EPS 200 Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Test Review: Basic Chemistry and Cloud Formation

This review covers all of the concepts that may appear on the test.



1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ How many atoms are shown in the diagrams above?

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ How many elements?

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ How many ions?

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Which lettered items are molecules?

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Which lettered items are compounds?

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Which item(s) are neither molecules nor compounds? What are they? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Which (if any) of the substances are in the top three most common particles found in “air.”

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ What is the atomic weight of item E? (use the portion of the periodic table shown on the right.

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ What is the molecular weight of item D?

13. What is the molecular formula for glucose, shown below?



Matching: Solid, Liquid, Gas

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Molecules are touching one another, but they are sliding and bumping around and changing positions.

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Molecules are flying free, but they occasionally bump into one another.

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Molecules (or individual atoms) are locked in place, touching one another and vibrating.

Matching: Temperature, Absolute Zero, Kinetic energy, Heat, Thermal Energy

17. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a molecule can be calculated with the formula ½mv2.

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the transfer of thermal energy from a warmer object to a colder object.

19. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a substance tells us the average kinetic energy of the particles (atoms and/or molecules) in that substance.

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the temperature at which all molecular motion stops.

21. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contained in a substance is the sum of the kinetic energies of the particles (atoms and/or molecules) in that substance.

Matching: Conduction, Convection, Radiation

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Heat transfer without contact and without movement a “mass” of particles. This is the process by which the Sun’s energy travels through empty space on its way to the Earth.

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Heat transfer by touch; when hot object touches cold object, the rapidly moving molecules of the hot object bump into the molecules of the cold object, causing them to begin moving faster. The molecules of the hot object lose some energy in the process, thus they slow down.

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Heat transfer by the “wholesale movement” of a warm mass of some substance (e.g. blobs rising in a lava lamp)

**Part II: Short Answer**

1. Describe a hypothetical example demonstrating how a hotter object (higher temperature) can have less thermal energy than a colder object.

2. What is happening to an object that is…

1. gaining latent heat of vaporization?
2. Losing latent heat of vaporization?

3. What is happening to an object that is…

1. gaining latent heat of fusion?
2. Losing latent heat of fusion?

4. What is happening to the ***temperature*** of a substance that is gaining heat of vaporization? Explain why.

5-8. Suppose you have a sealed balloon full of air (ordinary latex balloon, tied off). You heat the balloon.

 5. What are the four most common gases in the air, in order of prevalence?

 6. As you heat the balloon, what happens to its volume? Explain why.

 7. As you heat the balloon as described above, what happens to the balloon’s mass? Explain how you know.

8. As you heat the balloon, what happens to the balloon’s overall density? Explain your reasoning.

9. If you screw the lid onto an empty 2-liter soda bottle, and then you rapidly squeeze the bottle, what happens to the temperature of the air inside the bottle? Explain why.

10-12. You can make a cloud in a 2-liter bottle by adding some smoke and some water. Then you screw the cap on tight and squeeze the bottle. After that, you need to release the bottle.

 10. What necessary role does the squeezing play?

 11. What necessary role does the releasing play?

 12. What role does the smoke play?

13. Briefly explain why hot air rises.

14. Clouds are formed when air rises upward into the atmosphere. Sinking air produces clear skies. Pick one of these phenomena and explain (in detail) why it occurs.

15. Why are many of the major rainforests of the earth located at the equator?

16. The earth’s poles are deserts. Why?

17. Explain why, under the right conditions, sweating makes humans cooler.



18. If you put a sealed container of cream in a bowl of ice, and then you mix rock salt into the ice, the cream will freeze. Explain why.

19. The diagram on the right shows a simple dehumidifier.

1. Should the fan blow air to the left or to the right? Explain why.
2. Where should the drip pan be located? Why?