Chemistry SAT practice Paper 29

| Q1. All of the following involve a chemical change EXCEPT |
|---|
| A. the formation of HCI from H_2 and CI $_2$ |
| B. the color change when NO is exposed to air |
| C. the formation of steam from burning H₂ and O₂ |
| D. the solidification of vegetable oil at low temperatures |
| E. the odor of NH ₃ when NH ₄ CI is rubbed together with Ca(OH) ₂ powder |
| Q2. When most fuels burn, the products include carbon dioxide and |
| A. hydrogen |
| B. hydrogen C. water |
| D. hydroxide |
| • |
| E. hydrogen peroxide |
| Q3. In the metric system, the prefix kilo- means |
| A. 10 ⁰ |
| B. 10 ⁻¹ |
| C. 10 ⁻² |
| D. 10 ² |
| E. 10 ³ |
| Q4. How many atoms are in 1 mole of water? |
| A. 3 |
| B. 54 |
| $C. 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ |
| D. $2(6.02 \times 10^{23})$ |
| $F 3(6.02 \times 10^{23})$ |

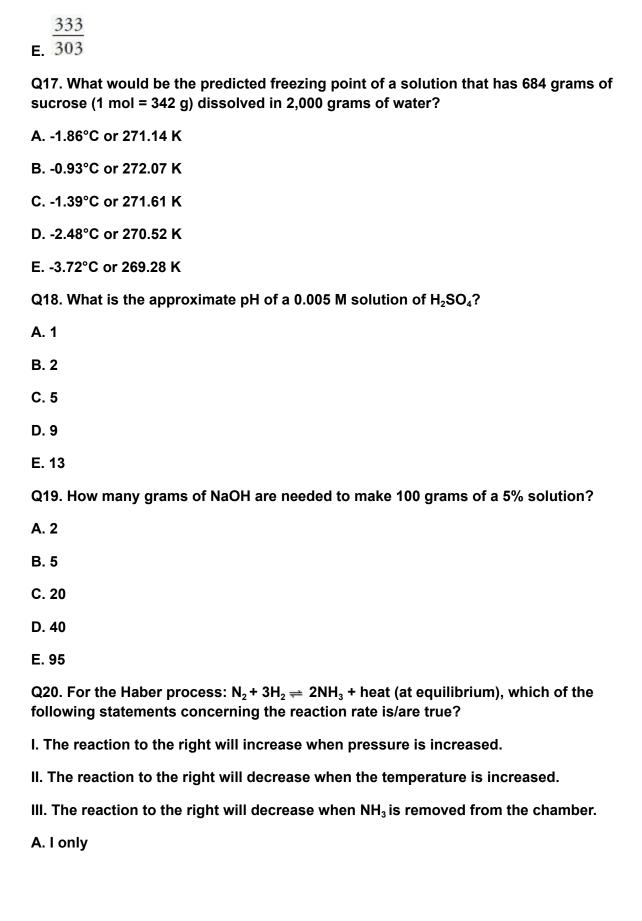
| Q5. Which of the following elements normally exist as monoatomic molecules? |
|--|
| A. CI |
| B. H |
| C. O |
| D. N |
| E. He |
| Q6. The shape of a PCI ₃ molecule is described as |
| A. bent |
| B. trigonal planar |
| C. linear |
| D. trigonal pyramidal |
| E. tetrahedral |
| Q7. The complete loss of an electron of one atom to another atom with the consequent formation of electrostatic charges is referred to as |
| A. a covalent bond |
| B. a polar covalent bond |
| C. an ionic bond |
| D. a coordinate covalent bond |
| E. a pi bond between p orbitals |
| Q8. In the electrolysis of water, the cathode reduction reaction is |
| A. $2H_2O(I) + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2(g) + 2OH^- + O_2(g)$ |
| B. $2H_2O(I) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) + 2H^+ + 2e^-$ |
| C. $2OH^{-} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow O_{2}(g) + H_{2}(g)$ |
| D. $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2(g)$ |
| E. $2H_2O(I) + 4e^- \rightarrow O_2(g) + 2H_2(g)$ |
| Q9. Which of the following radiation emissions has no mass? |
| The state of the s |

| B. Beta particle |
|--|
| C. Proton |
| D. Neutron |
| E. Gamma ray |
| Q10. If a radioactive element with a half-life of 100 years is found to have transmutated so that only 25% of the original sample remains, what is the age, in years, of the sample? |
| A. 25 |
| B. 50 |
| C. 100 |
| D. 200 |
| E. 400 |
| Q11. What is the pH of an acetic acid solution if the $[H_3O^+] = 1 \times 10^{-4}$ mole/liter? |
| A. 1 |
| B. 2 |
| C. 3 |
| D. 4 |
| E. 5 |
| Q12. The polarity of water is useful in explaining which of the following? |
| I. The solution process |
| II. The ionization process |
| III. The high conductivity of distilled water |
| A. I only |
| B. II only |
| C. I and II only |
| D. II and III only |
| E. I, II, and III |
| Q13. When sulfur dioxide is bubbled through water, the solution will contain |

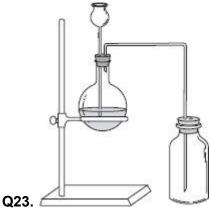
- A. sulfurous acid
- B. sulfuric acid
- C. hydrosulfuric acid
- D. persulfuric acid
- E. anhydrous sulfuric acid
- Q14. Four grams of hydrogen gas at STP contain
- A. 6.02×10^{23} atoms
- B. 12.04×10^{23} atoms
- C. 12.04×10^{46} atoms
- D. 1.2 × 10²³ molecules
- E. 12.04 × 10²³ molecules
- Q15. Analysis of a gas gave: C = 85.7% and H = 14.3%. If the formula mass of this gas is 42 atomic mass units, what are the empirical formula and the true formula?
- A. CH; C₄H₄
- B. CH₂; C₃H₆
- C. CH₃; C₃H₉
- D. C₂H₂; C₃H₆
- E. C₂H₄; C₃H₆
- Q16. Which fraction would be used to correct a given volume of gas at 300K to its new volume when it is heated to 333K and the pressure is kept constant?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 303 - 273 \\
 \hline
 60 + 273
 \end{array}$$

- 60
- B. 30
- 2/3 C. 333
 - 303
- D. 333



B. II only C. I and II only D. II and III only E. I, II, and III Q21. If you titrate 1.0M H₂SO₄ solution against 50. milliliters of 1.0M NaOH solution, what volume of H₂SO₄, in milliliters, will be needed for neutralization? A. 10. B. 25. C. 40. D. 50. E. 100 Q22. How many grams of CO₂ can be prepared from 150 grams of calcium carbonate reacting with an excess of hydrochloric acid solution? **A**. 11 B. 22 C. 33 D. 44 E. 66



The diagram represents a setup that may be used to prepare and collect

A. NH₃

- B. NO
- C. H₂
- D. SO₃
- E. CO₂