Team ID Number: _____

Physical Properties

Rank the following from smallest to largest atomic radius:

- 1) He, Ar, Ne
- 2) Li, H, He
- 3) O^{2-} , Ne, F⁻ 4) Ar, K⁺, Ca²⁺



Team ID Number: _____

Thermodynamics

Assume a reaction in the forward direction where the change in enthalpy of the reaction is -73.0 kJ/mol, and the change in entropy of the reaction is 314.0 J/K. *What is the Gibbs's Free Energy (in kJ/mol) for this reaction at 25 °C? Is the reaction spontaneous in the forward direction?*

Team ID Number:

Electrochemistry

Natural rubber is used in the creation of tires and windshield wipers. It is composed of alkenes containing many carbon-carbon double bonds. Ozone can react with alkenes which results to the degradation of rubber though a reaction called ozonolysis. One example of an ozonolysis reaction is shown below.



Use your knowledge of oxidation-reduction reactions, determine the oxidizing agent and reducing agent for this reaction.

Team ID Number:

Physical Properties

For each of the following questions, *first determine if the bond could be formed between the two atoms*. If a bond could be formed, *determine if the bond is ionic, polar covalent, or nonpolar covalent*. Then *determine the correct reasoning for bond formation*. (If no bond is formed, do not circle anything following that question)

1) Na - Cl

a) Does a bond occur? (yes/no)

b) If a bond could be formed this bond would be *(polar/nonpolar/ionic)* because there is *(a large difference/a small difference/no difference)* in electronegativity between the two atoms

2) C - O

a) Does a bond occur? (yes/no)

b) If a bond could be formed this bond would be *(polar/nonpolar/ionic)* because there is *(a large difference/a small difference/no difference)* in electronegativity between the two atoms

3) Cl - Cl

a) Does a bond occur? (yes/no)

b) If a bond could be formed this bond would be *(polar/nonpolar/ionic)* because there is *(a large difference/a small difference/no difference)* in electronegativity between the two atoms

4) Li - Ne

a) Does a bond occur? (yes/no)

b) If a bond could be formed this bond would be *(polar/nonpolar/ionic)* because there is *(a large difference/a small difference/no difference)* in electronegativity between the two atoms

5) Mg - I

a) Does a bond occur? (yes/no)

b) If a bond could be formed this bond would be *(polar/nonpolar/ionic)* because there is *(a large difference/a small difference/no difference)* in electronegativity between the two atoms

Team ID Number:

Acid/Base

Each of the following is dissolved in water. Identify if the resulting solution will be acidic, basic, or neutral. Identify the conjugate acid or base or write N/A if there is none.

- 1) CH₃COONa
- 2) (NH₄)₂SO₄ 3) NaClO

Team ID Number:

Kinetics

The formation of the creature Combee can be modeled as a molecular reaction. It requires two "A" parts which have a wing and an antenna and one "B(ee)" part which has nothing but a face and body. The full reaction is:

$$2A + B \rightarrow Combee$$

If the elementary steps are as show below:

$$A + A \rightarrow M (slow)$$

 $M + B \rightarrow Combee (fast)$

What is the rate equation?

Team ID Number: _____

Thermodynamics

Using the information given below, *determine the change in enthalpy*, ΔH , for the following *reaction*:

ReactionChange in Enthalpy
$$C + 2H_2 \rightarrow CH_4$$
 $\Delta H = -74.80 \text{ kJ/mol}$ $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$ $\Delta H = -393.50 \text{ kJ/mol}$ $H_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow H_2O$ $\Delta H = -285.83 \text{ kJ/mol}$

$$\mathrm{CH}_4 + 2\mathrm{O}_2 \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}_2 + 2\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}$$

Team ID Number: _____

Electrochemistry

Zinc metal reacts with copper (II) sulfate to form zinc sulfate and copper metal. *Write the oxidation half-reaction, the reduction half-reaction, and the total net ionic equation of this reaction.*

