# VIRGINIA STANDARDS OF LEARNING 

## Spring 2005 Released Test

# END OF COURSE CHEMISTRY 

## CORE 1

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## DIRECTIONS

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer. Then mark the space on the answer sheet for the answer you have chosen.

## SAMPLE

## Which of the following is a balanced

 equation?A $\mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{HBr}$
B $\mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{HBr}$
C $\mathrm{H}_{2}+2 \mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{HBr}$
D $2 \mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{HBr}$

1 How many valence electrons does a neutral atom of silicon have?

A 3
B 4
C 5
D 6

2 The correct name for $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ is -
F phosphorus (V) pentoxide
G phosphorus oxide
H phosphorus (II) oxide
J diphosphorus pentoxide

3

$$
2 \mathrm{KOH}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}
$$

What mass of potassium hydroxide is required to react completely with 2.70 g of sulfuric acid to produce potassium sulfate and water?

A 4.73 g
B $\quad 3.09 \mathrm{~g}$
C $\quad 2.36 \mathrm{~g}$
D 1.54 g

4 Which of the following best describes sublimation?

F A solid melting to a liquid
G A solid melting to a liquid, which then evaporates
H The movement of gaseous particles so that they fill the space they occupy
J A solid forming a gas

5 The reaction times for three trials of an experiment are $90.3,90.2$, and 90.5 seconds. Which average time is expressed using the correct number of significant figures?

A 90.3
B 90.33
C 90
D 90.333

6
$\underline{?} \mathrm{AI}+\underline{?} \mathrm{HCI} \rightarrow \underline{?} \mathrm{AlCl}_{3}+\underset{\underline{?}}{ } \mathrm{H}_{2}$
Which set of coefficients will balance this equation?

F $1,3,1,1$
G $2,3,2,6$
H $2,6,2,3$
J $3,6,3,2$

7 At room temperature, chlorine exists as a gas, bromine exists as a liquid, and iodine exists as a solid. The physical states of these elements indicate that melting point -

A decreases from top to bottom with group 17 elements
B is independent of periodic position
C increases from top to bottom within group 17 elements
D is constant within group 17 elements

8

| Positive lons |  | Negative lons |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Names | Symbols | Names | Symbols |
| ammonium | $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$ | acetate | $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COO}^{-}$ |
| mercury (II) | $\mathrm{Hg}^{2+}$ | cyanide | $\mathrm{CN}^{-}$ |
|  |  | oxalate | $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}{ }^{2-}$ |
|  |  | phosphate | $\mathrm{PO}_{4}{ }^{3-}$ |
|  |  | thiosulfate | $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}{ }^{2-}$ |

Using the table above, what is the correct formula for ammonium phosphate?

F $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
G $\quad\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{3}$
H $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
J $\mathrm{NH}_{4}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{3}$

9

| Element | Protons | Neutrons | Electrons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 3 | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| 4 | 20 | 20 | 40 |

Which represents an atom of calcium?
A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4


What is the name of the lab equipment shown above?

F Watch glass
G Crucible
H Beaker
J Evaporating dish

11 A scientist has found the following isotope of oxygen:

19
80
How many neutrons are present in this isotope?

A 8
B 11
C 19
D 27

12 The melting point of a white solid substance was determined in four repeated trials to be $56.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 55.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, $57.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 55.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. What temperature should be reported as the melting point as a result of these trials?

F $55.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
G $55.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
H $56.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
J $57.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

13 Which half-reaction represents reduction?

A $\mathrm{Cu}^{0} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}^{+2}+2 \mathrm{e}^{-}$
B $\mathrm{Fe}^{+2} \rightarrow \mathrm{Fe}^{+3}+1 \mathrm{e}^{-}$
C $\mathrm{Ag}^{+1}+1 \mathrm{e}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ag}^{0}$
D $\mathrm{Al}^{0} \rightarrow \mathrm{Al}^{+3}+3 \mathrm{e}^{-}$

Titration of Acid with NaOH


Indicators for Titrations

| Indicator | pH Range | Color Change |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Bromocresol <br> green | $4.0-5.6$ | Pink - Blue |
| Indigo carmine | $11.4-13.0$ | Blue - Yellow |
| Neutral red | $6.8-8.0$ | Pink - Red - Yellow |
| Phenolphthalein | $8.0-10.1$ | Colorless - Pink |

Which is the best indicator for giving a color change at the equivalence point?

