# Virginia Standards of Learning Assessments 

Spring 2002 Released Test

## END OF COURSE CHEMISTRY

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## DIRECTIONS

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer. Then mark the space on the answer sheet for the answer you have chosen.

## SAMPLE

Which of the following is a balanced equation?

A $\mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{HBr}$
B $\mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{HBr}$
C $\mathrm{H}_{2}+2 \mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{HBr}$
D $2 \mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{HBr}$

1 Which of the following pieces of glassware can be used to measure the volume of a liquid with the greatest accuracy?

A Test tube
B Beaker
C Flask
D Graduated cylinder

2

$$
n s^{2} n p^{3}
$$

Which of these elements is found in a family with the above electron configuration?

F Al
G Sr
H Si
J Sb

3 Which of the following equations is balanced?

A $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}+2 \mathrm{NaOH} \rightarrow \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B $\mathrm{CH}_{4}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}+\mathrm{HCl}$
C $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{MgO} \rightarrow \mathrm{Mg}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
D $\mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{AlPO}_{4}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

4 Most gases have the property of becoming increasingly soluble in a liquid as the temperature of the liquid decreases. Which graph shows this relationship?
F

G

H

J


5 How is 0.00124 expressed in proper scientific notation?

A $1.24 \times 10^{-3}$
B $0.124 \times 10^{-2}$
C 1.24
D $1.24 \times 10^{3}$

6 How many protons, neutrons, and electrons are in a neutral atom of sodium?

F $11 \mathrm{p}^{+}, 12 \mathrm{n}^{\circ}, 11 \mathrm{e}^{-}$
G $11 \mathrm{p}^{+}, 11 \mathrm{n}^{\circ}, 12 \mathrm{e}^{-}$
H $12 \mathrm{p}^{+}, 11 \mathrm{n}^{\circ}, 12 \mathrm{e}^{-}$
J $12 \mathrm{p}^{+}, 11 \mathrm{n}^{\circ}, 11 \mathrm{e}^{-}$

7 The system that shows a decrease in entropy (disorder) is -

A air escaping from a tire
B snow melting
C salt dissolving in water
D water freezing

8 The pH of a 0.1 molar aqueous solution of HCl would equal -

F $\quad-1$
G 1
H 11
J 13

9 A catalyst is a substance used in chemical reactions to -

A provide a higher activation energy pathway
B decrease collisions between reactant molecules

C increase the rate of the reaction
D change the equilibrium to favor products
$\qquad$

10 A student measures the mass of a piece of copper three times and records the results in the following table:

| Trial | Mass <br> (grams) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 26.5 |
| 2 | 26.4 |
| 3 | 26.5 |

The actual mass of the copper is 28.7 grams. Which of the following is demonstrated in the student's data?

F Accuracy
G Continuity
H Precision
J Reliability

11 Which grouping identifies chemical properties?

A Malleability, ductility, conductivity
B Luster, hardness, texture
C Combustibility, flammability, reactivity
D Density, melting point, boiling point

12 From left to right across a period, what change is occurring within the atomic nuclei?

F A proton is gained.
G An electron is gained.
H A neutron is lost.
$\boldsymbol{J}$ The electron cloud size is decreasing.

$$
\mathrm{Zn}+\mathrm{CuSO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}+\mathrm{ZnSO}_{4}
$$

Which reaction type best describes the reaction above?

A Combination
B Decomposition
C Single replacement
D Combustion

14 If the heat of fusion is $32.2 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$, the amount of heat energy required to melt 5.67 grams of FeO is -

F 2.54 kJ
G 3.26 kJ
H 5.32 kJ
J 18.3 kJ

15


This diagram of a chemical reaction shows that the reaction is -

A endothermic
B exothermic
C reversible
D at equilibrium

How many atoms are represented in this

F 5
G 8
H 28
J 29
$\qquad$

17 Which of the following substances is a weak electrolyte?


```
\(5 \mathrm{C}+2 \mathrm{SO}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{CS}_{2}+4 \mathrm{CO}\)
```

Carbon disulfide is prepared industrially by reacting carbon with sulfur dioxide according to the above equation. If 5.9 moles of carbon react, how many moles of $\mathrm{CS}_{2}$ are produced?

