



UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Final Examination
2016/2017 Academic Session

May/June 2017

JIK 101 – General Chemistry I
[*Kimia Am I*]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please ensure that this examination paper contains **NINE** printed pages before you begin the examination.

Answer **FIVE** questions. Answer the questions in English. You may also answer the questions in Bahasa Malaysia, but not a mix of both languages.

All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided.

Each question is worth 20 marks and the mark for each sub question is given at the end of that question.

In the event of any discrepancies in the exam questions, the English version shall be used.

*Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **SEMBILAN** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.*

*Jawab **LIMA** soalan. Jawab soalan-soalan dalam Bahasa Inggeris. Anda juga dibenarkan menjawab soalan dalam Bahasa Malaysia, tetapi campuran antara kedua-dua bahasa ini tidak dibenarkan.*

Setiap jawapan mesti dijawab di dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan.

Setiap soalan bernilai 20 markah dan markah subsoalan diperlihatkan di penghujung subsoalan itu.

Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai.

Answer **FIVE** questions.

Jawab **LIMA** soalan.

1. (a) Differentiate between ionic solid and covalent solid. Provide an example for each type of solid.

Bezakan di antara pepejal ionik dan pepejal kovalen. Berikan contoh bagi setiap jenis pepejal.

(6 marks/markah)

- (b) Give the hybridization of the following molecules by providing the Lewis structure.

- (i) carbon in CH_3Cl
- (ii) phosphorus in PH_3
- (iii) sulphur in SF_4
- (iv) nitrogen in N_2

Berikan penghibridan molekul berikut dengan menyediakan struktur Lewis.

- (i) karbon dalam CH_3Cl
- (ii) fosforus dalam PH_3
- (iii) sulfur dalam SF_4
- (iv) nitrogen dalam N_2

(8 marks/markah)

- (c) Draw the resonance structures for $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$.
Lukiskan struktur resonans untuk $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$.

(6 marks/markah)

2. (a) Derive the structure and state the shape of the following species by using the Valence Shell Electron Pair Repulsion (VSEPR) method.

Terbitkan struktur dan nyatakan bentuk spesies berikut dengan menggunakan kaedah Penolakan Pasangan Elektron Petala Valens (VSEPR).

- (i) IBr^{2-}
- (ii) NH_4^+
- (iii) O_3
- (iv) BeCl_2

(8 marks/ markah)

- (b) Explain briefly the polar covalent bond with the help of suitable example.

Terangkan secara ringkas ikatan kovalen polar dengan bantuan contoh yang sesuai.

(4 marks/markah)

- (c) Derive the relative molecular orbital energy level diagram for the NO molecule. Give the ground state electron configuration, bond order and magnetic properties of the ion. Compare the relative stability of this molecule to NO^+ and NO^- .

Terbitkan gambar rajah paras tenaga orbital molekul relatif untuk molekul NO. Berikan konfigurasi elektron pada keadaan asas, tertib ikatan dan sifat kemagnetan ion tersebut. Bandingkan kestabilan relatif molekul ini dengan NO^+ dan NO^- .

(8 marks/markah)

3. (a) A certain electromagnetic wave has a wavelength of 625 nm.

- (i) Calculate the frequency of the wave?
- (ii) What region of the electromagnetic spectrum is it found?
- (iii) Calculate the energy of the wave?

Suatu gelombang elektromagnet mempunyai panjang gelombang sebanyak 625 nm.

- (i) Kira frekuensi gelombang tersebut?*
- (ii) Pada kawasan manakah spektrum elektromagnet tersebut boleh didapati?*
- (iii) Kira tenaga gelombang tersebut?*

(6 marks/markah)

(b) For the following subshells, give the values of the quantum numbers (n , l and m_l) and the number of orbitals in each subshell.

Bagi sub-petala berikut, berikan nilai-nilai nombor kuantum (n , l dan m_l) dan bilangan orbital dalam setiap sub-petala.

- (i) $4p$
- (ii) $3d$
- (iii) $3s$
- (iv) $5f$

(8 marks/markah)

- (c) Give short answers to the following questions:
- (i) Write the ground state electron configuration for Mg and Mg^{2+} .
 - (ii) Give the number of unpaired electrons in an atom of phosphorus.
 - (iii) Give the electron configuration of sulphur.
 - (iv) State the Pauli Exclusion Principle and Hund's rule.

Berikan jawapan ringkas kepada soalan-soalan berikut:

- (i) *Tuliskan konfigurasi elektron pada keadaan asas bagi Mg dan Mg^{2+} .*
- (ii) *Berikan bilangan elektron tak berpasangan dalam suatu atom fosforus.*
- (iii) *Berikan konfigurasi elektron bagi sulfur.*
- (iv) *Nyatakan Prinsip Pengecualian Pauli dan peraturan Hund.*

(6 marks/markah)

4. Describe briefly the prominent trends observed in the periodic table. The following trends must be discussed:

- (a) Metallic and non-metallic properties.
- (b) Ionisation energy
- (c) Electron affinity
- (d) Electronegativity
- (e) Atomic size/atomic radius

Terangkan secara ringkas trend utama yang diperhatikan dalam jadual berkala. Trend berikut perlu dibincangkan:

- (a) *Sifat logam dan bukan logam*
- (b) *Tenaga pengionan*
- (c) *Afiniti elektron*
- (d) *Keelektronegatifan*
- (e) *Saiz atom/jejari atom*

(20 marks/markah)

5. (a) Name the following compounds:
Namakan sebatian-sebatian berikut:

- (i) CaSO_4
- (ii) PF_5
- (iii) KBr
- (iv) KHSO_4
- (v) Na_2S

(5 marks/markah)

- (b) Balance the following equation :

Seimbangkan persamaan- persamaan berikut :

- (i) $\text{PH}_3 (\text{g}) + \text{O}_2 (\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} (\text{s}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{g})$
- (ii) $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (iii) $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (iv) $\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$
- (v) $\text{Al}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3 + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{AlPO}_4 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

(5 marks/markah)

- (c) Given that a sample of sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) contains 5 moles, calculate:
- (i) the mass of sulphuric acid in the sample?
 - (ii) the molecules of sulphuric acid in the sample?
 - (iii) the total hydrogen atoms in the sample?
 - (iv) the total oxygen atoms in the sample?

Diberikan suatu sampel yang mengandungi 5 mol asid sulfurik (H_2SO_4).

Kirakan:

- (i) jisim asid sulfurik dalam sampel tersebut?*
- (ii) bilangan molekul asid sulfurik dalam sampel tersebut?*
- (iii) jumlah atom hidrogen dalam sampel tersebut?*
- (iv) jumlah atom oksigen dalam sampel tersebut?*

(10 marks/markah)

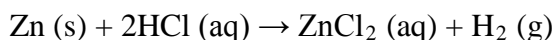
6. (a) Consider the reaction between iron and sulphur producing iron sulphide (FeS).
- (i) Calculate the mass of iron needed to react with 16.0 grams of sulphur?
 - (ii) Calculate the mass of FeS produced?

Pertimbangkan tindak balas antara besi dan sulfur bagi menghasilkan besi sulfida (FeS).

- (i) Kirakan jisim besi yang diperlukan untuk bertindak balas dengan 16.0 gram sulfur?*
- (ii) Kirakan jisim FeS yang terhasil?*

(4 marks/markah)

- (b) 13.0 g of zinc granules is reacted with 7.3 g of dilute hydrochloric acid.
13.0 g granul zink bertindak balas dengan 7.3 g asid hidroklorik cair.



- (i) Calculate the number of moles of zinc and dilute hydrochloric acid present.
- (ii) The reaction stops before all the substances have reacted. Explain why.
- (iii) Calculate the volume of H₂ obtained at s.t.p.?
- (i) Kirakan bilangan mol zink dan asid hidroklorik yang hadir?*
- (ii) Tindak balas tersebut berhenti sebelum kesemua zat telah bertindak balas. Terangkan mengapa.*
- (iii) Kirakan jumlah isipadu H₂ yang diperolehi pada s.t.p.?*

(6 marks/markah)

- (c) Calculate the volume of 0.200 M hydrochloric acid needed to react with a mixture of 0.500 g of sodium hydroxide and 0.800 g of potassium hydroxide?
Kirakan isipadu asid hidroklorik berkepekatan 0.200 M yang diperlukan untuk bertindak balas dengan campuran 0.500 g natrium hidroksida dan 0.800 g kalium hidroksida?

(5 marks/markah)

- (d) Titration reveals that 11.6 mL of 3.0 M sulphuric acid are required to neutralize the sodium hydroxide in 25.00 mL of NaOH solution. What is the molarity of the NaOH solution?
Pentitratan menunjukkan bahawa 11.6 mL asid sulfurik berkepekatan 3.0 M diperlukan untuk meneutralkan natrium hidroksida dalam 25.00 mL larutan NaOH. Apakah kemolaran larutan NaOH?

(5 marks/markah)

List of Relative Atomic Masses and Constants

Senarai Jisim Atom Relatif dan Pemalar

Element	Atomic Number	Atomic Mass	Element	Atomic Number	Atomic Mass
Ag	47	107.8	Hg	80	200.6
Al	13	27.0	I	53	126.9
Ar	18	39.9	K	19	39.1
B	5	10.8	Li	3	6.9
Ba	56	137.3	Mg	12	24.3
Be	4	9.0	Mn	25	54.9
Br	35	80.0	N	7	14.0
C	6	12.0	Na	11	23.0
Ca	20	40.1	Ne	10	20.2
Cl	17	35.5	O	8	16.0
Cr	24	52.0	P	15	31.0
Cu	29	63.5	Pb	82	207.2
F	9	19.0	S	16	32.0
Fe	26	55.8	Sb	51	121.8
Ge	32	72.6	Si	14	28.1
H	1	1.0	Xe	54	131.3
He	2	4.0	Zn	30	65.4

R	=	0.08206 L atm mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ or 8.3144 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹
e	=	1.602 C × 10 ⁻¹⁹ C
m _e	=	9.11 × 10 ⁻³¹ kg
1 amu	=	1.66 × 10 ⁻²⁷ kg
h	=	6.626 × 10 ⁻³⁴ J s
1 J	=	1 kg m ² s ⁻²
a ₀	=	0.529 Å
c	=	3.00 × 10 ⁸ m s ⁻¹
N _A	=	6.022 × 10 ²³ mol ⁻¹
1 atm	=	760 mm Hg