit that has the prefix mega-. Using your knowledge about the relative sizes that milli- and mega- represent, how should the student convert the number?

- a. The student should multiply the number by 10^9
- b. The student should multiply the number by 10^6
- c. The student should divide the number by 10^6
- d. The student should use the number as it is
- e. The student should divide the number by 10^9

ANSWER:

e

61. In the area of nano-chemistry, particles defined as nanoparticles range in size from 1 to 2500 nm. 1 nm is equivalent to 1×10^{-9} m. If the size of the particles that make up a particular material is 1.23×10^{-8} cm, what is this size in nanometers?

- a. 1.2300 nm
- b. 1.23 nm
- c. 0.123 nm
- d. 1.230 nm
- e. 1.231 nm

ANSWER:

c

62. The distance between atoms is sometimes given in picometers, where 1 pm is equivalent to 1×10^{-12} m. If the distance between the layers of atoms in a particular compound is given as 338 pm, what is the distance in cm?

- a. 3.38×10^{-6} cm
- b. 3.38×10^{-14} cm
- c. 3.38×10^{-12} cm
- d. 3.38×10^{-8} cm
- e. 3.38×10^{-10} cm

ANSWER:

d

63. Order the four metric units from smallest to largest.

1) kiloliter 2) centiliter 3) nanoliter 4) milliliter

- a. 1) < 2) < 4) < 3)
- b. 3) < 4) < 2) < 1)
- c. 4) < 3) < 2) < 1)

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- d. $2) < 3) < 1) < 4)$
 e. $1) < 2) < 3) < 4)$

ANSWER:

b

64. Which is the largest mass?

- a. 10 dg
 b. 10 cg
 c. 10 pg
 d. 10 ng
 e. 10 mg

ANSWER:

a

65. One-hundredth of a nanogram is

- a. 10^{-14} g
 b. 10^{-10} g
 c. 10^{-8} g
 d. 10^{-11} g
 e. 10^{-12} g

ANSWER:

d

66. How many 100-mg aspirin tablets can be made from 10.0 kg of aspirin?

- a. 10,000,000
 b. 1,000,000
 c. 1000
 d. 10,000
 e. 100,000

ANSWER:

e

67. Which of the following sets of units are in the order of increasing size? Select all that apply.

- a. cPa < dPa < kPa
 b. μL < dL < L
 c. ns < ms < s
 d. pm < mm < nm
 e. μg < mg < cg

ANSWER:

a, b, c, e

68. The mass of 99 kg equals

- a. 9.90 g
 b. 9.900 g
 c. 9.9×10^4 g
 d. 0.099 g

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e. 0.99 g

ANSWER:

c

69. 4.9 seconds contain these many picoseconds.

- a. 4.9×10^9
- b. 4.9×10^{12}
- c. 4.9×10^{-9}
- d. 4.9×10^{-12}
- e. 4.9×10^{15}

ANSWER:

b

70. 4.41 seconds contain these many nanoseconds.

- a. 4.41×10^9
- b. 4.41×10^{10}
- c. 4.41×10^{12}
- d. 4.41×10^8
- e. 4.41×10^7

ANSWER:

a

71. The boiling point of chlorine is 172 K. This temperature corresponds to

- a. -82°C
- b. 101°C
- c. 172°C
- d. -172°C
- e. -101°C

ANSWER:

e

72. The melting point of nitrogen is 63 K. What is this temperature in degrees Celsius?

- a. 63°C
- b. -336°C
- c. -63°C
- d. -210°C
- e. 483°C

ANSWER:

d

73. The melting point of a solid is 41°F . This corresponds to

- a. 296 K
- b. 314 K
- c. 289 K
- d. 278 K

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e. 314 K

ANSWER:

d

74. A particular liquid boils at -260°F . What is its boiling point on the Kelvin scale?

- a. 146 K
- b. 129 K
- c. 111 K
- d. 161 K
- e. 229 K

ANSWER:

c

75. The melting point and the normal boiling point of water can be used to calibrate thermometers. What are these respective temperatures in kelvins?

- a. 273 and 373
- b. 32 and 212
- c. 100 and 273
- d. 0 and 100
- e. 0 and 373

ANSWER:

a

76. The melting point of a certain solid is -39°C . This corresponds to

- a. -13°F
- b. -39°F
- c. -38°F
- d. -12°F
- e. 10°F

ANSWER:

c

77. The melting point of a particular solid is 2631 K. This corresponds to

- a. 4276°F
- b. 2904°C
- c. 2297°C
- d. 4212°F
- e. 1342°F

ANSWER:

a

78. The Rankine ($^{\circ}\text{Ra}$) temperature scale is often used in engineering. Like the Kelvin scale, the Rankine scale is an absolute temperature scale; but the size of a Rankine degree is the same as the size of a Fahrenheit degree. Thus, $0\text{ K} = 0^{\circ}\text{Ra}$ and $0^{\circ}\text{F} = 459.67^{\circ}\text{Ra}$. What is the temperature of 23.3°C expressed on the Rankine scale?

