## Name:

1) The stoppered tubes below, labeled *A* through *D*, each contain a different gas.



When the tubes are unstoppered at the same time and are under the same conditions of temperature and pressure, from which tube will gas diffuse at the *fastest* rate?

- 2) As the atmospheric pressure increases, the temperature at which water in an open container will boil
  - 1) decreases
  - 2) increases
  - 3) remains the same
- \_\_\_\_\_3) A 100. milliliter sample of a gas at a pressure of 50.65 kPa is reduced to 25.33 kPa at constant temperature. What is the new volume of the gas?
  - 1) 290. mL
  - 2) 90.0 mL
  - 3) 50.0 mL
  - 4) 200. mL
- \_\_\_\_\_4) Given the reaction:

 $2PbO \longrightarrow 2Pb + O_2$ 

What is the total volume of  $O_2$  measured at STP, produced when 1.00 mole of PbO decomposes?

| 1) | 5.60 L | 3) | 22.4 L |
|----|--------|----|--------|
| 2) | 11.2 L | 4) | 44.8 L |

5) According to the *Vapor Pressure of Four Liquids* chemistry reference table, which substance is *most* volatile?

- 1) propanone
- 2) ethanoic acid
- 3) ethanol
- 4) water

6)

\_7)

A 15-gram sample of a gas has a volume of 30. liters at STP. What is the density of the gas?

- 1) 0.50 g/L
- 2) 15. g/L
- 3) 30. g/L
- 4) 2.0 g/L

Samples of SO<sub>2</sub>(g) and N<sub>2</sub>(g) contain equal numbers of molecules. If the gases are at STP, the samples have

- 1) the same density
- 2) equal volumes
- 3) equal numbers of atoms
- 4) the same molecular mass
- 8) Which gas will diffuse at the *fastest* rate under the same conditions of temperature and pressure?
  - 1) N<sub>2</sub> 3) H<sub>2</sub>
  - 2) F<sub>2</sub> 4) O<sub>2</sub>

9) The diagrams below represent three 1-liter containers of gas, *A*, *B*, and *C*. Each container is at STP.



Which of the following statements correctly compares the number of molecules in the containers?

- 1) Container *C* has the greatest number of molecules.
- 2) Container *A* has the greatest number of molecules.
- 3) All three containers have the same number of molecules.
- 4) Container *B* has the greatest number of molecules.
- \_\_\_\_10) What is the boiling point of propanone at standard atmospheric pressure?

| 1) | 78°C | 3) | 56°C  |
|----|------|----|-------|
| 2) | 30°C | 4) | 100°C |

(11) At constant pressure, which graph shows the correct relationship between the volume of a gas (V) and its absolute temperature (T)?



- 12) According to the *Vapor Pressure of Four Liquids* chemistry reference table, if the pressure on the surface of water in the liquid state is 47.0 kPa, the water will boil at
  - 1)  $80^{\circ}C$  3)  $60^{\circ}C$
  - 2) 35°C 4) 95°C

\_13) What is the vapor pressure of a liquid at its normal boiling temperature?

- 1) 273 atm
- 2) 2 atm
- 3) 1 atm
- 4) 760 atm
- \_ 14) The chart below shows the change in vapor pressure of four liquids with increasing temperature.



What liquid has the *lowest* normal boiling point?

| 1) | Α | 3) | С |
|----|---|----|---|
| •  | - |    | - |

2) B 4) D

- \_ 15) How many moles are in 5.6 liters of a gas at STP?
  - 1) 0.50 mole
  - 2) 0.75 mole
  - 3) 0.25 mole
  - 4) 1.0 mole

16) At a temperature of 273 K, a 400-milliliter gas sample has a pressure of 101.3 kPa. If the pressure is changed to 50.65 kPa, at what temperature will this gas sample have a volume of 600 milliliters?

| 1) 273 K     | 3)       | 205 K |        |
|--------------|----------|-------|--------|
| $\mathbf{a}$ | 5 A C 17 | 1)    | 100 17 |