F Bromocresol green
G Indigo carmine
H Neutral red
J Phenolphthalein

15

$$
\mathbf{N}_{2}+\mathbf{3} \mathbf{H}_{2} \longrightarrow \mathbf{2} \mathbf{N H}_{3}
$$

If 6 liters of hydrogen gas are used, how many liters of nitrogen gas will be needed for the above reaction at STP?

A 2 liters
B 3 liters
C 4 liters
D 12 liters

16 Which of the following best represents the reaction between hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide?

F $2 \mathrm{HCl}+2 \mathrm{NaOH} \rightarrow \mathrm{Na}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
G $\mathrm{HCl}_{2}+2 \mathrm{Na}(\mathrm{OH})_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+$ $2 \mathrm{NaCl}+\mathrm{OH}^{-}$
H $\mathrm{HCl}+\mathrm{NaOH} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{NaCl}$
J $2 \mathrm{HCl}+\mathrm{Na}(\mathrm{OH})_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{Na}^{+}+$ $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$

17 The freezing point and the boiling point of water can be altered by a variety of techniques. Which of the following has little or no effect on the boiling point of water?

A Increasing the air pressure above the liquid
B Adding alcohol to the water
C Adding sodium chloride to the water
D Increasing the amount of water

18 Formaldehyde $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}\right)$ reacts with oxygen to form $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. How many moles of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ will be produced from reacting 2 moles of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}$ with oxygen?

F 1
G 2
H 4
J 8

19 | Solution | A | B | C | D |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| pH | 2 | 6 | 9 | 12 |

Which pair of solutions would be acidic if mixed in equal quantities?

A A and B
B B and C
C B and D
D C and D

20 The elements that are characterized by the presence of an incomplete $d$ sublevel are called -

F transition elements
G alkali earth metals
H halogens
J lanthanoids


Standard atmospheric pressure is 101.3 kPa . According to the graph, which of these four liquids boils at the lowest temperature?

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4

22 The net charge on an aluminum ion is +3 because there are -

F 10 protons and 13 electrons in the atom
G 13 protons and 10 neutrons in the nucleus
H 10 neutrons and 13 electrons in the atom
J 13 protons and 10 electrons in the atom

23 The type of formula that shows the arrangements of atoms and bonds is called -

A empirical
B chemical
C molecular
D structural

24


Methyl mercury, found in some stream sediments, is highly toxic to animal life. Using the graphed results of the study shown, the best analysis of the data reveals that the methyl mercury concentration in the stream sediment is -

F steadily increasing, accelerating in the fall of each year
G increasing overall but reaches a minimum in the winter
H constantly declining throughout each month of the year
J decreasing but reaches a maximum at the end of summer

25 Which of the following is a mixture?
A Carbon
B Glucose
C Distilled water
D Air

26

$$
2 \mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{10}+13 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 8 \mathrm{CO}_{2}+10 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}
$$

What is the mole ratio of $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{10}$ to $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ in the reaction shown?

F $1: 4$
G $2: 13$
H $4: 5$
J $13: 8$

27 One indicator that electrons in atoms are limited to specific energy levels is that -

A atoms move faster when heated
B the light given off by atoms is all at the same wavelength
C the Doppler effect shows a shift in wavelength for H -atom light
D light emitted from excited atoms occurs only at specific wavelengths

1 Kilogram of Water Heating


Between points 2 and 3, energy is being used to -

F melt ice
G heat water
H evaporate water
J heat water vapor

29 A container holds 20.0 grams of neon gas. Under the same conditions, how many grams of xenon would the container hold?

A 108 g
B 131 g
C 262 g
D 370 g

$$
2 \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}+7 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{CO}_{2}+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}
$$

In the combustion of ethane, how many moles of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ can be produced from 1.00 mole of $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$ ?

F 0.500 mole
G 1.00 mole
H 2.00 moles
J 4.00 moles

31 What is the molecular formula of a substance that has an empirical formula of $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$ and a molecular mass of $58 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mole}$ ?

A $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
B $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
C $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{10}$
D $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{15}$

32 According to Boyle's law, the relationship between the pressure and volume of a gas at constant temperature is -

F numerically equivalent
G inversely proportional
H positively correlated
J totally unrelated

$$
\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}+\mathrm{KOH} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{K}^{+}+\mathrm{HSO}_{4}^{-}
$$

Which is the base in the reaction?
A $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
в KOH
C $\mathrm{K}^{+}$
D $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$

34 Charles' Law states that if a given quantity of gas is held at a constant pressure, then its volume is directly proportional to the absolute temperature. This law explains why -

F the pressure of a gas increases when volume decreases
G a gas-filled balloon expands when it is heated
H solids require heat in order to change into gases
J some gases only react with each other at high temperatures

35 What is a possible cause of a large percentage of error in an experiment where MgO is produced from the combustion of magnesium?

