

15. C ... $\text{Li}_3\text{N(s)} + \dots \text{H}_2\text{O(l)} \rightarrow \dots \text{Li}^+(\text{aq}) + \dots \text{OH}^-(\text{aq}) + \dots \text{NH}_3(\text{g})$
When the equation above is balanced and all coefficients reduced to lowest whole number terms, the coefficient for $\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$ is
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 (E) 6

16. D A sample of 61.8 g of H_3BO_3 , a weak acid is dissolved in 1,000 g of water to make a 1.0-molal solution. Which of the following would be the best procedure to determine to molarity of the solution? (Assume no additional information is available.)
(A) Titration of the solution with standard acid (B) Measurement of the pH with a pH meter
(C) Determination of the boiling point of the solution (D) Measurement of the total volume of the solution
(E) Measurement of the specific heat of the solution

17. C A rigid metal tank contains oxygen gas. Which of the following applies to the gas in the tank when additional oxygen is added at constant temperature?
(A) The volume of the gas increase. (B) The pressure of the gas decreases.
(C) The average speed of the gas molecules remains the same. (D) The total number of gas molecules remains the same.
(E) The average distance between the gas molecules increases.

18. C When hafnium metal is heated in an atmosphere of chlorine gas, the product of the reaction is found to contain 62.2 percent Hf by mass and 37.4 percent Cl by mass. What is the empirical formula for this compound?
(A) HfCl (B) HfCl_2 (C) HfCl_3 (D) HfCl_4 (E) Hf_2Cl_3

19. D In the periodic table, as the atomic number increases from 11 to 17, what happens to the atomic radius?
(A) It remains constant. (B) It increases only. (C) It increases, then decreases.
(D) It decreases only. (E) It decreases, then increases.

20. E Which of the following is a correct interpretation of the results of Rutherford's experiments in which gold atoms were bombarded with alpha particles?
(A) Atoms have equal numbers of positive and negative charges. (B) Electrons in atoms are arranged in shells.
(C) Neutrons and protons in atoms have nearly equal mass. (D) Neutrons are at the center of an atom.
(E) The positive charge of an atom is concentrated in a small region.

21. D $10 \text{ HI} + 2 \text{ KMnO}_4 + 3 \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow 5 \text{ I}_2 + 2 \text{ MnSO}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 8 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$
According to the balanced equation above, how many moles of HI would be necessary to produce 2.5 mol of I_2 , starting with 4.0 mol of KMnO_4 and 3.0 mol of H_2SO_4 ?
(A) 20 (B) 10 (C) 8.0 (D) 5.0 (E) 2.5

22. C On a mountaintop, it is observed that water boils at 90°C , not at 100°C as at sea level. This phenomenon occurs because on the mountaintop the
(A) equilibrium water vapor pressure is higher due to the higher atmospheric pressure
(B) equilibrium water vapor pressure is lower due to the higher atmospheric pressure
(C) equilibrium water vapor pressure equals the atmospheric pressure at a lower temperature
(D) water molecules have a higher average kinetic energy due to the lower atmospheric pressure
(E) water contains a greater concentration of dissolved gases

23. C A 40.0 mL sample of 0.25 M KOH is added to 60.0 mL of 0.15 M Ba(OH)_2 . What is the molar concentration of $\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$ in the resulting solution? (Assume that the volumes are additive.)
(A) 0.10 M (B) 0.19 M (C) 0.28 M (D) 0.40 M (E) 0.55 M
 $40 \times 0.25 = 10$
 $60 \times 0.15 \times 2 = 18$
 $\frac{28}{100}$

24. A $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O(g)} + 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O(g)}$
A 0.03 mol sample of $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3(\text{s})$ decomposes completely according to the balanced equation above. The total pressure in the flask measured at 400 K is closest to which of the following?
(A) 3 atm (B) 1 atm (C) 0.5 atm (D) 0.1 atm (E) 0.03 atm

25. E $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{g}) + 3 \text{ O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2 \text{ CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O(g)}$
For the reaction of ethylene represented above, ΔH is -1,323 kJ. What is the value of ΔH if the combustion produced liquid water $\text{H}_2\text{O(l)}$, rather than water vapor $\text{H}_2\text{O(g)}$? (ΔH for the phase change $\text{H}_2\text{O(l)} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O(g)}$ is $+44 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.)
(A) -1,235 kJ (B) -1,279 kJ (C) -1,323 kJ (D) -1,367 kJ (E) -1,411 kJ