Team ID Number: _____

Acid/Base

Goomy, a fictional creature, secretes an acidic slime composed of HCl. The pH of the slime solution in water is 0.86. *How much solid HCl (in grams) would Goomy need to make 2.0L of slime?*



Team ID Number:

Physical Properties

The eco-friendly club at a certain high school want to know more about car pollution. In one of their calculations they find that the average mass of nitrogen monoxide (NO) emitted as smog from a single car is 8.0g per day. *What is the volume of this amount of gas under standard conditions for temperature and pressure (STP)?* Assume the gas behaves ideally.



Team ID Number:

Thermodynamics

Gibbsite $(Al(OH)_3)$ is used in industrial applications to generate metal aluminum. An intermediate step in this process is heating gibbsite from 25°C to 960°C. Given that the heat capacity (C_p) of aluminum hydroxide is 31.91 J·g⁻¹·K⁻¹ at 25°C, how much energy is required to heat 1.0 kg of gibbsite from 25°C to 960°C? Assume heat capacity is independent of temperature.

Team ID Number: _____

Kinetics

Consider the gas phase reaction below:

 $H_2(g) + I_2(g) \rightarrow 2HI(g)$

Assuming that the rate of the reaction was experimentally determined to be first order with respect to H_2 and first order with respect to I_2 , which of the following proposed reaction mechanisms are consistent with the experimentally determined rate law? Circle all that apply.

Reaction	<u>Mechanism</u>
A) $H_2(g) + I_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2HI(g)$	One-step mechanism
B) $I_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2I(g)$	Fast equilibrium
$H_2(g) + 2I(g) \rightarrow 2HI(g)$	Slow
C) $I_2(g) \neq 2I(g)$	Fast equilibrium
$I(g) + H_2(g) \rightarrow HI(g) + H(g)$	Slow
$H(g) + I(g) \rightarrow HI(g)$	Fast
D) $I_2(g) \rightarrow 2I(g)$	Slow
$H_2(g) + 2I(g) \rightleftharpoons 2HI(g)$	Fast equilibrium

Team ID Number:

Physical Properties

Using the information from the phase diagram given below answer the following questions on the answer sheet:

- a. Label the correct phases (solid, liquid, or gas) for regions A, B, and C
- b. Circle the letter of the phase that is most dense
- c. What is the term for point Q, where phases in regions B and C become indistinguishable?
- d. What is the term for point P?



Team ID Number:

Equilibrium

You are in a lab that is trying to optimize the synthesis of nitric oxide. You suggest that instead of using the most common commercial synthesis, you use the enzyme nitric oxide synthase in a rigid container with constant volume, whose reaction can be modeled as:

 $2Arginine(aq) + 4O_2(g) + 3H^+(aq) + 3NADPH(aq) \neq 2Citrulline(aq) + 3NADP^+(aq) + 2NO(g) + 4H_2O(l)$

Assume that the particular isoform of nitric oxide synthase you found has a reaction that can be treated as an endothermic equilibrium reaction. Using your knowledge of Le Chatelier's Principle, *determine whether each condition will increase, decrease or have no effect on the final concentration of nitric oxide.*

- 1) Increase temperature
- 2) Increase partial pressure of oxygen
- 3) Increase partial pressure of argon
- 4) Increase concentration of arginine
- 5) Increase concentration of citrulline
- 6) Increase concentration of nitric oxide synthase



Team ID Number:

Electrochemistry

Peeti is trying to put together a galvanic cell with 1.0 M of Ag^+ with a silver electrode in one breaker and 1.0 M Cu^{2+} with a copper electrode in another beaker. The electrodes are connected with a platinum wire and the ions are balanced with a salt bridge. *What is the standard reduction cell potential for this galvanic cell?* (Assume the temperature is 25 °C.)

