

AP® Chemistry Exam

SECTION I: Multiple Choice

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO. $_{\mbox{\scriptsize 1}}$

<u>1</u>

At a Glance

Total Time 14 minutes Number of Questions

Percent of Total Score 50%

Writing Instrument Pencil Required

Electronic Device None Allowed

Instructions

Section I of this exam contains 9 multiple-choice questions. Fill in only the circles for numbers 1 through 9 on your answer sheet. Pages containing a periodic table and lists containing equations and constants are also printed in this booklet.

Indicate all of your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in this exam booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratch work. After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, completely fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Because this section offers only four answer options for each question, do not mark the (E) answer circle for any question. Give only one answer to each question. If you change an answer, be sure that the previous mark is erased completely. Here is a sample question and answer.

Sample Question	Sample Answer
Chicago is a	$A \bullet C D E$
(A) state	
(B) city	
(C) country	
(D) continent	

Use your time effectively, working as quickly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go on to other questions and come back to the ones you have not answered if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will know the answers to all of the multiple-choice questions.

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NAME:

$\label{eq:DATE:AP} \mbox{DATE:}$ AP CHEMISTRY EQUATIONS AND CONSTANTS SHEET 3

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	17	6	Ŧ	19.00	17	C	35.45	35	Br	79.90	53	-	126.90	82	At		117	Ts
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69	Tm	168.93	101	Md	
89	Er	167.26	001	Fm	
29	H0	164.93	66	Es	
99	Dy	162.50	86	Ct	
9	Tb	158.93	62	Bk	
64	В	157.25	96	Cm	
63	Eu	151.97	95	Am	
62	Sm	150.36	94	Pu	
19	Pm		93	Νp	
				n	
59	Pr	140.91	91	Pa	231.04
28	ပီ	2	06	Th	232.04
57	La	138.91 140.1	68	Ac	
	*Lanthanoids			†Actinoids	

AP® CHEMISTRY EQUATIONS AND CONSTANTS

Throughout the exam the following symbols have the definitions specified unless otherwise noted.

L, mL = liter(s), milliliter(s) mm Hg = millimeters of mercuryg = gram(s) J, kJ = joule(s), kilojoule(s)

nm = nanometer(s) V = volt(s)atm = atmosphere(s) mol = mole(s)

ATOMIC STRUCTURE

$$E = h\nu$$

$$c = \lambda\nu$$

E = energy v = frequency $\lambda = \text{wavelength}$

Planck's constant, $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$ Speed of light, $c = 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ Avogadro's number = $6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ Electron charge, $e = -1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ coulomb}$

EQUILIBRIUM

$$K_c = \frac{[\mathbf{C}]^c[\mathbf{D}]^d}{[\mathbf{A}]^a[\mathbf{B}]^b}$$
, where $a \mathbf{A} + b \mathbf{B} \iff c \mathbf{C} + d \mathbf{D}$

$$K_p = \frac{(P_{\rm C})^c (P_{\rm D})^d}{(P_{\rm A})^a (P_{\rm B})^b}$$

$$K_a = \frac{[H^+][A^-]}{[HA]}$$

$$K_b = \frac{[OH^-][HB^+]}{[B]}$$

$$K_w = [H^+][OH^-] = 1.0 \times 10^{-14} \text{ at } 25^{\circ}\text{C}$$

= $K_a \times K_b$

$$pH = -log[H^+], pOH = -log[OH^-]$$

$$14 = pH + pOH$$

$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}$$

$$pK_a = -\log K_a, pK_b = -\log K_b$$

Equilibrium Constants

 K_c (molar concentrations)

 K_p (gas pressures)

 K_a (weak acid)

 K_b (weak base)

 K_w (water)

KINETICS

$$[\mathbf{A}]_t - [\mathbf{A}]_0 = -kt$$

$$\ln[A]_t - \ln[A]_0 = -kt$$

$$\frac{1}{[A]_t} - \frac{1}{[A]_0} = kt$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{k}$$

k = rate constant

t = time

 $t_{1/2}$ = half-life

GASES, LIQUIDS, AND SOLUTIONS

$$PV = nRT$$

$$P_A = P_{\text{total}} \times X_A$$
, where $X_A = \frac{\text{moles A}}{\text{total moles}}$

$$P_{total} = P_{A} + P_{B} + P_{C} + \dots$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$K = {}^{\circ}C + 273$$

$$D = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$KE_{\text{molecule}} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

