

**Entrance Exam**

**CHEMISTRY**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

*Show that one of the provided answers is the solution of the problem. Circle the correct answer.*

1. Elements in the Periodic Table are arranged according to the

- A: atomic mass.
- B: number of neutrons.
- C: mass number.
- D: atomic number.
- E: chemical properties.

2. How many protons, neutrons and electrons are in the ion below?



- A: 20 protons, 19 neutrons, 19 electrons
- B: 19 protons, 20 neutrons, 18 electrons
- C: 39 protons, 19 neutrons, 38 electrons
- D: 20 protons, 19 neutrons, 20 electrons
- E: 40 protons, 20 neutrons, 19 electrons

3. All of the following molecules are polar except:

- A: CO<sub>2</sub>      B: H<sub>2</sub>S      C: CH<sub>3</sub>OH      D: H<sub>2</sub>O      E: NH<sub>3</sub>

4. Benzene, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, is a common solvent. Select the substances that are well soluble in benzene.

1. NaI      2. I<sub>2</sub>      3. Margarine      4. Table salt

- A: 1,2,3,4      B: 2,3,4      C: 1,4      D: 1,2      E: 2,3

5. The vapor pressure of a liquid is **low** at room temperature. The liquid

- A: has low melting point.
- B: has low surface tension.
- C: has weak intermolecular forces.
- D: has high boiling point.
- E: is volatile.

6. The dissolution of a solid in water is **endothermic**. You have a saturated solution, which of the following changes will cause more solid to dissolve?

- A: Increase the temperature.
- B: Increase the pressure.
- C: Decrease the temperature.
- D: Decrease the pressure.
- A: Add more solid.

7. 0.2 g of hydrogen fluoride (HF) is:

Molar masses: H=1.0 g/mol ; F=19 g/mol

- A.  $6 \times 10^{21}$  mole   B: 100 mole   C: 20 mole   D: 0.02 mole   E: 0.01 mole

8. 0.08 g NaOH is dissolved in enough water to make 10 mL of solution. Calculate the **molarity** of the solution.

Molar masses: Na=23 g/mol ; O=16 g/mol ; H=1.0 g/mol

- A. 0.2 M   B: 0.2 mM   C: 20 mM   D: 5 ME: 5 mM

9. The pH of an acid solution is 3. It may be all of the following solutions **except**.

- A:  $10^{-3}$  M HCl solution.
- B:  $10^{-3}$  M  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  solution.
- C:  $10^{-3}$  M  $\text{HNO}_3$  solution.
- D:  $10^{-3}$  M HBr solution.
- E:  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  solution.

10. A 0.01 M HCl solution is diluted with water hundred times.

- 1. The pH of the solution increases by 2.
- 2. The pOH of the solution increases by 2.
- 3. The hydronium ion concentration of the solution decreases from  $10^{-2}$  M to  $10^{-4}$  M.
- 4. The hydroxide ion concentration of the solution does not change.

- A: 1,2                      B: 2,3                      C: 1,3                      D: 1,3,4                      E: 2,3,4

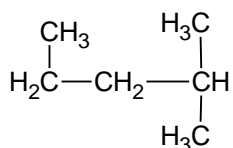
11. Choose the redox reaction.

- A:  $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{KNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- B:  $2\text{HNO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{NaNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$
- C:  $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{BaSO}_4 + 2\text{NaNO}_3$
- D:  $2\text{HNO}_3 + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- E:  $2\text{HNO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{S} \rightarrow 2\text{NO} + 3\text{S} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

12. Unstable nuclei undergo radioactive decay. During **alpha** radiation

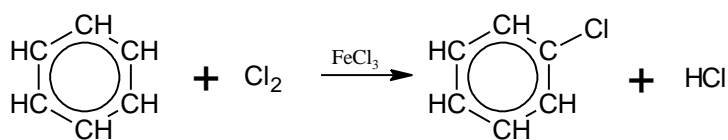
- A: the atomic number decreases by 2 and the mass number by 4.
- B: the atomic number decreases by 4 and the mass number by 2.
- C: the atomic number increases by 1 and the mass number doesn't change.
- D: the loss of a neutron decreases the mass number by 1 and the charge by 1
- E: the loss of a proton decreases the mass number by 1 and increases the charge by 1.

13. The IUPAC name of the following compound is:



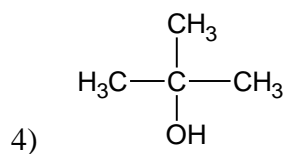
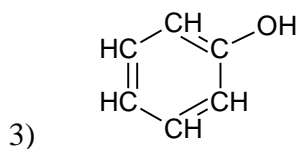
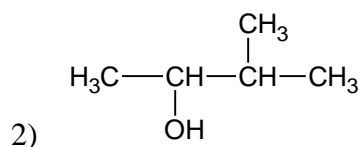
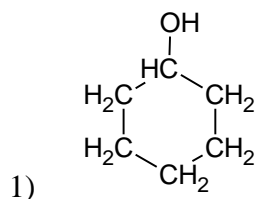
- A: 2,2,4-trimethyl-propane
- B: 2,2-dimethylbutane
- C: 1-isopropylpropane
- D: 2-methylpentane
- E: 2-methylpentene

14. The reaction below is classified as:



- A: a substitution reaction.
- B: an addition reaction.
- C: an elimination reaction.
- D: a saturation reaction.
- E: an oxidation reaction.