Team ID Number:

Physical Properties

Cotton candy is a sweet, fluffy treat. On average, the St. Louis Cardinals sell 200 bags of cotton candy for each game. The volume of the bag is 1.0 L and the density of cotton candy is 2.7 kg/m³. Assuming that cotton candy is made up entirely of glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), how many moles of glucose are sold are sold during one Cardinals game? (Note: 1.0 L = 0.0010 m³)

Team ID Number:

Thermodynamics

Peeti would like to know the heat evolved from a certain neutralization reaction. From List 1, *circle all the experiment(s) that would be most useful for determining the heat evolved*. From List 2, *circle the material(s) that would be useful for this experiment*

List 1:

- A) Column Chromatography
- B) Redox Titration
- C) Distillation
- D) Bomb Calorimetry

List 2:

- A) Thermometer
- B) Bunsen burner
- C) UV light
- D) Nonpolar solvent such as hexane
- E) pH meter
- F) Bomb calorimeter
- G) Spectrometer
- H) Litmus strips
- I) Condenser
- J) Inert gas such as neon

Team ID Number: _____

Equilibrium

The Van't Hoff Equation allows for predicting the equilibrium constant K of a reaction at different temperatures. For the reaction $O_2(g) + 2H_2(g) \rightarrow 2H_2O(g)$ has a ΔH = -483.64 kJ and a K_{eq} =1.256×10⁸⁰ at 298 K. What is the ΔG of this reaction at 900 K?

Team ID Number:

Acid/Base

A titration is carried out on 10.0 mL of an unknown, monoprotic acid using 3.0 M NaOH. It is determined that the equivalence point is reached when 15.0 mL of NaOH was added. When 7.5 mL of NaOH was added, the pH was 6.0. *What is the pK_a for the unknown acid?*

Team ID Number: _____

Chemical Reactions

Peeti performs a redox reaction with iodine and sodium thiosulfate $(Na_2S_2O_3)$ to form sodium dithionite $(Na_2S_2O_4)$ in a basic solution. Write the balanced net ionic equation of this reaction. Below is the unbalanced molecular equation:

 $I_2 + Na_2S_2O_3 \rightarrow Na_2S_2O_4 + NaI$

Team ID Number: _____

Equilibrium

Peeti McPeetz wants to poison a well with lead (II) chloride ($K_{sp} = 1.70 \times 10^{-5}$). EPA action levels of lead in drinking water is 15.0 ppm. (Note: 1.0 ppm is equivalent to 1.0 mg/L). If the well has 2000.0 L of water, *how many moles of lead would Monsieur McPeetz require*?

Team ID Number:

Physical Properties

A 2.0 L soda bottle can have a pressure of up to 10.2atm before bursting. There is a sealed 2.0 L soda bottle sitting in your oven at room temperature with 10.5 mL of water inside. *What temperature would the oven have to reach before the bottle explodes*? Assume the bottle can withstand high temperatures.

Team ID Number:

Acid/Base

Peeti would like to know the pH of a solution of NaOH. From List 1, *circle all the experiment(s) that would be most useful for determining this information*. From List 2, *circle the material(s) that would be useful for this experiment*.

List 1:

- A) Mass spectrometry
- B) Titration
- C) Spectrophotometry
- D) Bomb Calorimetry

List 2:

- A) 1.0M NH₃
- B) 1.0M potassium hydrogen phthalate (KHP)
- C) 1.0M KCl
- D) Galvanic Cell
- E) Phenolphthalein
- F) Ammeter
- G) Bunsen Burner
- H) Buret
- I) Safety Goggles
- J) Timer

Team ID Number:

Kinetics

The half life of carbon-14 (14 C) is 5730 years. Carbon-14 decays into nitrogen-14. *How many years will it take for 512.0 g of pure carbon-14 to decay into 100.0 g of nitrogen-14 (^{14}N)?*



Team ID Number:

Physical Properties

Pretend there is an animal called Magneticus Mageton that is able to float by generating a force from charging the ground below its body. If a 6.0 kg Magneticus Mageton can safely charge its body to 5.0×10^{-8} C, how much does the Magneticus Mageton need to charge the ground to float 2.0 m above the ground? (Note: Remember, in order for something to float, upward acceleration must have the same magnitude as the acceleration of gravity, which is 9.81 m/s².)