- a. 533.6°Ra
- b. 296.5°Ra
- c. 23.3°Ra

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- d. 41.9°Ra
- e. 315.1°Ra

ANSWER:

a

79. The Rankine (°Ra) temperature scale is often used in engineering. Like the Kelvin scale, the Rankine scale is an absolute temperature scale; but the size of a Rankine degree is the same as the size of a Fahrenheit degree. Thus, 0 K = 0°Ra and 0°F = 459.67°Ra. What is the temperature 330.7°Ra expressed on the Fahrenheit scale?

- a. 790.4°F
- b. 955.9°F
- c. 603.9°F
- d. 330.7°F
- e. -129.0°F

ANSWER:

e

80. A piece of metal (mass = 18.300 g) is placed in 11.00 mL of chloroform ($d = 1.498$ g/mL) in a 25-mL graduated cylinder. The chloroform level increases to 15.46 mL. The best value for the density of this metal from this data is

- a. 1.18 g/mL
- b. 2.74 g/mL
- c. 4.10 g/mL
- d. 6.15 g/mL
- e. 4.12 g/mL

ANSWER:

e

81. An irregularly shaped metal was weighed, and the following difference was reported:

Watch glass + metal = 56.7813 g

Watch glass = 35.4725 g

The volume of the metal was determined by placing the metal in a graduated cylinder that had water in it and measuring the volume difference.

Graduated cylinder + water + metal = 14.15 mL

Graduated cylinder + water = 11.25 mL

The density should be reported as

- a. 7.348 g/mL
- b. 7.35 g/mL
- c. 7.4 g/mL
- d. 7.3 g/mL
- e. 7.3479 g/mL

ANSWER:

b

82. In addition to mass, which property of matter must be known to calculate its volume?

- a. specific heat
- b. temperature
- c. molecular weight

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- d. density
- e. pressure

ANSWER:

d

83. A 0.391-kg methylene chloride sample has a 1.326 g/cm³ density. Calculate its volume.

- a. 339 cm³
- b. 299 cm³
- c. 391 cm³
- d. 295 cm³
- e. 375 cm³

ANSWER:

d

84. Calculate the mass of aluminum that occupies the same volume as 95.7 g of cobalt. The density of cobalt is 8.90 g/cm³ and the density of aluminum is 2.71 g/cm³.

- a. 25.2 g
- b. 29.1 g
- c. 20.2 g
- d. 31.8 g
- e. 39.6 g

ANSWER:

b

85. Four cubes of equal mass are made of lead (density = 11.3 g/cm³), silver (10.5 g/cm³), iron (7.90 g/cm³), aluminum (2.70 g/cm³), and magnesium (1.77 g/cm³). Which cube has the longest edge?

- a. lead
- b. iron
- c. silver
- d. magnesium
- e. aluminum

ANSWER:

d

86. What volume of a pure liquid (density 0.860 g/mL) has a mass of 0.360 kg?

- a. 4.19×10^2 mL
- b. 2.39×10^{-3} mL
- c. 3.10×10^{-1} mL
- d. 2.38×10^{-1} mL
- e. 4.19×10^{-1} mL

ANSWER:

a

87. A thin sheet of iridium metal that is 3.12 cm by 5.21 cm has a mass of 87.2 g and a thickness of 2.360 mm. What is the density of iridium?

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- a. 22.75 g/cm³
- b. 2.260 g/cm³
- c. 3.360 g/cm³
- d. 22.650 g/cm³
- e. 33.600 g/cm³

ANSWER:

a

88. What length of a cylindrical piece of tungsten wire having a radius of 2.11 mm has a mass of 66.6 g? The density of tungsten is 19.25 g/cm³.

- a. 2.47×10^{-3} m
- b. 1.79×10^2 m
- c. 2.47×10^{-1} m
- d. 4.04×10^{-2} m
- e. 4.04×10^{-4} m

ANSWER:

c

89. What is the mass of NH₃ in an 80.0-cm³ sample that has a density of 0.92 g/cm³ and consists of 20% (by mass) NH₃?

- a. 15 g
- b. 20 g
- c. 45 g
- d. 74 g
- e. 25 g

ANSWER:

a

90. What is the mass of H₂SO₄ in a 41.8-cm³ sample of sulfuric acid that has a density of 1.49 g/cm³ and consists of 51.9% H₂SO₄?

