## Chapter 02 The Chemistry of Life

Multiple Choice Questions
1. The nucleus of an atom is composed of two subatomic particles, and
A. protons; neutrons B. protons; electrons C. neutrons; electrons
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.01 Topic: Atomic Structure
<ul> <li>2. Atoms that bear a positive or negative charge are known as:</li> <li>A. magnetic</li> <li>B. electrically neutral</li> <li>C. ions</li> <li>D. lacking nuclei</li> </ul>
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.02 Topic: Atomic Structure
3. The of atoms determine how atoms will react with each other.  A. protons B. neutrons C. nuclei D. electrons
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Section: 02.01 Topic: Atomic Structure

<ul> <li>4. In an atom, protons are always:</li> <li>A. equal to the electrons</li> <li>B. never equal to the electrons</li> <li>C. equal to the neutrons</li> <li>D. combined with the electrons to calculate the atomic mass</li> </ul>
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Section: 02.01 Topic: Atomic Structure
5. The volume of space around a nucleus where an electron is most likely to be located is called the of that electron.  A. energy level B. spin C. pathway  D. orbital
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.01 Topic: Atomic Structure
6. Electrons possess energy of position, also known as energy.  A. kinetic B. latent C. potential D. opposition
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.01 Topic: Atomic Structure

- 7. Most elements in nature exist as:
- A. solitary unreactive atoms
- **B.** mixtures of different isotopes
- C. mixtures of gases
- D. mixtures of liquids

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.02 Topic: Atomic Structure

- 8. What is true about the half-life of <sup>14</sup>C?
- A. It takes 5,730 years for half of <sup>14</sup>C to be converted to <sup>14</sup>N.
- B. The half-life never changes over time.
- C. It can be employed in the radioisotopic dating of fossils.
- **D.** All of these are correct.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Section: 02.02

Topic: Atomic Structure

- 9. When an electron is transferred from one atom to the next, and the two atoms are then electrically attracted to one another, the type of bond is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ bond.
- A. hydrogen
- B. covalent
- C. kinetic
- **D.** ionic

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Section: 02.03

Topic: Chemical Bonds

10. The type of box	nd that forms between two atoms when electrons are shared is a(n) bond.
A. hydrogen  B. covalent C. kinetic D. ionic	
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.03 Topic: Chemical Bonds	r
11	bonds are needed for complex shapes of large organic molecules.
Bloom's Level: 2. Understar Section: 02.03 Topic: Chemical Bonds	nd
12. What property molecules? A. Heat storage B. Ice formation C. Polarity D. Cohesion	of water is NOT attributable to hydrogen bonding between water
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply Section: 02.04 Topic: Properties of Water	

13. A solution with a pH of 4 has	the concentration of H <sup>+</sup>	present compared to a
solution with a pH of 5.		

**<u>A.</u>** 10 times

- B. 100 times
- C. 2 times
- D. 1000 times

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply Section: 02.05 Topic: Acids and Bases

- 14. The mass number of an atom is the:
- A. number of neutrons only.
- B. the number of electrons plus the number of protons.
- C. the number of protons only.
- **<u>D.</u>** the number of protons plus the number of neutrons.
- E. the number of electrons, plus the number of neutrons, plus the number of protons.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.01 Topic: Atomic Structure

- 15. The atomic number of an atom is the:
- A. number of neutrons only
- B. number of electrons plus the number of protons
- C. number of protons only
- D. number of protons plus the number of neutrons
- E. number of electrons, plus the number of neutrons, plus the number of protons

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Section: 02.01

Topic: Atomic Structure

<ul> <li>16. The first shell in any atom contains one orbital which may contain as many as</li> <li>A. 2 electrons</li> <li>B. 8 protons</li> <li>C. 8 electrons</li> <li>D. 4 neutrons</li> <li>E. 2 neutrons</li> </ul>
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.01 Topic: Atomic Structure
17. The second shell in an atom contains orbitals and holds up to electrons.  A. 4; 4 B. 3; 2 C. 4; 8 D. 3; 8 E. 8; 24
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.01 Topic: Atomic Structure
18. If an element has an atomic number of 6 and a mass number of 14, how many neutrons does it have?  A. 6 B. 14 C. 7 D. 8 E. Impossible to determine
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Section: 02.01 Topic: Atomic Structure

- 19. Which is *not* correct about water molecules?
- **<u>A.</u>** Hydrogen is more electronegative than oxygen.
- B. Water is a polar molecule.
- C. Covalent bonds exist within a water molecule.
- D. Hydrogen bonds exist between water molecules.
- E. Hydrogen bonds are weak bonds.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Section: 02.04 Topic: Chemical Bonds Topic: Properties of Water

