Fall 2004 Sinex Name

CHM 101 EXAM III

Show all calculations with units and correct significant figures. Write in complete sentences. **GOOD LUCK!!!**

1. Here are the solubility curves for potassium chloride and potassium chlorate.

(10)



At 25°C, which salt is more soluble?

At 80°C, 20 g KCl and 20 g KClO₃ will dissolve in 100 g of water. If you slowly cooled the water down to 10° C, explain what would happen.

2. A 1.00 g sample of liquid hexane, C_6H_{14} is placed into a 250 mL flask and warmed to 75°C to vaporize the hexane. What is the pressure of hexane in the flask? (10)

3. For the molecules listed in the table below, draw the Lewis dot structure, illustrate the 3D geometry, indicate the direction (use an arrow) of electron migration for the bonds, and decide if the molecule is polar or non-polar. A table of electronegativity values is attached. (25)

Molecule	Lewis Dot Structure	3D geometry	Electron	Polar or
CCl₂F₂			C F C Cl	
SF₀			S F	
PCI₅			P Cl	
NBr ₃			N Br	
XeF₄				

4. Draw the three isomers of PCl_3Br_2 . Decide if the isomers are polar or non-polar. (10)

5. Rank the polarity of the following dihalobenzene molecules (1 - most to 5 - least). (10)



6. How would the boiling points of the dihalobenzenes given above in question 5 rank? (1 - highest to 5 - lowest)

(5)

7. The boxes below illustrate gases where neon is on the left and xenon on the right. (20)



If the neon box is at $25^{\circ}C$, are all the neon atoms moving at the same velocity? Explain why or why not.

If the two boxes were at the same temperature, which box would have the higher velocity? Why?

How could you get the average velocity of both boxes to be the same? Explain.

Why are gases compressible?

For an ideal gas, we assume intermolecular attractions (IMF's) are negligible. Why?

8. Which intermolecular forces or IMF's are operating in the substances listed below? (10)

 $CH_{3}CI(I) \qquad HF(I) \qquad NaF(I) \qquad KCI(aq) \qquad CO_{2}(aq)$