

# **Exam Practice Guide**

# Unit 1 Chemistry Examination

### **Key Features:**

- ✓ 121 original examination style questions on all examinable topics.
- ✓ Full solutions and a marking guide to all questions.
- Separated into key topic areas within each Area of Study, enabling students to master one topic at a time.
- ✓ Written by VCE assessors who mark the real examinations.
- ✓ Excellent resource for examination practice.

Helping VCE students be the best they can be.

Copyright © TSSM 2016

TSSM

ACN 099 422 670 ABN 54 099 422 670 A: Level 14, 474 Flinders Street Melbourne VIC 3000 T: 1300 134 518 F: 03 97084354 W: tssm.com.au E:<u>info@tssm.com.au</u> 

## Unit 1 – How can the diversity of materials be explained? AREA OF STUDY 1: How can knowledge of elements explain the properties of matter? Page Topic 1 – Structure of atoms 4 Topic 2 – The Periodic Table and elements 9 Topic 3 – Metals 12 Topic 4 – Ionic bonding 15 Topic 5 – Mole 18 AREA OF STUDY 2: How can the versatility of non-metals be explained? Topic 1 – Covalent bonding 26 Topic 2 – Carbon lattices 31 Topic 3 – Organic chemistry 32 Topic 4 – Polymers 36 SOLUTIONS 41

#### Unit 1 – How can the diversity of materials be explained?

#### AREA OF STUDY 1: How can knowledge of elements explain the properties of matter?

#### **Topic 1 – Structure of atoms**

#### Question 1.

The number of neutrons in  ${}^{37}_{17}Cl^{-}$  is

- Α. 17
- 36 Β.
- 38 С.
- D. 20

#### **Question 2**.

Which of the following lists only contains isoelectronic species?

- Ca<sup>2+</sup>, O<sup>2-</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Ar Α.
- Ca<sup>2+</sup>, S<sup>2-</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Ne Mg<sup>2+</sup>, S<sup>2-</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Ar Ca<sup>2+</sup>, S<sup>2-</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Ar Β.
- С.
- D.

#### Question 3.

Which of the following is the ground state electronic configuration of a period 4 group 2 element?

- 1s<sup>2</sup>2s<sup>2</sup>2p<sup>6</sup>3s<sup>2</sup>3p<sup>6</sup>4s<sup>2</sup> Α.
- $1s^{2}2s^{2}2p^{6}3s^{2}3p^{4}4s^{2}$ Β.
- 1s<sup>2</sup>2s<sup>2</sup>2p<sup>6</sup>3s<sup>2</sup>3p<sup>6</sup>3d<sup>5</sup>4s<sup>2</sup> С.
- $1s^{2}2s^{2}2p^{6}3s^{2}$ D.

#### **Question 4**.

Which of the following is the correct chronological order for the discovery of the sub-atomic particles?

- Electron, neutron, proton Α.
- Proton, electron, neutron В.
- Neutron, electron, proton C.
- D. Electron, proton, neutron

#### Question 5.

An orbital can be best described as:

- the orientation of an electron Α.
- a region of space of high probability where an electron resides В.
- C. a shell level otherwise known as the principal quantum number
- a quantum of energy sometimes termed a photon D.

#### Question 6.

The 'Pauli exclusion principle' says that an orbital can contain a maximum of how many electrons?

- **A.** 1
- **B.** 2
- **C.** 3
- **D.** 8

#### Question 7.

Who discovered the electron?

- A. J.J. Thomson
- B. James Chadwick
- C. John Dalton
- D. Marie Curie

#### **Question 8**.

How many neutrons are there  $in_{12}^{25}Mg^{2+}$ ?

- **A.** 10
- **B.** 12
- **C.** 13
- **D.** 25

#### **Question** 9.

The number of neutrons in the uranium atom represented by  $^{238}_{92}$  U is?

- **A.** 92
- **B.** 146
- **C.** 238
- **D.** 330

#### Question 10.

Which modern scientist first isolated radioactive elements?

- A. J.J. Thomson
- B. James Chadwick
- C. John Dalton
- D. Marie Curie

#### Question 11.

The number of electrons in the anion  ${}^{14}_{7}N$   $^{ ext{3-}}$  is?

- **A.** 7
- **B.** 14
- **C.** 10
- **D.** 17