Molarity, M = moles of solute per liter of solution

$$A = \varepsilon bc$$

P = pressure

V = volume

T = temperature

n = number of moles

m = mass

M = molar mass

D = density

KE = kinetic energy

v = velocity

A = absorbance

 ε = molar absorptivity

b = path length

c = concentration

Gas constant, $R = 8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

 $= 0.08206 L atm mol^{-1} K^{-1}$

= 62.36 L torr mol-1 K-1

1 atm = 760 mm Hg = 760 torr

STP = 273.15 K and 1.0 atm

Ideal gas at STP = 22.4 L mol⁻¹

THERMODYNAMICS/ELECTROCHEMISTRY

$$q = mc\Delta T$$

$$\Delta S^{\circ} = \sum S^{\circ} \text{ products} - \sum S^{\circ} \text{ reactants}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ} = \sum \Delta H_f^{\circ} \text{ products} - \sum \Delta H_f^{\circ} \text{ reactants}$$

$$\Delta G^{\circ} = \sum \Delta G_{\ell}^{\circ} \text{ products} - \sum \Delta G_{\ell}^{\circ} \text{ reactants}$$

$$\Delta G^{\circ} = \Delta H^{\circ} - T \Delta S^{\circ}$$

$$= -RT \ln K$$

$$= -nFE^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{q}{r}$$

$$E_{cell} = E_{cell}^{o} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q$$

q = heat

m = mass

c = specific heat capacity

T = temperature

 S° = standard entropy

 H° = standard enthalpy

 G° = standard Gibbs free energy

n = number of moles

 E° = standard reduction potential

I = current (amperes)

q = charge (coulombs)

t = time (seconds)

Q = reaction quotient

Faraday's constant, F = 96,485 coulombs per mole

$$1 \text{ volt} = \frac{1 \text{ joule}}{1 \text{ coulomb}}$$

UNIT 7 TEST: THERMODYNAMICS

Section I

Time - 14 Minutes

9 Questions

CALCULATORS ARE NOT ALLOWED FOR SECTION I.

4Note: For all questions, assume that the temperature is 298 K, the pressure is 1.0 atm, and solutions are aqueous unless otherwise specified.

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Utilize AP Classroom Question Bank to locate questions tagged with the following standards.

- 1. TRA-8.A, SP-6
- 2. ENE-3.A, SP-5
- 3. ENE-3.A, SP-4
- 4. ENE-5.A, SP-5
- 5. ENE-5.A, SP-5

- 6. ENE-3.A, SP-5
- 7. ENE-2.D, SP-5
- 8. ENE-4.D, SP-6
- 9. TRA-7.B, SP-5

STOP. YOU HAVE REACHED THE END OF THIS SECTION.

IF YOU ARE FINISHED BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK IN THIS SECTION ONLY.

AP® Chemistry Exam

SECTION II: Free Response

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Instructions

At a Glance

Total Time 27 minutes

Number of Questions

Percent of Total Score 50%

Writing Instrument
Pen with dark blue or
black ink

Electronic Device
Calculator allowed

The questions for Section II are printed in this booklet. Pages containing a periodic table and lists containing equations and constants are also printed in this booklet.

You may use the pages that the questions are printed on to organize your answers and for scratch work, but you must write your answers in areas designated for each response. Only material written in the space provided will be scored.

Examples and equations may be included in your responses where appropriate. For calculations, clearly show the method used and the steps involved in arriving at your answers. You must show your work to receive credit for you answer. Pay attention to significant figures.

Write clearly and legibly. Cross out any errors you make; erased or crossed out work will not be scored.

Manage your time carefully. You may proceed freely from one question to the next. You may review your responses if you finish before the end of the exam is announced.

NAME:

$\label{eq:DATE:AP} \mbox{DATE:}$ AP CHEMISTRY EQUATIONS AND CONSTANTS SHEET 3

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39.10	_	_	47.87		52.00	54.94	55.85	58.93	58.69	63.55	65.38	69.72	72.63	74.92	78.97	79.90	83.80
37	_		40		42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rb			Zr		Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cq	L	Sn	Sb	Te	-	Xe
85.47	_	_	91.22		95.95		101.07	102.91	106.42	107.87	112.41	114.82	118.71	121.76	127.60	126.90	131.29
55	_		72		74	75	92	11	28	62	80	81	82	83	84	85	98
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132.91	$\overline{}$		178.49		183.84	186.21	190.23	192.22	195.08	196.97	200.59	204.38	207.2	208.98			
87	88		104		901	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
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*Lanthanoids	La	ပိ	Pr	PN	Pm	Sm	Eu	РS	$\mathbf{T}\mathbf{b}$	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
	138.91	140.12	140.91	144.24		150.36	151.97	157.25	158.93	162.50	164.93		168.93		174.97
	68	06	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	86	66	_	101		103
†Actinoids	Ac	Th	Pa	n	ď	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Ct	Es		Мd		Ľ
		232.04	232.04 231.04 238.03	238.03											

