## Pretest 3.6 STE Answers

## Physics Review

1. a) What is the work performed by a horse pulling a carriage with an 8 N force over a 2 km distance?
$W=F^{*} d$
$=8 \mathrm{~N} * 2000 \mathrm{~m}=16000 \mathrm{~J}$
b) What two assumptions regarding applied force and friction did you make in solving the above problem?

We're assuming that the force of 8 N is in the same direction as the motion of the carriage. And we are also assuming there's no friction.
2. A large book is placed on a table used for drawing. The table is tilted at $60.0^{\circ}$ and the book's weight is 45 N . What is the effective force that causes the book to slide down the table. First draw what is being described.
$F_{\text {effective }}=m g \sin \theta$

But $\mathrm{mg}=$ weight $=45 \mathrm{~N}$
$F_{\text {effective }}=45 \mathrm{~N} \sin 60=39 \mathrm{~N}$
3. After the prom at the Vaudreuil Castle, which is not really a castle, Joe refuses to drive fast. He doesn't want to crash because he enjoys kissing his girl friend and solving physics problems. To convince his friends to be cautious, he urges them to calculate the ratio of kinetic energy of his 2000 kg vehicle moving at $120 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ versus his vehicle moving at $80 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$.
a) Calculate that ratio.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\frac{E_{1}}{E_{2}}=\frac{0.5 m v_{1}^{2}}{0.5 m v_{2}^{2}}=\frac{v_{1}^{2}}{v_{2}^{2}}=\frac{\left(120 \frac{\mathrm{~km}}{\mathrm{~h}}\right)^{2}}{\left(80 \frac{\mathrm{~km}}{\mathrm{~h}}\right)^{2}} * \frac{\left(1000 \frac{\mathrm{~m}}{3600 \mathrm{~s}}\right)^{2}}{\left(1000 \frac{\mathrm{~m}}{3600 \mathrm{~s}}\right)^{2}}=\frac{(120)^{2}}{(80)^{2}} \\
=2.25 \text { or } \frac{9}{4}
\end{gathered}
$$

b) In case of a collision, how much more force of impact will his car have at $120 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ compared to $80 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ ?

Since work is energy, which $=\mathrm{F}^{*}$ d, over the same distance it will have about 2.25 times the collision force. When the same breaking force is applied to the faster car, it will need 2.25 times more distance to come to a stop!

4. If two charges are repelled by a force that is now 36 times stronger, by what factor did their separation distance change?

$$
\begin{gathered}
\frac{F_{2}}{F_{1}}=\frac{\frac{k q_{1} q_{2}}{(x r)^{2}}}{\frac{k q_{1} q_{2}}{(r)^{2}}}=36=\frac{\frac{1}{x^{2} r^{2}}}{\frac{1}{(r)^{2}}}=\frac{1}{x^{2}} \\
36 x^{2}=1 \\
\mathrm{x}=1 / 6, \text { so } \mathrm{r}_{2}=1 / 6 \text { of } \mathrm{r}_{1}
\end{gathered}
$$

5. If the force was only made twice as strong by increasing each sphere's charge by a factor of 4 , how much farther apart are the spherres?

$$
\begin{gathered}
\frac{F_{2}}{F_{1}}=\frac{\frac{k 4 q_{1} 4 q_{2}}{(x r)^{2}}}{\frac{k q_{1} q_{2}}{(r)^{2}}}=2=\frac{\frac{16}{x^{2} r^{2}}}{\frac{1}{(r)^{2}}}=\frac{16}{x^{2}} \\
2 x^{2}=16 \\
\mathrm{x}=\sqrt{8}=2 \sqrt{2} \\
\mathrm{r}_{2}=2 \sqrt{2} \mathrm{r}_{1}
\end{gathered}
$$

## Concentration

6. We add 30.0 L of water to a tank of sugar solution, changing the concentration from 2.0 to 1.8 moles/L. How much water was originally in the tank?