- a. 12.0 g
- b. 62.3 g
- c. 14.6 g
- d. 11.85 g
- e. 32.3 g

ANSWER:

e

91. A 3.60 cm³ sample of solid tin metal has a density of 5.770 g/cm³. What volume does this sample of tin occupy in its liquid state? The density of liquid tin is 6.990 g/cm³.

- a. 2.97 cm³
- b. 4.36 cm³
- c. 2.99 cm³

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d. 1.45 cm^3

e. 3.23 cm^3

ANSWER:

a

92. How many feet (ft) are contained in 0.496 km, given that 1 mi = 1.609 km and 5280 ft = 1 mi (exact)?

a. 1627.0 ft

b. 1510.5 ft

c. 1625.3 ft

d. 1520.0 ft

e. 1695.5 ft

ANSWER:

a

93. Convert 12.36 cm^3 to cubic inches (in^3), given that 1 inch = 2.54 cm (exact).

a. 0.754 in^3

b. 0.865 in^3

c. 1.390 in^3

d. 1.425 in^3

e. 1.525 in^3

ANSWER:

a

94. Which response has the correct number of significant figures and units for the following mathematical operation?

$$7.55 \times 10^5 \text{ ergs} \times \frac{1.000 \text{ J}}{1.000 \times 10^7 \text{ ergs}} \times \frac{1.000 \text{ cal}}{4.184 \text{ J}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kcal}}{1000 \text{ cal}}$$

a. $1.804 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kcal}$

b. $2.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kcal}$

c. $1.604 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kcal}$

d. $1.80 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kcal}$

e. $1.81 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kcal}$

ANSWER:

d

95. The average speed of oxygen molecules at 690°C is $1.60 \times 10^5 \text{ cm/s}$. Which of the following calculations would convert this speed to units of miles per hour?

a. $\frac{1 \text{ s}}{1.60 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}} \times \frac{2.54 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ in}} \times \frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mi}}{5280 \text{ ft}} \times \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ h}}$

b. $\frac{1.60 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ s}} \times \frac{1 \text{ in}}{2.54 \text{ cm}} \times \frac{12 \text{ in}}{1 \text{ ft}} \times \frac{5280 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mi}} \times \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}}$

c. $\frac{1.60 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ s}} \times \frac{1 \text{ in}}{2.54 \text{ cm}} \times \frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mi}}{5280 \text{ ft}} \times \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ h}}$

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d. $\frac{1.60 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ s}} \times \frac{2.54 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ in}} \times \frac{12 \text{ in}}{1 \text{ ft}} \times \frac{5280 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mi}} \times \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ h}}$

e. $\frac{1 \text{ s}}{1.60 \times 10^5} \times \frac{2.54 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ in}} \times \frac{12 \text{ in}}{1 \text{ ft}} \times \frac{5280 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mi}} \times \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}}$

ANSWER:

c

96. The distance from St. Louis, Missouri, to Lincoln, Nebraska, is 444 miles by car. Which of the following series of calculations will yield this distance in units of kilometers?

(1 in = 2.54 cm (exact), 1 mi = 5280 ft (exact), 1 ft = 12 in (exact))

a. $444 \text{ mi} \times \frac{5280 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mi}} \times \frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \times \frac{2.54 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ in}} \times \frac{100 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ cm}} \times \frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000 \text{ m}}$

b. $444 \text{ mi} \times \frac{12 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ in}} \times \frac{1 \text{ in}}{2.54 \text{ cm}} \times \frac{1760 \text{ yd}}{1 \text{ mi}} \times \frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000 \text{ m}}$

c. $444 \text{ mi} \times \frac{5280 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mi}} \times \frac{12 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ in}} \times \frac{1 \text{ cm}}{2.54 \text{ in}} \times \frac{1 \text{ m}}{100 \text{ cm}} \times \frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000 \text{ m}}$

d. $444 \text{ mi} \times \frac{5280 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mi}} \times \frac{12 \text{ in}}{1 \text{ ft}} \times \frac{2.54 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ in}} \times \frac{1 \text{ m}}{100 \text{ cm}} \times \frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000 \text{ m}}$

e. $444 \text{ mi} \times \frac{12 \text{ in}}{1 \text{ ft}} \times \frac{2.54 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ ft}} \times \frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000 \text{ m}}$

ANSWER:

d

97. A car averages 28.5 miles per gallon of gasoline. How many liters of gasoline will be needed for a trip of 415 km? Some conversion factors that may be helpful are the following:

