

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

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## The Periodic Table

<i>IA</i>	<b>The Periodic Table</b>																<i>VIIIA</i>	
<b>H</b> 1 1.01																	<b>He</b> 2 4.00	
<i>IIA</i>	<b>Li</b> 3 6.94	<b>Be</b> 4 9.01											<i>IIIA</i>	<i>IVA</i>	<i>VA</i>	<i>VIA</i>	<i>VIIA</i>	
<b>Na</b> 11 22.99	<b>Mg</b> 12 24.31											<b>B</b> 5 10.81	<b>C</b> 6 12.01	<b>N</b> 7 14.01	<b>O</b> 8 16.00	<b>F</b> 9 19.00	<b>Ne</b> 10 20.18	
<i>IIIB</i>	<i>IVB</i>	<i>VB</i>	<i>VIB</i>	<i>VIIA</i>	<i>VIIIB</i>	<i>VIIIB</i>	<i>VIIIB</i>	<i>VIIIB</i>	<i>IB</i>	<i>IIB</i>	<b>Al</b> 13 26.98	<b>Si</b> 14 28.09	<b>P</b> 15 30.97	<b>S</b> 16 32.07	<b>Cl</b> 17 35.45	<b>Ar</b> 18 39.95		
<b>K</b> 19 39.10	<b>Ca</b> 20 40.08	<b>Sc</b> 21 44.96	<b>Ti</b> 22 47.88	<b>V</b> 23 50.94	<b>Cr</b> 24 52.00	<b>Mn</b> 25 54.94	<b>Fe</b> 26 55.85	<b>Co</b> 27 58.93	<b>Ni</b> 28 58.69	<b>Cu</b> 29 63.55	<b>Zn</b> 30 65.39	<b>Ga</b> 31 69.72	<b>Ge</b> 32 72.61	<b>As</b> 33 74.92	<b>Se</b> 34 78.96	<b>Br</b> 35 79.90	<b>Kr</b> 36 83.80	
<b>Rb</b> 37 85.47	<b>Sr</b> 38 87.62	<b>Y</b> 39 88.91	<b>Zr</b> 40 91.22	<b>Nb</b> 41 92.91	<b>Mo</b> 42 95.94	<b>Tc</b> 43 (97.9)	<b>Ru</b> 44 101.07	<b>Rh</b> 45 102.91	<b>Pd</b> 46 106.42	<b>Ag</b> 47 107.87	<b>Cd</b> 48 112.41	<b>In</b> 49 114.82	<b>Sn</b> 50 118.71	<b>Sb</b> 51 121.76	<b>Te</b> 52 127.60	<b>I</b> 53 126.90	<b>Xe</b> 54 131.29	
<b>Cs</b> 55 132.91	<b>Ba</b> 56 137.33	<b>La</b> 57 138.91	<b>Hf</b> 72 178.49	<b>Ta</b> 73 180.95	<b>W</b> 74 183.85	<b>Re</b> 75 186.21	<b>Os</b> 76 190.2	<b>Ir</b> 77 192.22	<b>Pt</b> 78 195.08	<b>Au</b> 79 197.97	<b>Hg</b> 80 200.59	<b>Tl</b> 81 204.38	<b>Pb</b> 82 207.2	<b>Bi</b> 83 208.98	<b>Po</b> 84 (209)	<b>At</b> 85 (210)	<b>Rn</b> 86 (222)	
<b>Fr</b> 87 223.02	<b>Ra</b> 88 226.03	<b>Ac</b> 89 227.03	<b>Rf</b> 104 (261)	<b>Db</b> 105 (262)	<b>Sg</b> 106 (263)	<b>Bh</b> 107 (262)	<b>Hs</b> 108 (265)	<b>Mt</b> 109 (266)										

<b>Ce</b> 58 140.12	<b>Pr</b> 59 140.91	<b>Nd</b> 60 144.24	<b>Pm</b> 61 (145)	<b>Sm</b> 62 150.36	<b>Eu</b> 63 152.97	<b>Gd</b> 64 157.25	<b>Tb</b> 65 158.93	<b>Dy</b> 66 162.50	<b>Ho</b> 67 164.93	<b>Er</b> 68 167.26	<b>Tm</b> 69 168.93	<b>Yb</b> 70 173.04	<b>Lu</b> 71 174.97
<b>Th</b> 90 232.04	<b>Pa</b> 91 231.04	<b>U</b> 92 238.03	<b>Np</b> 93 237.05	<b>Pu</b> 94 (240)	<b>Am</b> 95 243.06	<b>Cm</b> 96 (247)	<b>Bk</b> 97 (248)	<b>Cf</b> 98 (251)	<b>Es</b> 99 252.08	<b>Fm</b> 100 257.10	<b>Md</b> 101 (257)	<b>No</b> 102 259.10	<b>Lr</b> 103 262.11

**Useful Information**

- $N = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
- $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$
- $c = 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$
- $\lambda\nu = c$
- $E = h\nu$
- Density =  $m/v$

Question 1 Give the complete electronic configuration (spectroscopic notation) for the following:  
10 Points

1. Sodium  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$

2. Chlorine  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^5$

Give the noble gas electronic configuration for the following

3. Mn  $[\text{Ar}] 4s^2 3d^5$

4.  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$   $[\text{Ar}] 3d^5$

5. Cu  $[\text{Ar}] 4s^1 3d^{10}$

Question 2 For the elements 1-20 inclusive (includes element 1 and element 20) give the symbol for those that are diamagnetic.  
6 Points

He, Be, Ne, Mg, Ar, Ca

Question 3 Consider the following elements:  
8 Points

Ge, Si, Sn, C

Which element would you expect:

1. to have the smallest atomic radius? C

2. to be most metallic Sn

3. to have the largest ionization energy C

4. to be least electronegative Sn

Question 4 Consider the following elements:  
6 Points

phosphorus, silicon, aluminum, sulfur

Which element would you expect:

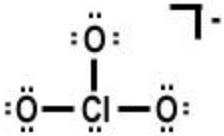
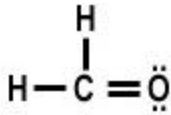
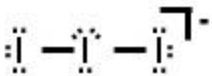
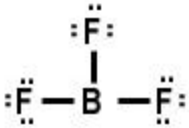
5. to be most metallic Al

6. to have the largest ionization energy S

7. to be least electronegative Al

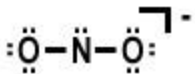

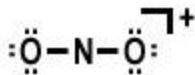
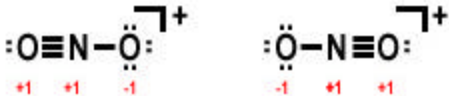
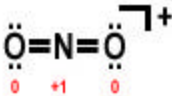
Question 5 Draw the Lewis dot structures for the following:

12 Points

<p><math>\text{ClO}_3^-</math> (Cl = Chlorine)</p> <p>26 Valence Electrons</p> 	<p><math>\text{H}_2\text{CO}</math></p> <p>12 Valence Electrons</p> 
<p><math>\text{I}_3^-</math></p> <p>22 Valence Electrons</p> 	<p><math>\text{BF}_3</math></p> <p>24 Valence Electrons</p> 

Question 6 Draw the Lewis dot structures of  $\text{NO}_2^-$  and  $\text{NO}_2^+$  showing any resonance structures where applicable.

10 Points

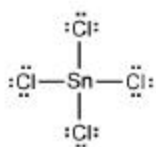
<p><math>\text{NO}_2^-</math></p> <p>18 Valence electrons</p>  	<p><math>\text{NO}_2^+</math></p> <p>18 Valence electrons</p>   
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1. What is the N to O bond order in:

$\text{NO}_2^+$ : 2                       $\text{NO}_2^-$ : 1.5

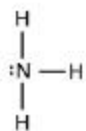
2. Which molecule has the shortest N to O bond length?  $\text{NO}_2^+$

Question 7 Give the Electron Pair Geometry and the Molecular Geometry for each of the following 'Lewis Dot Structures'.  
16 Points



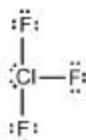
Electron Pair Geometry: **Tetrahedron**

Molecular Geometry: **Tetrahedron**



Electron Pair Geometry: **Tetrahedron**

Molecular Geometry: **Trigonal Pyramid**



Electron Pair Geometry: **Trigonal Bipyramidal**

Molecular Geometry: **T-Shaped**



Electron Pair Geometry: **Octahedron**

Molecular Geometry: **Square Pyramidal**

Question 8 Give the formal charge of each atom in each of the two resonance structures for the azide ion shown below.  
7 Points

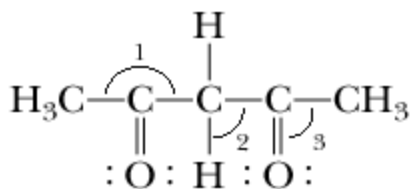


What is the charge on an azide ion? **-1**

Question 9 Give the correct formula for each of the following ionic compounds?  
6 Points

- Ammonium carbonate  **$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$**
- Iron(III) oxide  **$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$**
- Aluminum sulfite  **$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_3)_3$**
- Magnesium nitrite  **$\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_2)_2$**
- Calcium sulfate  **$\text{CaSO}_4$**
- Potassium permanganate  **$\text{KMnO}_4$**

Question 10 For the molecule depicted below what are the expected bond angles for 1, 2 and 3.  
6 Points



1. 120

2. 109

3. 120

Question 11 In the laboratory a student combines 47.5 mL of a 0.304 M Ba(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> nitrate solution with 29.2 mL of a 0.379 M Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> solution.  
8 Points

What is the final concentration of **barium** cation ?

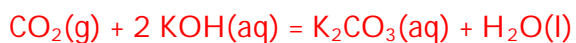
$$0.304 \times 0.0475 = 0.01444 \text{ mol Ba(NO}_3)_2$$
$$0.01444 \text{ mol Ba(NO}_3)_2 \times [1 \text{ Ba}^{2+} / 1 \text{ Ba(NO}_3)_2] = 0.01444 \text{ mol Ba}^{2+}$$

$$0.379 \times 0.0292 = 0.01106 \text{ mol Ba(OH)}_2$$
$$0.01106 \text{ mol Ba(OH)}_2 \times [1 \text{ Ba}^{2+} / 1 \text{ Ba(OH)}_2] = 0.01106 \text{ mol Ba}^{2+}$$

$$\text{Total Ba}^{2+} = 0.01444 + 0.01106 = 0.0255 \text{ mol}$$
$$\text{New Volume} = 47.5 + 29.2 = 76.7 \text{ mL} = 0.0767 \text{ L}$$

$$[\text{Ba}^{2+}] = 0.0255 / 0.0767 = 0.332 \text{ M}$$

Question 12 According to the following reaction, how many grams of potassium hydroxide are necessary to form 0.628 moles potassium carbonate?  
5 Points



$$0.628 \text{ mol K}_2\text{CO}_3 \times [2 \text{ KOH} / 1 \text{ K}_2\text{CO}_3] = 1.256 \text{ mol KOH}$$

$$1.256 \text{ mol KOH} \times (56.11 \text{ g} / 1 \text{ mol}) = 70.5 \text{ g}$$