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{C}_{1} \mathrm{~V}_{1}=\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{~V}_{2} \\
2.0 \mathrm{~V}_{1}=1.8\left(\mathrm{~V}_{1}+30.0\right) \\
2.0 \mathrm{~V}_{1}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}_{1}+54 \\
\mathrm{~V}_{1}=270 \mathrm{~L}
\end{gathered}
$$

## 7. Given: $2 \mathrm{Al}+3 \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$

When 80 grams of aluminum is reacted with excess chlorine gas, how many individual ions of $\mathrm{Al}^{+3}$ are produced? Chloride ions?
$80 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{mol} / 27 \mathrm{~g})=2.96$ moles Al
There is a $1: 1$ ratio(2:2) between Al and $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$, therefore there are 2.96 moles $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$.
2.96 moles $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ ions of $\mathrm{Al}^{+3} / \mathrm{mole}^{\mathrm{AlCl}}{ }_{3}=1.78 \times 10^{25}$ ions

For every mole of $\mathrm{Al}^{+3}$ there are 3 chloride ions, so $=3 \times 1.78 \times 10^{25}=5.34 \times 10^{25}$
8. A compound has the following mass \% composition:

C $54.55 \%$
H 9.09\%
O $36.36 \%$
Find the simplest molecular formula this compound can have.

1) Take 100.0 g of each. Convert to moles and you get:

C 4.45...moles
H:9 moles
O: 2.2725 moles
2) Divide by the smallest number:

C2H4O ( make sure you can make a dot structure for the formula. It works.

Genetics
9. a) Show a Punnett square for $\operatorname{Rr} \mathrm{Xrr}$, where $\mathrm{R}=$ round and $r$ is the allelic gene for wrinkled peas.

|  | R | r |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| r | Rr | rr |
| r | Rr | rr |

b) What is the genotypic ratio for this crosss?

1: 1 of Rr to rr
c) Phenotypic ratio?

1:1 of round to wrinkled
d) how many chromosomes carry the genes Rr?

2
e) How many $R$ genes are found in 5 pea egg cells?
$5 \operatorname{eggs}(1 \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{egg})=5 \mathrm{R}$ genes

## 10. Fill in the blanks:

In protein synthesis, amino acids are linked to form larger molecules known
as_peptides(proteins) The number of bases that code for an amino acid is _ 3 _ . Unlike tRNA, mRNA plays a role in both translation and __transcription_. In order for mRNA to form on DNA, the double helix must first _obeopened up by enzymes $\qquad$

## Pretest 3.6 (STE PART only)

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b) What two assumptions regarding applied force and friction did you make in solving the above problem?
2. A large book is placed on a table used for drawing. The table is tilted at $60.0^{\circ}$ and the book's weight is 45 N . What is the effective force that causes the book to slide down the table. First draw what is being described.
3. After the LHA prom at the Chateau Vaudreuil, which is really neither a chateau nor a castle, Joe refuses to drive fast. He doesn't want to crash because he enjoys kissing his girl friend and solving physics problems and knows very well that he won't enjoy sitting in a coffin under flowers. To convince his friends to be cautious, he urges them to calculate the ratio of kinetic energy of his 2000 kg vehicle moving at $120 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ versus his vehicle moving at $80 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$.
a) Calculate that ratio.
b) In case of a collision, how much more force of impact will his car have at $120 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ compared to $80 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ ? How much more braking distance will a faster car need?

## Coulomb's Law

4. If two charges are repelled by a force that is now 36 times stronger, by what factor did their separation distance change?
5. If the force was only made twice as strong by increasing each sphere's charge by a factor of 4 , how much farther apart are the spherres?

## Concentration

6. We add 30.0 L of water to a tank of sugar solution, changing the concentration from 2.0 to 1.8 moles/L. How much water was originally in the tank?

## Stoichiometry

7. Given: $2 \mathrm{Al}+3 \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$

When 80 grams of aluminum is reacted with excess chlorine gas, how many individual ions of $\mathrm{Al}^{+3}$ are produced? Chloride ions?
8. A compound has the following mass $\%$ composition:

C $54.55 \%$
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Find the simplest molecular formula this compound can have.
9. a) Show a Punnett square for $\operatorname{Rr} \mathrm{Xrr}$, where $\mathrm{R}=$ round and r is the allelic gene for wrinkled peas.
b) What is the genotypic ratio for this crosss?
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e) How many $R$ genes are found in 5 pea egg cells?

## 10. Fill in the blanks:

In protein synthesis, amino acids are linked to form larger molecules known as $\qquad$ . The number of bases that code for an amino acid is . Unlike tRNA, mRNA plays a role in both translation and $\qquad$ . In order for mRNA to form on DNA, the double helix must first