F $\quad 0.077$ moles
G 1.2 moles
H 1.5 moles
J 30 moles

19 Water has several unique properties such as high boiling point, high surface tension, and low vapor pressure. The type of attraction that best accounts for these unique properties is -

A dispersion forces
B coordinate covalent bonding
C hydrogen bonding
D ionic bonding

20 Which of these reactions shows simple chemical decomposition?

F $\mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{I}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{HI}$
G $2 \mathrm{NaCl} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Na}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
H $\mathrm{NaF}+\mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow \mathrm{HF}+\mathrm{NaCl}$
J $\mathrm{I}_{2}+2 \mathrm{NaCl} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NaI}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$

21 To determine the density of corn syrup, a student poured 3.0 mL of the liquid into a 10.0 mL graduated cylinder and massed the cylinder and contents. He determined the density to be $10.5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$. The accepted value for the density of corn syrup is $1.38 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$. The most probable cause of error was that -

A the mass and the volume were multiplied
B the mass of the cylinder was included in the density formula
C the graduated cylinder accuracy is only $+0.5 \mathrm{~mL}$
D the mass and volume were inverted in the density formula

| Procedure | Initial <br> Volume $\left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ |  | Final <br> Volume $\left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~N}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ |  |
| A | 1000 | 3000 | 600 | 1800 | 800 |  |
| B | 1000 | 3000 | 250 | 750 | 1500 |  |
| C | 1000 | 3000 | 450 | 1350 | 1100 |  |
| D | 1000 | 3000 | 375 | 1125 | 1250 |  |

A chemical engineer for a fertilizer company is determining the most efficient way to produce ammonia. The engineer carries out the Haber reaction under four different conditions. According to these data, which procedure gave the greatest percent yield?

F A
G B
H C
J D

23 The understanding that the position of an electron in an electron cloud cannot precisely be determined was developed by Werner Heisenberg and is known as the -

A planetary model
B uncertainty principle
C quantum theory
D first atomic theory


The chart above shows the relationship between the first ionization potential and the increase in atomic number. The letter on the chart that indicates the noble gases or the inert elements is -

F A
G B
H C
J D

25 The Lewis electron dot system represents electrons in the -

A outer energy level
B inner level
C middle level
D core level

26 The correct name for $\mathrm{MgI}_{2}$ is -
F magnesium iodide
G magnesium iodite
H magnesium (II) iodide
J magnesium diiodide

$$
\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{~s})+2 \mathrm{AgNO}_{3}(\mathrm{aq}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}(\mathrm{aq})+2 \mathrm{Ag}(\mathrm{~s})
$$

When copper reacts with silver nitrate according to the equation, the number of grams of copper required to produce 432 grams of silver is -

A 31.5 g
B 127 g
C 216 g
D 252 g

28 What is the final concentration if 50.0 $\mathbf{m L}$ of a 2.00 M solution are diluted to 500.0 mL ?

F $\quad 0.100 \mathrm{M}$
G $\quad 0.200 \mathrm{M}$
H $\quad 0.400 \mathrm{M}$
J 1.00 M

| Metal | Melting <br> Point ( $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | Boiling <br> Point $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}\right)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Copper | 1083 | 2595 |
| Iron | 1535 | 3000 |
| Lead | 327 | 1744 |
| Platinum | 1769 | 4530 |

The table above lists the melting and boiling points of some metals. Which metal remains liquid over the widest range of temperature?

A Copper
B Iron
C Lead
D Platinum

30 Isotopes of an element have different -

F atomic numbers
G atomic masses
H numbers of protons
J numbers of outer-shell electrons


According to the graph above, what happens at the triple point of water?

A Only ice and liquid water exist in equilibrium.
B Water exists only as a solid.
C Water exists only as a gas.
D Ice, water vapor, and liquid water exist in equilibrium.

$$
\mathrm{R}=8.31 \frac{\mathrm{kPa} \cdot \mathrm{dm}^{3}}{\mathrm{moles} \bullet \mathrm{~K}}
$$

A gas cylinder with a volume of $3.00 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ contains 8.00 moles of oxygen gas at a temperature of 50.0 K . What is the pressure inside the cylinder?

F 504 kPa
G $\quad 1110 \mathrm{kPa}$
H 2220 kPa
J 3320 kPa

33 When examining the physical properties of an unknown substance, which of the following characteristics is unsafe to observe?

A Color
B Weight
C Form
D Taste

34 The density of an unknown metal was determined to be $2.85 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$. The actual density was $2.70 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$. What is the percent error in this determination?