15. Choose the compound(s) that are secondary alcohols



A: 1,2,3,4

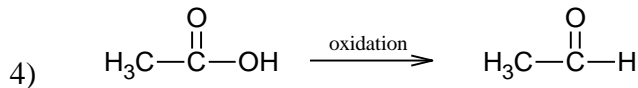
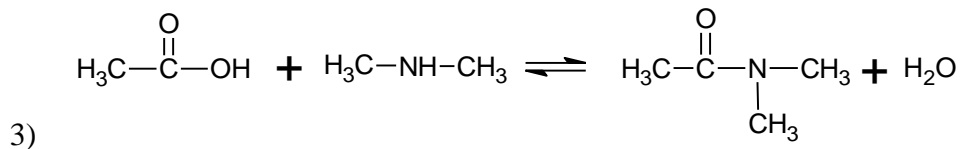
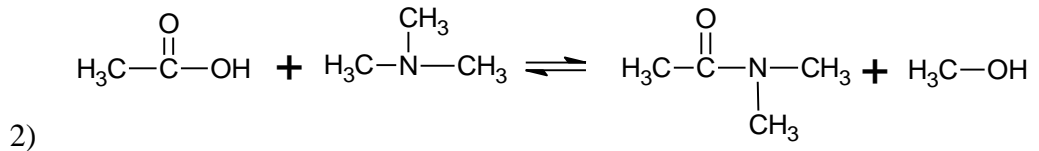
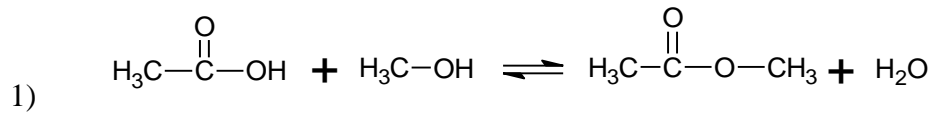
B: 1,3

C: 1,4

D: 1,2

E: 2,3

16. Acetic acid gives which of the following reactions?



A: 1,2

B: 1,3

C: 2,3

D: 1,4

E: 2,4

17. How many stereoisomers does an aldopentose have in its open chain form?

A: 2

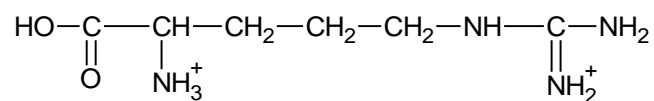
B: 3

C: 4

D: 6

E: 8

18. Which statement is true for the water solution of the following amino acid?



A: It has an acidic side chain.

B: It is hydrophobic due to the long carbon chain.

C: It is at its isoelectric point.

D: It is in an acidic solution.

E: It is in a basic solution.

19. Which of the following functional groups are **common** in proteins?

1) amide

2) phosphodiester

3) disulfide

4) alkyne

A: 1,2

B: 2,3

C: 1,3

D: 3,4

E: 1

20. Which of the following substances classify as lipids?

1) tryacyl glycerols    2) nucleosides    3) steroids    4) waxes

A: 1    B: 1,3    C: 1,3,4    D: 2,3    E: 1,2,3,4

21. 100 g of ethanol  $C_2H_6O$  is dissolved in 100 g of water. The final solution has a volume of 0.2 L. What is the density of the resulting solution?

- a. 0.5 g/mL
- b. 1 g/mL
- c. 46 g/mL
- d. 40 g/mL

22. The best way to separate isotopes of the same element is to exploit:

- a. Differences in chemical reactivity
- b. Differences in reduction potential
- c. Differences in toxicity
- d. Differences in mass

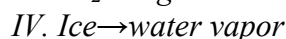
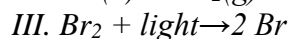
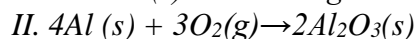
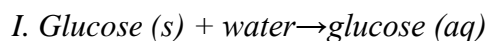
23. Any reaction that absorbs 150 kcal of energy can be classified as

- a. activated
- b. exothermic
- c. oxidation
- d. endothermic

24. Fifty (50) grams of acetic acid  $C_2H_4O_2$  are dissolved in 200 g of water. Calculate the weight % and mole fraction of the acetic acid in the solution.

- a. 20%, 0.069
- b. 0.069%, 0.20
- c. 25%, 0.075
- d. 20%, 0.075

25. Which of the following reactions produces products with higher entropy than the starting materials?



- a. II, III
- b. I, II
- c. I, III
- d. I, III, IV

26. Place the following in the correct order of increasing acidity.
- $\text{HCl} < \text{HF} < \text{HI} < \text{HBr}$
  - $\text{HCl} < \text{HBr} < \text{HI} < \text{HF}$
  - $\text{HI} < \text{HBr} < \text{HCl} < \text{HF}$
  - $\text{HF} < \text{HCl} < \text{HBr} < \text{HI}$
27. What is the chemical composition of ammonium sulfate?
- N 21%, H 3%, S 24%, O 32%
  - N 10%, H 6%, S 24%, O 60%
  - N 10%, H 4%, S 12%, O 74%
  - N 21%, H 6%, S 24%, O 48%
28. Comparing pure water and 1 M aqueous solution of NaCl, both at 1 atm of pressure, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- The pure water will boil at a higher temperature, and be less conductive
  - The pure water will boil at a lower temperature and be less conductive
  - The pure water will boil at a lower temperature and be more conductive
  - The pure water boil at the same temperature and be more conductive
29. Ammonium Phosphate  $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4$  is a strong electrolyte. What will be the concentration of all the ions in a 0.9 M solution of ammonium phosphate?
- 0.9 M  $\text{NH}_4^+$ , 0.9 M  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$
  - 0.3 M  $\text{NH}_4^+$ , 0.9 M  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$
  - 2.7 M  $\text{NH}_4^+$ , 0.9 M  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$
  - 2.7 M  $\text{NH}_4^+$ , 2.7 M  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$