2) 546 K 4) 100 K

| 17) | Which sample of water has the <i>greatest</i> vapor pressure?               | 23) | A 2.00-gram sample of helium gas at STP will occupy a volume of |
|-----|---|-----|---|
|     | 1) 200 mL at 25°C   |     | 1) 33.6 L 3) 11.2 L   |
|     | 2) 20 mL at 30 °C   |     | 2) 44.8 L 4) 22.4 L   |
|     | 3) 100 mL at $20^{\circ}$ C   | 24) | One reason that a real gas deviates from an                     |
|     | 4) 40 mL at $35^{\circ}$ C  |     | ideal gas is that the molecules of the real gas                 |
| 18) | A 2.5-liter sample of gas is at STP. When                                   |     | have  |
|     | the temperature is raised to 273°C and the                                  |     | 1) forces of attraction for each other                          |
|     | pressure remains constant, the new volume of                                |     | 2) no net loss of energy on collision                           |
|     | the gas will be   |     | 3) a straight-line motion                                       |
|     | 1) 5.0 L 3) 1.25 L  | 25  | 4) a negligible volume  |
|     | 2) 10. L 4) 2.5 L   | 25) | Given the reaction:   |
| 19) | As the space between molecules in a gas                                     |     | $2CH_3OH(\ell) + 3O_2(g) \longrightarrow$                       |
|     | sample decreases, the tendency for the                                      |     | $2CO_2(g) + 4H_2O(g)$   |
|     | behavior of this gas to deviate from the ideal gas laws                     |     |   |
|     | 1) decreases  |     | How many liters of $O_2(g)$ are needed to                       |
|     | 2) remains the same   |     | produce exactly 200 liters of CO <sub>2</sub> (g)?              |
|     | 3) increases  |     | 1) 200 L 3) 300 L   |
| 20) | A gas has a pressure of 40.0 kPa, a   |     | 2) 400 L 4) 100 L   |
|     | temperature of 400. K, and a volume of                                      | 26) | Which change must result in an increase in                      |
|     | 50.0 milliliters. What volume will the gas have                             |     | the average kinetic energy of the molecules of                  |
|     | at a pressure of 20.0 kPa and a temperature of 200. K?                      |     | a sample of $N_2(g)$ ?  |
|     | 1) $50.0 \text{ mL}$  |     | 1) The pressure changes from                                    |
|     | 2) 200. mL  |     | 0.5 atmosphere to 1 atmosphere. $20\%$ C to                     |
|     | 3) 12.5 mL  |     | 2) The temperature changes from 20°C to 30°C.                   |
|     | 4) 100. mL  |     | 3) The density changes from 2.0 $g/l$ to                        |
| 21) | An ideal gas is made up of gas particles that                               |     | 2.5 g/L.  |
|     | 1) can be liquefied   |     | 4) The volume changes from 1 liter to                           |
|     | 2) attract each other   |     | 2 liters.   |
|     | 3) are in random motion   | 27) | What Kelvin temperature is the same as                          |
|     | 4) have volume  |     | -13° Celsius?   |
| 22) | A 1-liter flask contains two gases at a total                               |     | 1) 747 K 3) 773 K   |
|     | pressure of 3.0 atmospheres. If the partial pressure of one of the gases is |     | 2) 286 K 4) 260 K   |
|     | 0.5 atmosphere, then the partial pressure of                                | 28) | As the temperature of a sample of a gas                         |
|     | the other gas must be   |     | increases at constant pressure, the volume of                   |
|     | 1) 0.50 atm   |     | the gas sample  |
|     | 2) 1.5 atm  |     | 1) decreases  |
|     | 3) 2.5 atm  |     | <ol> <li>2) increases</li> <li>3) remains the same</li> </ol>   |
|     | 4) 1.0 atm  |     |   |
|     |   |     |   |

- 29) A sample of oxygen gas in a closed system has a volume of 200 milliliters at 600 K. If the pressure is held constant and the temperature is lowered to 300 K, the new volume of the gas will be
  - 1) 300 mL
  - 2) 100 mL
  - 3) 400 mL
  - 4) 200 mL
- \_\_\_\_ 30)

The diagram represents a gas confined in a cylinder fitted with a movable piston.



As the piston moves toward point A at constant temperature, which relationship involving pressure (P) and volume (V) is correct?

1) P - V = k

$$2) \quad P \times V = k$$

$$3) \quad P + V = k$$

4) 
$$\frac{1}{V} = k$$

\_\_\_\_\_31) When 7.00 moles of gas *A* and 3.00 moles of gas *B* are combined, the total pressure exerted by the gas mixture is 1.0 atm. What is the partial pressure exerted by gas *A* in this mixture?

- 1) 0.70 atm
- 2) 1.0 atm
- 3) 0.10 atm
- 4) 0.30 atm

\_\_\_\_32) The temperature 30. K expressed in degrees Celsius is

- 1) 243°C
- 2) -303°C
- 3) -243°C
- 4) 303°C

33) Which gas under high pressure and low temperature has a behavior *closest* to that of an ideal gas?

- 1) O<sub>2</sub>(g)
- 2) NH3(g)
- 3) CO<sub>2</sub>(g)
- 4) H<sub>2</sub>(g)
- \_ 34) Which gas has approximately the same density as C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> at STP?
  - 1) NH<sub>3</sub> 3) NO
  - 2) H<sub>2</sub>S 4) SO<sub>2</sub>
- 35) In a laboratory experiment, students measured the vapor pressure of two unknown liquids. Their data is recorded in the table below.

| Substance | Vapor Pressure<br>(kPa) | Temperature<br>(°C) |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| X         | 115                     | 60                  |
| V         | 145                     | 110                 |

Based on the data shown, substance X could be

1) propanone

3) water

2) ethanol

4) ethanoic acid