F $0.056 \%$
G $0.15 \%$
H $5.6 \%$
J $94.4 \%$

35 The empirical formula for ethyne $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}\right)$ is -

A CH
B $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
C $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
D $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}$
$-\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}(\mathrm{aq})+\ldots \mathrm{Ba}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}(\mathrm{aq}) \rightarrow$
$-\mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}(\mathrm{~s})+-\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}(\mathrm{aq})$

When this equation is correctly balanced, the coefficient of the $\mathbf{A l C l}_{3}$ will be -

F 1
G 2
H 4
J 6

37

$$
2 \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{~g})
$$

How many liters of oxygen are required to produce 2 liters of water at STP?

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4

|  | Trials |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Temperature | $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Amount of Catalyst | 3 mg | 2 mg | 1 mg | 0 mg |
| Amount of A | 5 g | 5 g | 5 g | 5 g |
| Amount of B | 7 g | 7 g | 7 g | 7 g |
| Time | 10 min | 10 min | 10 min | 10 min |

A student designed this experiment to study the effects of a catalyst on a reaction. Which trial serves as the experimental control?

F 1
G 2
H 3
J 4

39 A student spills a diluted acid solution on his hand. He should -

A wipe it off with a paper towel
B let it air dry
C apply a base solution to neutralize it
D rinse it off with running water

40 The molar volume of an ideal gas in liters at STP is -

F $\quad 6.02 \times 10^{23} \mathrm{~L}$
G 11.2 L
H 22.4 L
J 0.0821 L

41 A tank contains $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ at 1.0 atm and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ at 2.0 atm. Helium is added to this tank until the total pressure is 6.0 atm . What is the partial pressure of the helium?

A 4.0 atm
B 3.0 atm
C 2.0 atm
D 1.0 atm

42 The type of bond found in magnesium chloride is -

F covalent
G nonpolar
H ionic
J metallic

43 Which of these is about 2 moles?
A 2.0 liters $\left(\mathrm{dm}^{3}\right)$ of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$
B 4.0 grams of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$
C $2.0 \times 10^{23}$ molecules of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$
D 4.0 kilograms of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$

44 The elements that are characterized by having only five electrons in the $p$ sublevel belong to which family of elements?

F Transition
G Alkali
H Noble gas
J Halogens

$$
\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}(\mathrm{aq}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}} \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{~s})
$$

In the above reaction, a cloudiness at completion due to colloidal suspension of sulfur appears. If the reaction is carried out at various temperatures, at which temperature would it proceed at the fastest rate?

A $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
B $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
C $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
D $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


A heated liquid placed in a closed container will vaporize until -

F the boundary between liquid and vapor disappears
G all the liquid molecules become vapor molecules
$\mathbf{H}$ the number of liquid molecules vaporizing equals the number of vapor molecules condensing
$J$ the vapor pressure is greater than the atmospheric pressure

47 Which of the following liquids would exhibit the highest vapor pressure at $25.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ?

A Water, boiling point $=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
B Glycerine, boiling point $=290^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
C Ethyl alcohol, boiling point $=78.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
D Ether, boiling point $=34.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

48 To indicate the number of atoms of each element present in a molecular compound, scientists use -

F Roman numerals
G superscripts
H prefixes
J subscripts

49 The correct name for the compound $\mathrm{CCl}_{4}$ is -

A carbon tetrachloride
B carbon chloride
C monocarbon chloride
D tetracarbon monochloride

50 The specific heat capacity of a substance is the quantity of heat required to change the temperature of 1 gram of a substance by -

F $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
G $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
H $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
J $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Answer Key

| Test Sequence | Correct Answer | Reporting Category | Reporting Category Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | D | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 2 | J | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 3 | C | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 4 | H | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 5 | A | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 6 | F | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 7 | D | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 8 | G | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 9 | C | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 10 | H | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 11 | C | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 12 | F | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 13 | C | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 14 | F | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 15 | A | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 16 | J | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 17 | C | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 18 | G | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 19 | C | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 20 | G | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 21 | B | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 22 | G | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 23 | B | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 24 | G | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 25 | A | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 26 | F | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 27 | B | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 28 | G | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 29 | D | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 30 | G | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 31 | D | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 32 | G | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 33 | D | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 34 | H | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 35 | A | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 36 | G | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 37 | A | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 38 | J | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 39 | D | 001 | Scientific Investigation |
| 40 | H | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 41 | B | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 42 | H | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 43 | B | 004 | Molar Relationships |
| 44 | J | 002 | Atomic Structure and Periodic Relationships |
| 45 | D | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 46 | H | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 47 | D | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |
| 48 | J | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 49 | A | 003 | Nomenclature, Chemical Formulas, and Reactions |
| 50 | F | 005 | Phases of Matter and Kinetic Molecular Theory |