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, where $a \mathbf{A} + b \mathbf{B} \rightleftharpoons c \mathbf{C} + d \mathbf{D}$

$$K_p = \frac{(P_{\rm C})^c (P_{\rm D})^d}{(P_{\rm A})^a (P_{\rm B})^b}$$

$$K_a = \frac{[H^+][A^-]}{[HA]}$$

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$$K_w = [H^+][OH^-] = 1.0 \times 10^{-14} \text{ at } 25^{\circ}\text{C}$$

= $K_a \times K_b$

$$pH = -log[H^+], pOH = -log[OH^-]$$

$$14 = pH + pOH$$

$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}$$

$$pK_a = -\log K_a, pK_b = -\log K_b$$

Equilibrium Constants

K. (molar concentrations)

 K_p (gas pressures)

 K_a (weak acid)

 K_b (weak base)

 K_w (water)

KINETICS

$$[\mathbf{A}]_t - [\mathbf{A}]_0 = -kt$$

$$\ln[\mathbf{A}]_t - \ln[\mathbf{A}]_0 = -kt$$

$$\frac{1}{[A]_t} - \frac{1}{[A]_0} = kt$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{k}$$

k = rate constant

t = time

 $t_{1/2}$ = half-life

GASES, LIQUIDS, AND SOLUTIONS

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$$P_A = P_{\text{total}} \times X_A$$
, where $X_A = \frac{\text{moles A}}{\text{total moles}}$

$$P_{total} = P_{A} + P_{B} + P_{C} + \dots$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$K = {}^{\circ}C + 273$$

$$D = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$KE_{\text{molecule}} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

Molarity, M =moles of solute per liter of solution

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Gas constant, $R = 8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$

 $= 0.08206 L atm mol^{-1} K^{-1}$

 $= 62.36 L torr mol^{-1} K^{-1}$

1 atm = 760 mm Hg = 760 torr

STP = 273.15 K and 1.0 atm

Ideal gas at STP = $22.4 L \text{ mol}^{-1}$

THERMODYNAMICS/ELECTROCHEMISTRY

$$a = mc\Delta T$$

$$\Delta S^{\circ} = \sum S^{\circ} \text{ products} - \sum S^{\circ} \text{ reactants}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ} = \sum \Delta H_f^{\circ} \text{ products} - \sum \Delta H_f^{\circ} \text{ reactants}$$

$$\Delta G^{\circ} = \sum \Delta G_{f}^{\circ} \text{ products} - \sum \Delta G_{f}^{\circ} \text{ reactants}$$

$$\Delta G^{\circ} = \Delta H^{\circ} - T \Delta S^{\circ}$$

$$= -RT \ln K$$

$$= -nFE^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{q}{t}$$

$$E_{cell} = E_{cell}^{o} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q$$

q = heat

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q = charge (coulombs)

t = time (seconds)

Q = reaction quotient

Faraday's constant, F = 96,485 coulombs per mole

of electrons

$$1 \text{ volt} = \frac{1 \text{ joule}}{1 \text{ coulomb}}$$

UNIT 7 TEST: THERMODYNAMICS

Section II Time - 36 minutes

2 Questions

YOU MAY USE YOUR CALCULATOR FOR THIS SECTION.

Directions: Questions 10-11 are long free response questions that require about 12-18 minutes each to answer and are worth 10 points each.

Write your response in the space provided following each question. Examples and equations may be included in your responses where appropriate. For calculations, clearly show the method used and the steps involved in arriving at your answers. You must show your work to receive credit for your answer. Pay attention to significant figures.

10. Insert FRQ #1	from 2016 Secure	ed Practice Exa	m (on AP Clas	sroom)	

NAME:	DATE:	AP CHEMISTRY: U7TS
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ME:	DATE:	AP CHEMISTRY: U7TS
11. Insert FRQ #2 Jrom	2017 Secured Practice Exam (on AP Classroom)	
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STOP. YOU HAVE REACHED THE END OF THIS SECTION.

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