1 qt = 0.946 L

1 mile = 1.609 km

4 qt = 1 gal (exact)

1 ft = 12 in (exact)

a. $3 \times 10^1 \text{ L}$

b. $5 \times 10^3 \text{ L}$

c. $2 \times 10^3 \text{ L}$

d. $9 \times 10^1 \text{ L}$

e. $3 \times 10^4 \text{ L}$

ANSWER:

a

98. Which of the following sequence of conversions will yield the correct number of scruples in 66.1 lb? Some equivalents that may be helpful are given as follows:

1.00 scruple = 20.0 grains

1.00 g = 15.4 grains

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1.00 grain = 0.0648 g

1.00 lb = 453.6 g

1.00 kg = 2.205 lb

- $\frac{1.00 \text{ scruple}}{20.0 \text{ grains}} \times \frac{15.4 \text{ grains}}{1.00 \text{ g}} \times \frac{453.6 \text{ g}}{1.00 \text{ lb}} \times 66.1 \text{ lb}$
- $\frac{1.00 \text{ scruple}}{20.0 \text{ grains}} \times \frac{1.00 \text{ grain}}{0.0648 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1.00 \text{ kg}}{2.205 \text{ lb}} \times \frac{1.00 \text{ lb}}{453.6 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \times 66.1 \text{ lb}$
- $\frac{20.0 \text{ grains}}{1.00 \text{ scruple}} \times \frac{1.00 \text{ g}}{15.4 \text{ grains}} \times \frac{1.00 \text{ grain}}{0.0648 \text{ g}} \times \frac{453.6 \text{ g}}{1.00 \text{ lb}} \times 66.1 \text{ lb}$
- $\frac{1.00 \text{ scruple}}{20.0 \text{ grains}} \times \frac{1.00 \text{ grain}}{0.0648 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1.00 \text{ kg}}{2.205 \text{ lb}} \times 66.1 \text{ lb}$
- $\frac{1.00 \text{ scruple}}{20.0 \text{ grains}} \times \frac{15.4 \text{ grains}}{1.00 \text{ g}} \times \frac{0.0648 \text{ g}}{1.00 \text{ grain}} \times \frac{453.6 \text{ g}}{1.00 \text{ lb}} \times 66.1 \text{ lb}$

ANSWER:

a

99. 6.8 kilograms contain how many grams?

- 6.8×10^2
- 6.82×10^{-3}
- 6.8×10^{-3}
- 6.75×10^{-3}
- 6.8×10^3

ANSWER:

e

100. Convert 4523.0 g to mg.

- $4.5230 \times 10^2 \text{ mg}$
- $4.5230 \times 10^4 \text{ mg}$
- $4.5230 \times 10^6 \text{ mg}$
- $4.5230 \times 10^3 \text{ mg}$
- $4.5230 \times 10^5 \text{ mg}$

ANSWER:

c

101. The enthalpy of combustion of benzoic acid is -26.4 kJ/g . What is the enthalpy of combustion expressed in joules per kilogram?

- $-2.64 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg}$
- $-2.64 \times 10^4 \text{ J/kg}$
- $-2.64 \times 10^1 \text{ J/kg}$
- $-2.64 \times 10^7 \text{ J/kg}$
- $-2.64 \times 10^{10} \text{ J/kg}$

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ANSWER: d

102. The enthalpy of combustion of *n*-octane, C_8H_{18} , is -4.79×10^7 J/kg. What is the enthalpy of combustion expressed in kJ/g?

- a. -4.79×10^{10} kJ/g
- b. -4.79×10^7 kJ/g
- c. -4.79×10^3 kJ/g
- d. -4.79×10^1 kJ/g
- e. -4.79×10^4 kJ/g

ANSWER: d

103. How many milligrams of ammonium nitrate are equivalent to 1.09×10^{-5} kg of ammonium nitrate?

- a. 1.09×10^{10}
- b. 1.09×10^4
- c. 1.09×10^7
- d. 1.09×10^{-7}
- e. 1.09×10^1

ANSWER: e

104. The density of a particular solid is 4.51 g/cm^3 at 25°C . What is its density in kilograms per cubic meter (kg/m^3)?

