

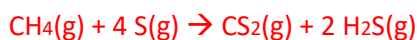
Practice Set: CHEM 1211 Refresher **KEY**

1) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

First, ALWAYS make sure that the equation you are working with is balanced. When comparing the two sides of the equation, we can see that the number of hydrogen and sulfur atoms is not even. The balanced equation for this reaction is shown below:



We know that the equation for percent yield is:

$$\% \text{ yield} = \frac{\text{actual yield}}{\text{theoretical yield}} \times 100\%$$

In our problem, we are given the %yield and the actual yield, leaving us to solve for theoretical yield.

$$.84 = \frac{77.34}{x} \quad x = 92.07 \text{ g CS}_2$$

Finally, we will use dimensional analysis to arrive at our answer:

$$\frac{92.07 \text{ g CS}_2}{76.13 \text{ g CS}_2} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol CS}_2}{1 \text{ mol CS}_2} \times \frac{4 \text{ mols S}}{1 \text{ mol CS}_2} \times \frac{32.06 \text{ g S}}{1 \text{ mol S}} = 155.1 \text{ g S}$$

2) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

a) [REDACTED]

$$\frac{77.77 \text{ g Br}_2}{159.89 \text{ g Br}_2} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Br}_2}{3 \text{ mol Br}_2} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{Br}_6}{1 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{Br}_6} \times \frac{533.36 \text{ g Al}_2\text{Br}_6}{1 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{Br}_6} = 86.48 \text{ g Al}_2\text{Br}_6$$

Limiting reagent

9.760 g Al	1 mol Al	1 mol Al <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>6</sub>	533.36 g Al <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>6</sub>	=	96.47 g Al <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>6</sub>
	26.98 g Al	2 mol Al	1 mol Al <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>6</sub>		

Excess reagent

b) [Redacted]

77.77 g Br <sub>2</sub>	1 mol Br <sub>2</sub>	1 mol Al <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>6</sub>	533.36 g Al <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>6</sub>	=	86.48 g Al <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>6</sub>
	159.89 g Br <sub>2</sub>	3 mol Br <sub>2</sub>	1 mol Al <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>6</sub>		

Remember: you can't make more product than there is limiting reagent present!

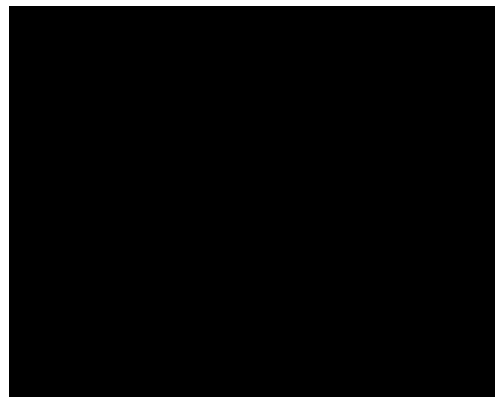
c) [Redacted]

77.77 g Br <sub>2</sub>	1 mol Br <sub>2</sub>	2 mol Al	26.98 g Al	=	8.749 g
	159.89 g Br <sub>2</sub>	3 mol Br <sub>2</sub>	1 mol Al		

9.760 g – 8.749 g = 1.011 g remaining of excess reagent.

3) [Redacted]

Cl



4) [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

Empirical formula = CH<sub>2</sub> = 14 g/mol

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{molecular}}{\text{empirical}} \rightarrow \frac{70.1 \text{ g}}{14 \text{ g}} \sim 5$$

CH<sub>2</sub> x 5 = C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub> for the molecular formula

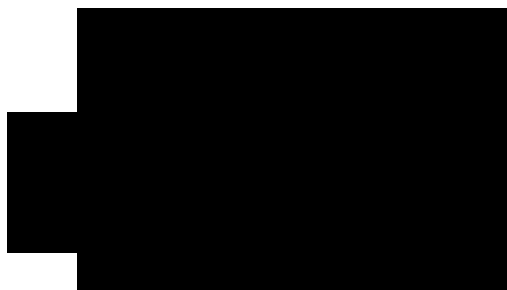
5) [redacted]  
[redacted]

C-H < C-N < N-H < C-O < O-H

The greater the difference the electronegativity is between two atoms, the more polar the bond is!

