Name_

Chapter 4 Practice Test

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Multij							
Identif	y the	e letter of the choice that best completes the stat	temen	t or answers the question.			
	1.	Dalton's atomic theory stated that every element	ent wa	as made of atoms that could not be subdivided, atoms of			
		the same element are alike, and					
		a. atoms are made of protons, neutrons, and	electr	rons.			
		b. the nucleus is the center of the atom.					
		c. atoms can join to form molecules.					
		d. atoms are constantly in motion.					
	2.	Which statement about the atomic nucleus is	xt?				
		a. The nucleus is made of protons and neutro	ons at	nd has a negative charge.			
		b. The nucleus is made of protons and neutro	ons ar	nd has a positive charge.			
		c. The nucleus is made of electrons and has	a posi	itive charge.			
		d. The nucleus is made of electrons and has	ative charge.				
	3.	The charge of an electron is					
		a2.	c.	0.			
		b1.	d.	+1.			
	4.	Atoms have no electric charge because they					
	••	a. have an equal number of charged and nor	charg	ged particles.			
	٠	b. have neutrons in their nuclei.		2- F			
		c. have an equal number of electrons and pr	otons				
		d. have an equal number of neutrons and pro					
	5.	According to Bohr's model of the atom, elect					
	٥.	a. planets orbiting the sun.		light energy in a vacuum.			
		b. waves on a vibrating string.		planets rotating on their axes.			
	6	6. According to Bohr's theory, an electron's path around the nucleus defines its					
	٥.	a. electric charge.		energy level.			
		b. atomic mass.		speed.			
	7.	According to modern atomic theory, it is near		•			
	/.	a. color.		charge			
		b. position.		mass.			
	0						
	8.	a. the number of protons in the nucleus.	Casco	the number of neutrons in the nucleus.			
		b. the electric charge of the nucleus.	d.	atomic mass.			
		-					
	9.	Atoms of elements that are in the same group		valence electrons.			
		a. protons.		protons and neutrons.			
	4.0	b. neutrons.	u.	protons and neutrons.			
	10.	Valence electrons determine an atom's	_	alastuis ahanas			
		a. mass.	C.	electric charge.			
		b. chemical properties.	d.	period.			
	11.	Ionization refers to the process of		the state of the s			
		a. changing from one period to another.	C.	turning lithium into fluorine.			
		h locing or gaining protons	а	rosing of gaining elections.			

	12.							
		a. is much more massive.						
		b. has a full outermost energy level.						
		c. has a negative electric charge.						
		d. is in a different group in the periodic table.						
	13.	Oxygen's atomic number is 8. This means that an oxygen atom has						
		a. eight neutrons in its nucleus. c. eight protons in its nucleus.						
		b. a total of eight protons and neutrons. d. a total of eight neutrons and electrons.						
	14.	An atom's mass number equals the number of						
		a. protons plus the number of electrons. c. protons.						
		b. protons plus the number of neutrons. d. neutrons.						
	1 5 .	Which statement about an element's average atomic mass is correct?						
		a. It is determined by counting the number of isotopes in a sample of the element.						
		b. It is equal to one-twelfth the mass of the most common isotope.						
		c. It is a weighted average, so common isotopes have a greater effect than uncommon ones.						
		d. It is based on an isotope's charge, so negatively charged isotopes have a greater effect than						
		positive ones.						
	1 6 .	An atomic mass unit is equal to						
		a. one-half the mass of a hydrogen atom.						
		b. one-fourth the mass of a lithium atom.						
		c. one-twelfth the mass of a carbon-12 atom.						
		d. one-fifteenth the mass of a nitrogen-15 atom.						
	17.	Which statement about the alkali metals is correct?						
		a. They are located in the left-most column of the periodic table.						
		b. They are extremely nonreactive.						
		c. They are usually gases.						
		d. They form negative ions with a 1- charge.						
	1 8 .	Which of the following elements is an alkali metal?						
		a. calcium c. mercury						
		b. magnesium d. sodium						
	19.	Alkali metals are extremely reactive because they						
		a. have very small atomic masses.						
		b. are not solids at room temperature.						
		c. have one valence electron that is easily removed to form a positive ion.						
		d. have two valence electrons that form compounds with calcium and magnesium.						
	20.	Which statement about noble gases is correct?						
		a. They form compounds with very bright colors.						
		b. They exist as single atoms rather than as molecules.						
		c. They are highly reactive with both metals and nonmetals.						
		d. They are extremely rare in nature.						
	21.	Semiconductors are elements that						
		a. have large atomic masses but small atomic numbers.						
		b. do not form compounds.						
		c. can conduct heat and electricity under certain conditions.						
		d. are extremely hard.						

	22.	Group 18 noble gases are inert because					
		a. they readily form positive ions.					
		b. they can have either a positive or a negative		-			
		c. their outermost energy level is missing one	elec	ctron.			
		d. their outermost energy level is full.					
	23.	Carbon and other nonmetals are found in which	n are	a of the periodic table?			
		a. on the left-most side					
		b. on the right side					
		c. in the middle column of the periodic table					
		d. in the bottom rows					
	24.	A mole is an SI base unit that describes the					
		a. mass of a substance.	C.	volume of a substance.			
		b. amount of a substance.		electric charge of a substance.			
	25	If the atomic mass of carbon is 12 amu, 1 mole		_			
	23.	a. 6 g.		12 g.			
		b. 6 mol.		12 mol.			
	26	*					
	20.	Avogadro's constant is defined as the number					
		a. one mole of a pure substance.		one gram of a pure substance.			
		b. one liter of a pure substance.	a.	one kilogram of a pure substance.			
	27.	Molar mass is defined as					
		a. the number of particles in 1 mole of a substance.					
		b. the SI base unit that describes the amount of a substance.					
		c. the amount of a substance necessary to have		positive charge.			
		d. the mass in grams of 1 mole of a substance.					
	28.	The average atomic mass of potassium is approximately 39 amu. What is the mass of 2.0 mol of potassium?					
		а. 0.39 g		39 g			
		b. 0.78 g	d.	78 g			
	29.	The average atomic mass of the element cesius	n is	approximately 133 amu. What is the mass of 3.00 mol of			
		cesium?					
		a. 0.133 g	c.	266 g			
		b. 133 g		399 g			
	30			ar mass of approximately 52 g/mol. What is the mass in			
	50.	grams of this amount of chromium?					
		a. 3.38 g	c.	338 g			
		b. 33.8 g		3.38 kg			
	21			-			
	31.	What is the mass in grams of 0.75 mol of sulfur, which has a molar mass of approximately 32 g/mol? a. 16 g c. 32 g					
		a. 16 g b. 24 g		240 g			
	22			-			
	32.	You have 85.5 g of fluorine, which has a molar mass of approximately 19 g/mol. How many moles of fluorine					
		do you have?	_	4E1			
		a. 4.5 mol		45 mol			
		b. 19 mol	a.	85 mol			

Ch. 4 Practice Test Answers

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. A
- 6. C
- 7. B
- 8. A
- 9. C
- 10. B
- 11. D
- 12. B
- 13. C
- 14. B
- 15. C
- 16. C
- 17. A
- 18. D
- 19. C
- 20. B
- 21. C
- 22. D
- 23. B
- 24. B
- 25. C
- 26. A
- 27. D
- 28. D
- 29. D
- 30. C
- 31. B
- 32. A