- a. 4.51×10^{10}
- b. 4.51×10^1
- c. 4.51×10^{-2}
- d. 4.51×10^3
- e. 4.51×10^7

ANSWER: d

105. Express the volume 657.8 cm^3 in liters.

- a. 6.578 L
- b. 0.06578 L
- c. 0.6578 L
- d. 65.78 L
- e. 657.8 L

ANSWER: c

106. How many cubic millimeters equal one cubic meter?

- a. 10^4
- b. 10^{-9}

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- c. 10^3
- d. 10^9
- e. 10^{-3}

ANSWER:

d

107. A certain substance makes up 4.8×10^{-4} percent by mass of a normal healthy human being. How many grams of that substance would be found in the body of a person weighing 120 lb? (1.0 kg = 2.2 lb)

- a. 2.60 g
- b. 0.26 g
- c. 5.80 g
- d. 2.65 g
- e. 1.31 g

ANSWER:

b

108. How many liters are in 15.1 fluid ounces of a soft drink? (1 fl oz = 28.35 mL)

- a. 5.0×10^{-4} L
- b. 5.0×10^2 L
- c. 4.0×10^5 L
- d. 4.0×10^2 L
- e. 4.28×10^{-1} L

ANSWER:

e

109. How many joules are there in 1.86 kcal? (1 calorie = 4.184 J)

- a. 8×10^{-3} J
- b. 8×10^3 J
- c. 7×10^3 J
- d. 4×10^2 J
- e. 4×10^3 J

ANSWER:

b

110. A hogshead is an old English unit of volume equal to 238.48 L. What is the volume of a cube with an edge length of 48.0 m expressed in units of hogshead? (1000 L = 1 m³)

- a. 4.64×10^5 hogshead
- b. 4.64×10^2 hogshead
- c. 4.64×10^{-1} hogshead
- d. 4.69×10^{10} hogshead
- e. 4.56×10^4 hogshead

ANSWER:

a

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111. A barn is an atomic unit of area equal to 10^{-28} m^2 . What is the surface area of the Earth expressed in units of barn? Assume the Earth is a sphere with a radius of 6400 km. (The surface area of a sphere is $4\pi r^2$.)

- a. $5.12 \times 10^{42} \text{ barn}$
- b. $5.12 \times 10^{-20} \text{ barn}$
- c. $5.12 \times 10^{36} \text{ barn}$
- d. $5.12 \times 10^{-14} \text{ barn}$
- e. $5.12 \times 10^{30} \text{ barn}$

ANSWER:

a

112. A lightyear is a unit of length equal to the distance that light travels in 1 year. What is 1 lightyear expressed in units of meters? The speed of light is $3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$.

- a. $9.51 \times 10^0 \text{ m}$
- b. $9.46 \times 10^{15} \text{ m}$
- c. $9.38 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$
- d. $9.05 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}$
- e. $9.15 \times 10^{-16} \text{ m}$

ANSWER:

b

113. The SI unit for the diffusion coefficient is m^2/s , but older texts sometimes report diffusion coefficients in units of in^2/min . What is the value of a diffusion coefficient of $18.5 \text{ in}^2/\text{min}$ expressed in SI units? ($2.54 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ in}$ exactly)

- a. $7.83 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
- b. $2.82 \times 10^5 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
- c. $12.10 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
- d. $4.78 \times 10^2 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
- e. $1.99 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$

ANSWER:

e

114. How many rundlets are there in 218 in^3 ? Some conversion factors that may be useful are given as follows:

1.00 barrel = 42.0 gal

1.00 gal = 231 in^3

1.00 gal = 3.78 L

1.00 rundlet = $6.81 \times 10^4 \text{ mL}$

1.00 L = 1000.0 mL

1.00 barrel = 4.00 firkins

- a. 0.524
- b. 13,000,000
- c. 24,300
- d. 907,000
- e. 0.0524

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ANSWER:

e

115. A barleycorn is an English unit of length equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch. What is the height of the Empire State Building (449 m) expressed in barleycorns? ($2.54 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ in}$)

- a. 3×10^5 barleycorns
- b. 6×10^3 barleycorns
- c. 5×10^4 barleycorns
- d. 4×10^4 barleycorns
- e. 6×10^2 barleycorns

ANSWER:

c

116. A sample of milk is found to have arsenic at a concentration of $3.76 \mu\text{g/L}$. What is the concentration in ounces per gallon?

1 qt = 946.4 mL

1 gal = 4 qt

16 oz = 1 lb

1 lb = 0.4536 kg

- a. 2.82×10^3 oz/gal
- b. 5.02×10^{-7} oz/gal
- c. 2.59×10^3 oz/gal
- d. 4.04×10^{-4} oz/gal
- e. 3.50×10^{-8} oz/gal

ANSWER:

b

117. The daily dietary energy requirement for an adult is 2.00×10^3 kcal ($1 \text{ cal} = 4.184 \text{ J}$). This is equivalent to

- a. 8.37×10^3 J
- b. 8.37×10^3 kJ
- c. 478 kJ
- d. 2.00×10^3 kJ
- e. 47.8×10^4 kJ

ANSWER:

b