Chem 115 Practice Exam 3 Answer Key

Part I. Multiple choice	Part II. Problems
page 2:	1. worth 12 pts (part a) + 3 pts (part b) = 20 pts
1. C	a) PCl ₃ Lewis structure
2. D	P in center: 1 pt
3. A	single bonds between P and each Cl: 1 pt
4. A	each Cl has 3 lone pairs: 1 pt
5. B	correct total # of valence electrons: 2 pts
6. A	justification for # of valence e^- is $(7 \times 3) + 5 = 26$: 2 pts
	HSiO ₂ ⁻ Lewis structure
page 3:	Si in center: 1 pt
7. A	Si-H is single bond: 1 pt
8. C	one Si-O single bond & one Si-O double bond: 1 pt
9. B	single-bonded O has 3 l.p.'s, double-bonded O has 2: 1 pt
10. B	two resonance structures: 2 pts
100 2	Si-O bond order is 1.5: 1 pt
page 4:	b) ozone atoms formal charges (2 pts each)
11. A	+1
12. A	
13. B	ö
13. D	
15. C	O O
16. B	0 •• -1
10. D	
page 5:	2. worth 10 pts
17. E	most common ionic charges: K^+ and Ca^{2+} (2 pts)
17. E 18. A	because potassium attains a noble gas electron configuration
10. A 19. A	(stable) by losing one electron, while calcium does so by losing two
20. A	electrons (2 pts)
20. A 21. A	ionization energy of potassium is lower (1 pt)
21. A	because
	• same number of shells, so same <i>r</i> (separation between + charge center and outer shell of electrons): 1 pt
	• Z_{eff} for K is approx. +1 while Z_{eff} for Ca is approx. +2 (2 pts)
	 greater force of attraction between most loosely bound electron and core for calcium, so requires more energy to remove the most loosely have a loosely have a loosely have a loose to remove the most loosely have a loose to remove the most loosely have a loose to remove the most loose have a loose have a loose to remove the most loose to remove to remove to remove the most loose to remove the most loose to remove the most loose to remove to remove

most loosely bound electron (2 pts)