- 20. Which type of chemical bond exists within a water molecule?
- A. Hydrogen
- B. Ionic
- C. Covalent
- D. It depends on the temperature of the water.
- E. Weak

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Section: 02.04

Topic: Chemical Bonds Topic: Properties of Water

- 21. Water moving up into a paper towel is attributable to:
- A. heat storage
- B. high heat of vaporization
- C. electronegativity
- D. cohesion
- **E.** adhesion

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Section: 02.04

Topic: Properties of Water

- 22. The high surface tension of water that allows some insects to literally walk on water is due to:
- A. high heat of vaporization
- **B.** cohesion
- C. adhesion
- D. polar covalent bonds
- E. heat storage

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Section: 02.04

Topic: Properties of Water

- 23. Which statement is *incorrect* about acid rain?
- A. It comes from the tall stacks of coal-burning power plants.
- **B.** Its effects have been more devastating to the Southeast than the Northeast.
- C. Sulfuric acid in the atmosphere is carried back to earth with rain.
- D. It has resulted in lakes becoming devoid of life.
- E. In 1989, rain and snow in the Northeast often had a pH as low as 2.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Section: 02.05 Topic: Acids and Bases

**True / False Questions** 

24. Hydrogen bonds exist within a water molecule.

## **FALSE**

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Section: 02.04

Topic: Chemical Bonds Topic: Properties of Water

25. Nonpolar molecules are water soluble.  FALSE
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Section: 02.03 Topic: Properties of Water
26. A solution of pH 3 is 100 times more acidic than a solution of pH 5. <b>TRUE</b>
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Section: 02.05 Topic: Acids and Bases
Fill in the Blank Questions
27. The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom is called theatomic number
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.01 Topic: Atomic Structure
28. Atomic mass refers to the numbers of and of an atom. protons, neutrons
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.01 Topic: Atomic Structure

Topic: Acids and Bases

29. Atoms that have the same number of protons but differ in their number of neut	rons are
<u>isotopes</u>	
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Section: 02.02 Topic: Atomic Structure	
30. Nonpolar compounds are said to be because they shrink contact with water.  hydrophobic	away from
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.03 Topic: Chemical Bonds	
31. When water ionizes, the negatively charged OH fragment is thehydroxide	_ion.
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.05 Topic: Acids and Bases Topic: Properties of Water	
32. We use the scale to measure concentrations of hydrogen ions in a <b><u>pH</u></b>	solution.
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.05 Topic: Acids and Bases	
33. A solution with a pH of 3 is said to be highly  acidic	
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.05	

34. Cells contain chemical substances called concentrations of H <sup>+</sup> and OH <sup>-</sup> . <b>buffers</b>	that minimize changes in
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.05 Topic: Acids and Bases	
35. The chemical bond within a water molecule is aeovalent	bond.
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.04 Topic: Chemical Bonds	
36. Due to hydrogen bonding, ice is dense than <u>less</u>	water.
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Section: 02.04 Topic: Chemical Bonds Topic: Properties of Water	
37. A substance that increases the concentration of H <sup>+</sup> is <b>acid</b>	called a(n)
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Section: 02.05 Topic: Acids and Bases	
<b>Essay Questions</b>	

38. What are two of the characteristics of water that make it so important in living organisms?

Water is a polar molecule, and can form hydrogen bonds. These two characteristics are responsible for the properties of high polarity, heat-storing ability, high heat of vaporization,

low density of ice, and cohesion.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Section: 02.04

Topic: Properties of Water

39. What are some of the uses of radioactive isotopes?

Will vary, but should include medical tests and fossil dating.

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply Section: 02.02

Topic: Atomic Structure

40. Discuss the difference between covalent, ionic and hydrogen bonds.

Covalent bonds involve sharing electrons between atoms. Ionic bonds occur when oppositely charged ions are attracted to each other. Hydrogen bonds occur when polar molecules are attracted by opposite partial charges on different molecules.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Section: 02.03

Topic: Chemical Bonds

41. What is acid rain and how does it affect forests and lakes?

Will vary, but should include the emissions of coal-burning power plants and the effect of sulfuric acid on the pH of rain and snow. Also, answers should include acid rain's effect on

biodiversity, forests, and lakes.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Section: 02.05

Topic: Acids and Bases

42. Describe the structure of an atom, and include how the number of electrons in the outer shell will affect an atom's tendency to interact with other atoms.

Atoms contain protons (positively charged), and neutrons (neutral) in their nucleus. Electrons are in electron shells around the nucleus. Each orbital holds a maximum of 2 electrons and atoms try to fill their outer shells with electrons.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Section: 02.01

Topic: Atomic Structure