Name: $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 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?

1) $A$
2) $B$
3) $C$
4) $D$
__ 2) As the atmospheric pressure increases, the temperature at which water in an open container will boil
5) decreases
6) increases
7) remains the same
$\qquad$ 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?
8) $290 . \mathrm{mL}$
9) 90.0 mL
10) 50.0 mL
11) $200 . \mathrm{mL}$
__4) Given the reaction:

$$
2 \mathrm{PbO} \longrightarrow 2 \mathrm{~Pb}+\mathrm{O}_{2}
$$

What is the total volume of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ measured at STP, produced when 1.00 mole of PbO decomposes?

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

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
5) A 15-gram sample of a gas has a volume of 30. liters at STP. What is the density of the gas?
6) $0.50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
7) $15 . \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{L}$
8) $30 . \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{L}$
9) $2.0 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
10) Samples of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ and $\mathrm{N}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ contain equal numbers of molecules. If the gases are at STP, the samples have
11) the same density
12) equal volumes
13) equal numbers of atoms
14) the same molecular mass
15) Which gas will diffuse at the fastest rate under the same conditions of temperature and pressure?
16) $\mathrm{N}_{2}$
17) $\mathrm{F}_{2}$
18) $\mathrm{H}_{2}$
19) $\mathrm{O}_{2}$
__ 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.

What is the boiling point of propanone at standard atmospheric pressure?

1) $78^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
2) $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
3) $56^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
4) $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
5) At constant pressure, which graph shows the correct relationship between the volume of a gas $(V)$ and its absolute temperature $(T)$ ?
6) 


2)

3)

4)

__ 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) $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
2) $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
3) $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
4) $95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
5) What is the vapor pressure of a liquid at its normal boiling temperature?
6) 273 atm
7) 2 atm
8) 1 atm
9) 760 atm

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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) $A$
2) $B$
3) $C$
4) $D$
5) How many moles are in 5.6 liters of a gas at STP?
6) 0.50 mole
7) 0.75 mole
8) 0.25 mole
9) 1.0 mole
10) 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?
11) 273 K
12) 546 K
13) 205 K
14) 100 K
___ 17) Which sample of water has the greatest vapor pressure?
15) 200 mL at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
16) 20 mL at $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
17) 100 mL at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
18) 40 mL at $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\qquad$ 18) A 2.5 -liter sample of gas is at STP. When the temperature is raised to $273^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and the pressure remains constant, the new volume of the gas will be
19) 5.0 L
20) $10 . \mathrm{L}$
21) 1.25 L
22) 2.5 L
__ 19) As the space between molecules in a gas sample decreases, the tendency for the behavior of this gas to deviate from the ideal gas laws
23) decreases
24) remains the same
25) increases
__ 20) A gas has a pressure of $40.0 \mathrm{kPa}, \mathrm{a}$ temperature of 400 . K , and a volume of 50.0 milliliters. What volume will the gas have at a pressure of 20.0 kPa and a temperature of 200 . K?
26) 50.0 mL
27) $200 . \mathrm{mL}$
28) 12.5 mL
29) $100 . \mathrm{mL}$
$\qquad$ 21) An ideal gas is made up of gas particles that
30) can be liquefied
31) attract each other
32) are in random motion
33) have volume
34) A 1-liter flask contains two gases at a total pressure of 3.0 atmospheres. If the partial pressure of one of the gases is 0.5 atmosphere, then the partial pressure of the other gas must be
35) 0.50 atm
36) 1.5 atm
37) 2.5 atm
38) 1.0 atm

A 2.00-gram sample of helium gas at STP will occupy a volume of

1) 33.6 L
2) 44.8 L
3) 11.2 L
4) 22.4 L

One reason that a real gas deviates from an ideal gas is that the molecules of the real gas have

1) forces of attraction for each other
2) no net loss of energy on collision
3) a straight-line motion
4) a negligible volume

Given the reaction:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}(\mathrm{l})+3 \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \longrightarrow \\
& 2 \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{~g})
\end{aligned}
$$

How many liters of $\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ are needed to produce exactly 200 liters of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ ?

1) 200 L
2) 400 L
3) 300 L
4) 100 L
5) Which change must result in an increase in the average kinetic energy of the molecules of a sample of $\mathrm{N}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ ?
6) The pressure changes from 0.5 atmosphere to 1 atmosphere.
7) The temperature changes from $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
8) The density changes from $2.0 \mathrm{~g} / \ell$ to $2.5 \mathrm{~g} / \ell$.
9) The volume changes from 1 liter to 2 liters.

What Kelvin temperature is the same as $-13^{\circ}$ Celsius?

1) 747 K
2) 286 K
3) 773 K
4) 260 K

As the temperature of a sample of a gas increases at constant pressure, the volume of the gas sample

1) decreases
2) increases
3) remains the same
___ 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
4) 300 mL
5) 100 mL
6) 400 mL
7) 200 mL
$\qquad$ 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) $P \times V=k$
3) $P+V=k$
4) $\frac{P}{V}=k$
$\qquad$ 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?
5) 0.70 atm
6) 1.0 atm
7) 0.10 atm
8) 0.30 atm
$\qquad$ 32) The temperature $30 . \mathrm{K}$ expressed in degrees Celsius is
9) $243^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
10) $-303^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
11) $-243^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
12) $303^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
13) Which gas under high pressure and low temperature has a behavior closest to that of an ideal gas?
14) $\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
15) $\mathrm{NH}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})$
16) $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
17) $\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
$\qquad$ 34) Which gas has approximately the same density as $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$ at STP?
18) $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
19) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
20) NO
21) $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
22) 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> $(\mathrm{kPa})$ | Temperature <br> $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $X$ | 115 | 60 |
| $Y$ | 145 | 110 |

Based on the data shown, substance $X$ could be

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