Team ID Number: _____

Thermodynamics

For a simple chemical reaction below:

 $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$

the ΔG for the reaction is 43.96 kJ. Assuming ΔG is temperature independent, *what is the equilibrium constant for this reaction at 100.0 K and 1000.0 K*?

Team ID Number: _____

Electrochemistry

Find E° of the following cell

 $Pb\left(s\right)\mid Pb^{2+}(aq)\parallel NO_{3}^{-}(aq),\,H^{+}(aq),\,NO\left(g\right)\mid Pt\left(s\right)$

given these standard reduction potentials:

Pb²⁺ + 2e⁻ → Pb (s)
$$E^{\circ} = -0.126 V$$

NO₃⁻ + 4H⁺ + 3e⁻ → NO (g) + 2H₂O (l) $E^{\circ} = 0.96 V$

Team ID Number:

Equilibrium

Peeti dissolves 8.69g of cadmium iodate (Cd(IO₃)₂). He dissolves it in 68.7 mL of water. At 25 °C, $K_{sp} = 1.5 \times 10^{-8}$ for cadmium iodate. *How many grams of cadmium iodate remain undissolved*?

Team ID Number:

Chemical Reactions

Zinc metal reacts with copper sulfate to form zinc sulfate and copper metal. *Write the oxidation half-reaction, the reduction half-reaction, and the total net ionic equation of this reaction.*

Team ID Number:

Acid/Base

In eukaryotic cells, DNA is wrapped around positively charged proteins called histones. Because DNA is negatively charged, it is able to tightly bind to histones because of the favorable interactions between charges.

The charge on histones is a result of the amino acid, lysine. Lysine is depicted below:



The carbon chain labelled 1-4 and ending with a nitrogen group labelled 5 is called the R group. Most reactions and interactions of amino acids occur on the R group.

Now consider your knowledge of ammonia, and other similar nitrogen based compounds. Also consider your knowledge of simple carbon compounds such as methane. Consider whether a parallel can be drawn between these compounds and lysine, and *determine the formal charge on each of the numbered atoms in a solution at pH 2.0.*

Team ID Number:

Physical Properties

Planet Laberstros has a unique element simply labeled as ' Υ . This element has three separate isotopes. Astronauts on Earth manage to retrieve a 7.3 mole sample of ' Υ from Planet Laberstros. Using the table below, *how heavy is this sample?* Report your answer in grams.

Atomic Mass	Percent Abundance
120	70.1%
123	10.3%
125	19.6%

Team ID Number:

Chemical Reactions

Toluene is a commonly used organic solvent that slowly chews through plastic. Peeti stores 300.0 mL of toluene in a bottle made from 600.0 g of polystyrene (a type of plastic) and leaves for winter break. The density of polystyrene is 1.04 g/cm^3 , and the density of toluene is 0.867 g/cm^3 . When he arrives, Peeti notices a puddle of toluene and no polystyrene bottle. Assuming no toluene has evaporated, *what is the weight percent of polystyrene in the solution*?

Team ID Number:

Kinetics

The Arrhenius equation describes the relationship between activation energy and the rate constant:

$$k = A e^{-E_a/RT}$$

where A is a constant and R is the gas constant

Consider the following reaction coordinate diagrams. *Rank the following reaction coordinate diagrams (A, B, and C) in order of increasing rate.* (Note: The rate constant is not the same for any of the reactions.)



Team ID Number:

Physical Properties

Sterling silver has a molar ratio of 85:10:5 of silver, copper, and steel respectively. Suppose we have 47.7g silver, *what is the minimum amount of copper and steel required to create the maximum amount of sterling silver*?