6) [redacted]  
[redacted]

a) [redacted]



[redacted] Trigonal planar  
[redacted] Trigonal planar

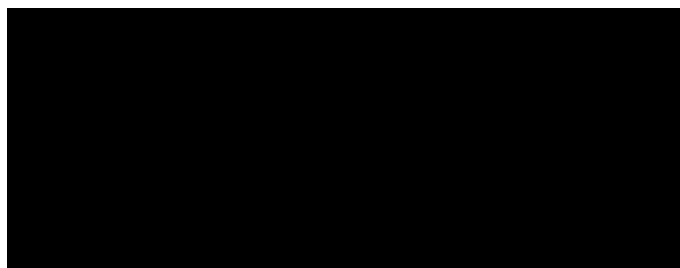
b) 



 Seesaw

 Trigonal bipyramidal

c) 



 : Linear

 Linear

7) [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted]

a) [redacted]

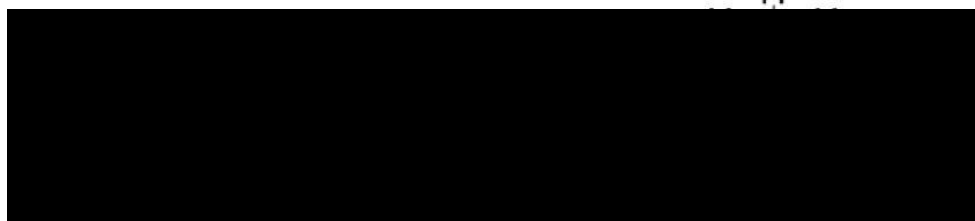
The left most structure is not likely to be found in nature due to the large formal charge that is present.

b) [redacted]  
[redacted]

The right most structure is better than the middle structure because the negative formal charge is present on the most electronegative element.

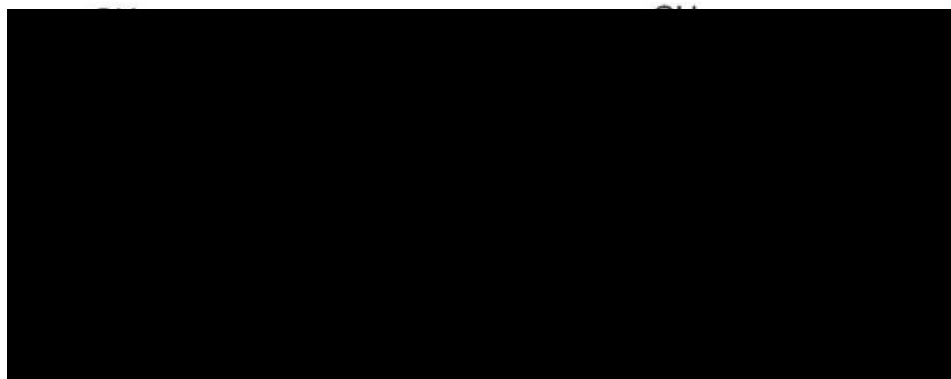
8) [redacted]  
[redacted]

a)



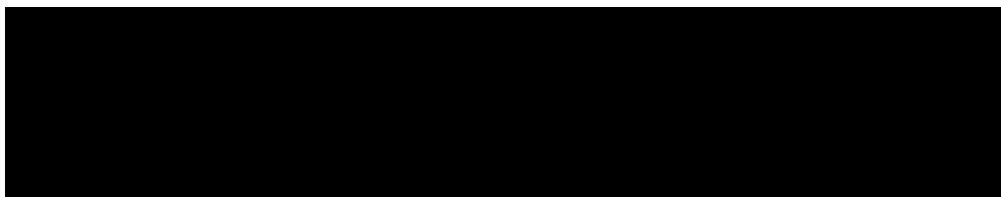
Not a valid resonance structure.

b)



Not a valid resonance structure.

c)



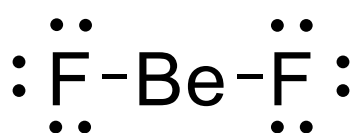
Valid resonance structure.

9)

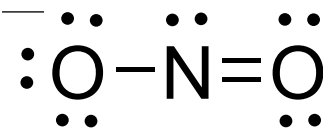


Molecule 1 would have a lower amount of intermolecular forces since it boils at a lower temperature.

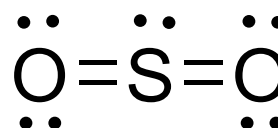
10)



Linear



Bent



Bent

BeF<sub>2</sub> is different