

### STE Pretest 1.3 for 2015

1. What atom of period 2 has the largest atomic radius?

Li

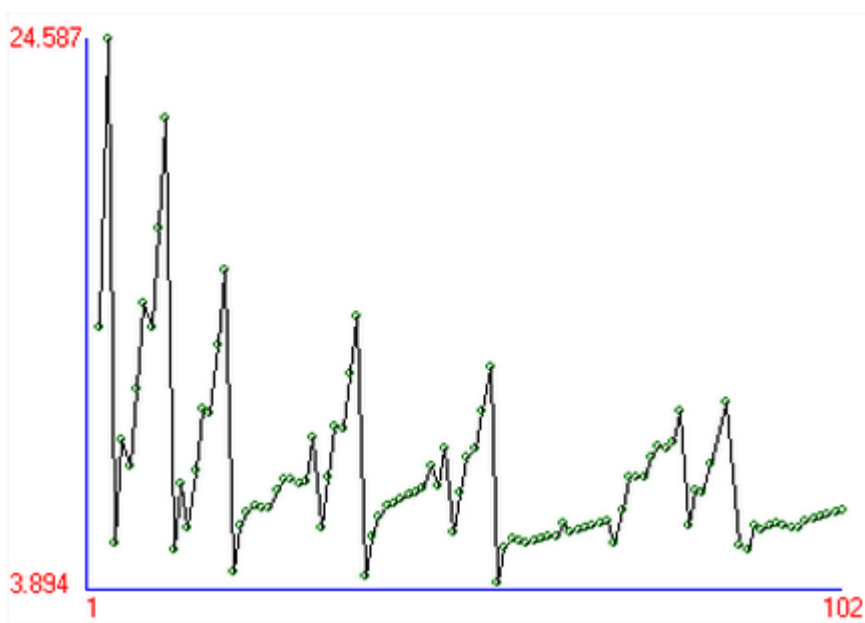
2. What's the difference between ionization energy and electronegativity?

Electronegativity, which cannot be measured for noble gases that don't bond, is the tendency for an atom to pull electrons towards itself while bonded to something else. But ionization energy can be measured for an unbounded gaseous atom.

3. If the difference between electronegativities of two atoms is small, will they react to form a covalent compound? Or an ionic compound?

### Covalent

4.



Which periodic trend is shown above, if each peak corresponds to a noble gas?

### Ionization energy

5. What makes K a bigger atom than sodium?

### The extra shell

6. Name the following compounds:

- OF<sub>2</sub> oxygen difluoride
- KBr potassium bromide
- Ca<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub> calcium phosphide
- BeCO<sub>3</sub> beryllium carbonate
- MgSO<sub>4</sub> magnesium sulfate
- CuS copper sulfide
- OsO<sub>4</sub> osmium oxide

- h.  $\text{NH}_4\text{I}$  \_\_\_\_\_ ammonium iodide \_\_\_\_\_  
 i.  $\text{CF}_4$  \_\_\_\_\_ carbon tetrafluoride \_\_\_\_\_  
 j.  $\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$  \_\_\_\_\_ iron hydrogen carbonate \_\_\_\_\_

7. Write formulae for the following ionic compounds. (Show work when necessary)Ⓜ

- |    |                            |                  |                    |     |                            |
|----|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| a) | sodium hydride             | $\text{Na}^+$    | $\text{H}^-$       | ans | $\text{NaH}$               |
| b) | magnesium nitrate          | $\text{Mg}^{+2}$ | $\text{NO}_3^-$    | ans | $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ |
| c) | calcium carbonate          | $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ | $\text{CO}_3^{-2}$ | ans | $\text{CaCO}_3$            |
| e) | ammonium chlorate          | $\text{NH}_4^+$  | $\text{ClO}_3^-$   | ans | $\text{NH}_4\text{ClO}_3$  |
| f) | diphosphorus pentaselenide |                  |                    | ans | $\text{P}_2\text{Se}_5$    |

8. Match the following descriptions with the correct polyatomic ion. (It has to be one of the eight in your notes. Include charge!)

a. Found in *guano* and other natural fertilizer, it is needed by plants for the production of amino acids (hint: these contain nitrogen). \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{NO}_3^-$  \_\_\_\_\_



b. It'll either knock you out or wake you up with its ammonia-like smell \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{NH}_4^+$  \_\_\_\_\_

c. Bakers use this to generate carbon dioxide to help puff up their goodies \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  \_\_\_\_\_



d. Get this Cl-containing stuff on your jeans and they'll fade in a hurry! \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{ClO}_3^-$  \_\_\_\_\_

9. What is the charge of  $\text{CrO}_4$  in  $\text{CaCrO}_4$ ?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Since Ca} &= +2, \\ 2 + x &= 0 \\ x &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

10. There are three isotopes of Q:  $^{312}\text{Q}$ ,  $^{316}\text{Q}$  and  $^{317}\text{Q}$ . The most abundant one is  $^{312}\text{Q}$ . 75% of Q is  $^{312}\text{Q}$ . If the atomic mass of Q is 313.16, what is the percentage abundance of  $^{316}\text{Q}$ ?

$$312 \cdot 0.75 + x \cdot 316 + (0.25 - x) \cdot 317 = 313.16$$

$$x = 0.09$$

$$9\% \text{ } ^{316}\text{Q}$$

$^{24}\text{Mg}$  78.99%

$^{25}\text{Mg}$  10.00%

$^{26}\text{Mg}$  11.01%

11. Use the above abundances to find the atomic mass of magnesium.

$$0.7899(24) + 0.10(25) + 0.1101(26) = 24.3$$