Team ID Number:

Thermodynamics

Timid Timmy, a fictitious character, has 2 beakers at 25.0 °C and 1.0 atm, one with 150.0 g of pure water and one with 150.0 of a 1.10 molal calcium nitrate aqueous solution. *Calculate the difference in energy that must be added to bring each beaker to its boiling point*. Assume that the specific heat of both solutions is $4.184 \frac{J}{g^{\circ}C}$. $\Delta T = K_b \cdot molality$, where $K_b = 0.512 \frac{\circ C}{molal}$ and the boiling point of water at 1.0 atm is 100.0 °C.

Team ID Number:

Equilibrium

While preparing a solution for an experiment, Peeti accidently adds 0.5g of zinc fluoride (ZnF₂) into a beaker filled with 100mL of water. Afraid to let anyone know about his mistake, *how much extra water must Peeti add to the beaker such that all the zinc fluoride is dissolved?* $(K_{sp} \text{ of } ZnF_2 = 3.04 \times 10^{-2})$

Team ID Number: _____

Physical Properties

Referring to the table below, determine *which liquid has the lowest equilibrium vapor pressure* and *which has the weaker intermolecular force*.

	Molar Mass (g/mol)	Boiling Point (°C)
C ₆ H ₆	78	80.1
CCl ₄	154	76.7

Team ID Number:

Thermodynamics

Scientists have synthesized a new chemical called Chemical Z. They have gathered some important thermodynamic data, displayed in the chart below. In an isolated system, 120.0 g of Chemical Z at 250.0 K are combined with 320.0 g of Chemical Z at 450.0 K. *What is the final temperature* (T_F) of the system?





Team ID Number: _____

Kinetics

In chemistry, we are interested in both thermodynamic and kinetic processes. Thermodynamic processes favors the product that is more stable while kinetic processes favor the product that forms faster. Considering a reaction in which two different products can be formed from the same starting reactant, as shown below, *determine which product is favored thermodynamically and which product is favored through kinetics*.

Reaction	<u>E</u> _a	<u>ΔΗ</u>
Reactants \rightarrow Product A	+ 55 kcal/mol	- 25 kcal/mol
Reactants \rightarrow Product B	+ 75 kcal/mol	- 15 kcal/mol

Team ID Number: _____

Kinetics

The following reaction coordinate diagrams represent the same reaction, but under different conditions:

Complete the following statements:

Reason 1: Reaction D has	(less/more/equal) initial energy than Reaction C.
Reason 2: Reaction D is the	(catalyzed/uncatalyzed) version of Reaction C.
Reason 3: Reaction D requires	(less/more/equal) activation energy than
Reaction C.	
Reason 4: Reaction D has	(less/more/equal) final energy than Reaction C.
Therefore, Reaction D will proceed	(faster than/slower than/at the same rate as)
Reaction C because of	(circle all reasons that apply).

Team ID Number: _____

Physical Properties

Mercury is one of the few elements on the periodic table that are liquid at room temperature. As a liquid, much of the ambient air can dissolve into the mercury. On Earth, the density of mercury is 13.69g/cm³ and the molar mixing ratio of air (the ratio of moles of air to moles of mercury) is 0.10. *Find the concentration of air in a solution of mercury*.

Team ID Number: _____

Acid/Base

Assume HX is a strong acid, and HY and HZ are acids of unknown strength. Using the reactions given below, *rank each conjugate base by its basicity*.

Reaction Name	Reaction
X	$HX + NH_3 \rightarrow X^- + NH_4^+$
Υ	$HY + X^{-} \rightarrow HX + Y^{-}$
Ζ	$HX + Z^{-} \rightarrow HZ + X^{-}$

Team ID Number:

Physical Properties

Peeti is using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer to determine the concentration of cerium oxide in a solution. Cerium oxide has a peak absorbance at around 420nm. Initially, Peeti measures a 0.25M of cerium oxide to have an absorbance of 0.72. Next, Peeti takes his sample with unknown amount of cerium oxide and measures an absorbance of 0.53. *What is the molarity of cerium oxide in the unknown sample?* Assume the solvent has no absorbance and the cuvette length does not change between trials.

Team ID Number:

Electrochemistry

Water can be split into hydrogen gas and oxygen gas through a process called electrolysis. Electrolysis is an oxidation-reduction reaction that takes place as follows:

Anode	$4OH^{-}(aq) \rightarrow O_{2}(g) + 2H_{2}O(l) + 4e^{-}$	E_{red} = -1.23V
<u>Cathode</u>	$2\mathrm{H}_{2}\mathrm{O}\left(l\right) + 2\mathrm{e}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2}(g) + 2\mathrm{OH}^{-}(aq)$	$E_{ox} = 0.0V$

What is the cell potential for electrolysis of water?

Team ID Number: _____

Kinetics

The following reaction coordinate diagrams represent the same reaction, but under different conditions:

Complete the following statements:

Reason 1: Reaction B has	(less/more/equal) initial energy than Reaction A.
Reason 2: Reaction B is the	(catalyzed/uncatalyzed) version of Reaction A.
Reason 3: Reaction B has	(less/more/equal) activation energy than
Reaction A.	
Reason 4: Reaction B has	(less/more/equal) final energy than Reaction A.
Therefore, Reaction B will proceed	(faster than/slower than/at the same rate as)
Reaction A because of	(list all reasons that apply).

Team ID Number: _____

Physical Properties

How would the following phase diagram of a solvent change if NaCl was added? Indicate the change graphically or write N/A if no change occurs.

Team ID Number:

Chemical Reactions

Iron rusts in the presence of oxygen by the following reaction:

 $4\text{Fe}(s) + 3\text{O}_2(g) \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3(s)$

How many grams of rust (Fe_2O_3) will be produced if there are 10.0g of iron in excess oxygen?

Team ID Number: _____

Kinetics

A newly discovered element X reacts with H_2 with the following experimentally determined rates:

Rate	[X]	[<u>H</u>]]
1.2×10^{-5}	0.2	0.2
2.4×10^{-5}	0.4	0.4
2.4×10^{-5}	0.4	0.2

What order is the reaction with respect to X? With respect to H_2 ?

Team ID Number: _____

Physical Properties

For each of the following, *state the hybridization of the underlined atom*.

- 1) <u>C</u>O₂
- 2) $\underline{B}F_3$
- 3) CH₃<u>C</u>OOH
- 4) <u>C</u>O
- 5) <u>N</u>H₃

Team ID Number: _____

Chemical Reactions

Margarine, a common butter substitute in cooking, can be made by hydrogenating vegetable oil. Hydrogenation occurs by adding hydrogen gas to unsaturated fats (i.e. fats with at least one double bond between carbons) in the presence of a metal catalyst, such as nickel:

R-HC=CH-R + $H_2(g) \rightarrow R-H_2C-CH_2=R$, where R is the rest of the fat molecule

Suppose you want to make margarine from a vegetable oil made of 10.0 mol of monounsaturated fats. This means there is only one double bond per fat molecule, so the above reaction only needs to occur once. At 1.0 atm and 0 $^{\circ}C$ (STP), *how many liters of hydrogen are needed?*

Team ID Number: _____

Kinetics

A certain reaction has an activation energy of about $10.0 \frac{kJ}{mol}$. How much faster would the forward rate of reaction be at 75 °C than at 25 °C?

Hint: use the following equation: $k = Ae^{-\frac{E_A}{RT}}$

Team ID Number: _____

Physical Properties

For each of the following molecules, name the VSEPR geometry of the underlined atom

1) H₂O

- 2) $\underline{P}\overline{F}_5$
- 3) H<u>C</u>N
- 4) <u>C</u>H₄
- 5) <u>C</u>O₂
- 6) SO_2
- 7) <u>N</u>H₃

Team ID Number: _____

Chemical Reactions

How many moles are in 20.0 g of each of the following compounds?

a) O₂ b) CO₂ c) CuSO₄·5H₂O

Team ID Number:

Kinetics

Planet X has many unknown gaseous molecules floating around the atmosphere, forming and decomposing in ways unknown to scientists on Earth. A common reaction in the atmosphere is shown below:

3 + 2§ \rightarrow 2Jb $k = 1.2 \times 10^{-2}$

This reaction is examined in controlled conditions to determine the rate law of the reaction. Using the table below, *determine the rate law of the reaction*:

<u>Trail Number</u>	[¥]	[§]	Rate
Trail 1	0.7	3.15	0.0833
Trail 2	0.7	6.3	0.3334
Trail 3	2.8	6.3	1.3336

Team ID Number: _____

Physical Properties

Hexane, C_6H_{14} , is an organic solvent with a density of 0.655 g/mL. Which of the following *images best describes water and hexane mixed together, after the system reaches equilibrium?* Recall that the density of water is 1.0 g/mL.

Team ID Number: _____

Chemical Reactions

WUCT's resident storyteller (Juan Zapata Thyme) has a 5.47 g piece of magnesium metal (MW = 24.305 g/mol). He would like to add 100 mL of HCl (aq) to completely react with the magnesium. *What is the minimum concentration of hydrochloric acid that Juan needs to add?*

Team ID Number: _____

Acid/Base

A chemist mixes 15.0 mL of 0.05 M HCl and 15.0 mL of 0.01 M HNO₃. What is the pH of the resulting solution?

Team ID Number:

Physical Properties

Peeti performed an experiment in his laboratory. Peeti presented his results to his instructor and was immediately reprimanded and put on work probation! His results were both wildly inaccurate and imprecise. *Circle which of the following could have caused Peeti's inaccuracy and imprecision*.

The inaccuracy in Peeti's results may have been caused by:

- a) Peeti made measurements with instruments that were miscalibrated
- b) Peeti's experimental conditions varied between each trial
- c) Peeti performed all of his temperature-sensitive experiments at 25 °F instead of 25 °C
- d) Peeti tried to measure 1.5 mL of liquid in a 1.0 L beaker with markings every 100 mL
- e) Peeti exactly followed the manufacturer's instructions for the spectrophotometer
- f) Peeti forgot to wear safety goggles

The imprecision in Peeti's results may have been caused by:

- a) Peeti made measurements with instruments that were miscalibrated
- b) Peeti's experimental conditions varied between each trial
- c) Peeti spilled his soda into his experiment
- d) Peeti tried to measure 1.5 mL of liquid in a 1.0 L beaker
- e) Peeti exactly followed the manufacturer's instructions for the spectrophotometer
- f) Peeti forgot to wear safety goggles

Team ID Number:

Chemical Reactions

Selma Junkoff, the eBay specialist at WUCT, wanted to know how much CO_2 (MW = 44.01 g/mol) is released into the atmosphere by one gasoline-powered car. Gasoline is 90% octane (C_8H_{18} ; MW = 114.23 g/mol) by mass. If 2.812 kg of gas (~1.0 gallon) is combusted in oxygen by a car engine, *how many grams of CO₂ are produced*?

Team ID Number: _____

Electrochemistry

Potato Joe sets up a cell with the following reaction:

 $X(s) | X^{2+}(aq) || Y^{+}(aq) | Y(s)$

After five minutes, Potato Joe notices that the concentration of X^{2+} in the cell is 0.05M. The volume of solution in that cell is 100.0mL. *What is the average current over those five minutes?*

Recall that the charge of a single electron is 1.62×10^{-19} Coulombs (C). 1 Ampere (A) = 1 C/second