A Not all of the Mg has completely reacted.
B The same balance was used throughout the experiment.
C The students were careful in their measurements.
D The students were careful not to spill the contents.

$$
\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}+\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NaOH}+\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}
$$

Which type of reaction is represented here?

F Single replacement
G Double replacement
H Synthesis
J Decomposition

37 The amount of energy needed to raise one gram of a substance one degree Celsius is a characteristic property known as -

A heat of formation
B heat of vaporization
C molar heat of fusion
D specific heat capacity

38 The empirical formula for $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12}$ is -
F $\quad \mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
G $\quad \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$
H $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
J $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
$39 \quad 2 \mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{g}) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
Which condition will cause a shift in the equilibrium of the above reaction?

A Double the concentration of reactants and products
B Increase the reaction temperature
C Reduce the concentration of products and reactants by $10 \%$
D Keep the reaction temperature constant
$40 \quad 2 \mathrm{O}_{3}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathbf{3} \quad$ (g)
Which completes the chemical equation above?

F $\mathrm{O}_{2}$
G $\quad \mathrm{O}_{3}$
H ClO
J $\mathrm{ClO}_{2}$

41


An alien astronaut landed on Earth and created the periodic table shown. The astronaut was trying to determine what type of bond would be present in several compounds. The type of bond in a compound containing $G$ and $E$ would be -

A a metallic bond
B a nonmetallic bond
C a covalent bond
D an ionic bond


The volume of Object $X$ is approximately -

F 20 mL
G 25 mL
H 30 mL
J 35 mL

Reaction of $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ and HCl


Calcium carbonate was placed in a flask on a balance, and dilute hydrochloric acid was added. Carbon dioxide that was produced escaped from the flask. The total mass of the flask and its contents was recorded every 10 seconds. The diagram above shows a plot of the results. Between which of the following times was the reaction the fastest?

A 0 and 10 seconds
B 10 and 20 seconds
C 20 and 30 seconds
D 30 and 40 seconds

44 How many liters are equivalent to five milliliters?

F 0.005 L
G 0.05 L
H 500 L
J 5000 L

45 The following data were collected. The volume of the gas is known to be 2.20 L .

## Gas Volume Data

| Trial | Measured <br> Volume (L) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 5.20 |
| 2 | 5.20 |
| 3 | 5.19 |
| 4 | 5.20 |
| 5 | 5.20 |

This data reflects -
A low precision and low accuracy
B low precision and high accuracy
C low accuracy and high precision
D high accuracy and high precision

46 The total pressure of an $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ - Ar -He gas mixture is $\mathbf{7 5 5} \mathbf{~ m m H g}$. If the partial pressure of Ar is 174 mmHg and the partial pressure of He is $389 \mathbf{~ m m H g}$, then the partial pressure of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ is -

F 192 mmHg
G 282 mmHg
H 366 mmHg
J 563 mmHg

47 Bonding between two elements of equal electronegativity would be -

A $100 \%$ covalent
B primarily ionic
C $50 \%$ ionic
D metallic in character

48 The molar mass (gram formula mass) for the compound sodium thiosulfate, $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, is -

F 71 grams
G 153 grams
H 158 grams
J 254 grams

49 The correct formula for copper (I) bromide is -

A CuBr
B $\mathrm{CuBr}_{2}$
C $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$
D $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Br}_{3}$

50 Which of the following models a synthesis reaction?

$\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{O})}^{\mathrm{O}} \rightarrow \mathrm{O} \mathrm{O}$
(s) (g)
(g)

J


Answer Key

| Test Sequence | Correct Answer | Reporting Category | Reporting Category Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | B | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 2 | J | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 3 | B | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 4 | J | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 5 | A | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 6 | H | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 7 | C | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 8 | H | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 9 | A | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 10 | G | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 11 | B | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 12 | H | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 13 | C | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 14 | J | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 15 | A | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 16 | H | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 17 | D | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 18 | G | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 19 | A | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 20 | F | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 21 | A | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 22 | J | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 23 | D | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 24 | J | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 25 | D | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 26 | F | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 27 | D | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 28 | F | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 29 | B | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 30 | H | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 31 | C | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 32 | G | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 33 | B | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 34 | G | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 35 | A | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 36 | G | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 37 | D | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 38 | J | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 39 | B | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 40 | F | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 41 | D | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 42 | G | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 43 | A | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 44 | F | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 45 | C | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 46 | F | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 47 | A | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 48 | H | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 49 | A | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 50 | H | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |

