# Chapter 6 Gases, Liquids, Solids, and Intermolecular Forces

# The following characteristics—solid state; high melting point; crystalline structure; and soluble in water—describe what compound?

- a. Covalent
- b. Molecular
- c. Ionic
- d. Schematic



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### Which of the following will exhibit the intermolecular force of hydrogen bonding?

- a.  $CH_2Cl_2$
- b. H<sub>2</sub>
- c. HCl
- d.  $H_2O$
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Hydrogen bonding occurs when hydrogen is bonding directly to O, N, or F. For example, hydrogen bonding occurs in this molecule CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH, but NOT this molecule CH<sub>3</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>.

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#### Which of the following substances will be the least soluble in water?

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# If 16 g of O<sub>2</sub> occupy 11 L, then what mass of N<sub>2</sub> will occupy the same volume at the same temperature and pressure?

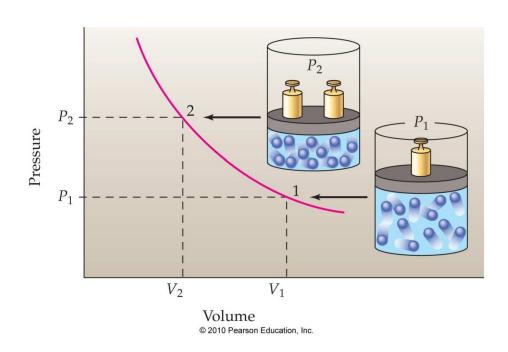
- a. 7 g
- b. 14 g
- c. 16 g
- d. 21 g
- e. 28 g



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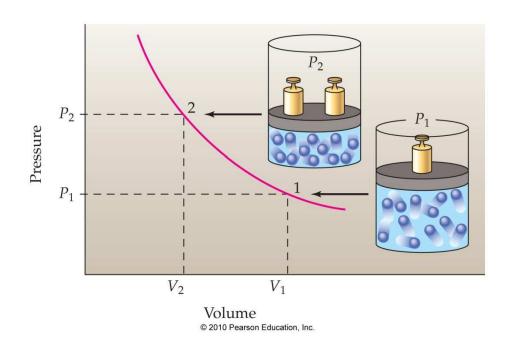
## If a gas occupies 1.5 liters at 20 °C and 2.0 atm pressure, what volume will the gas occupy at 20 °C and 1.0 atm?



- a. 0.75 L
- b. 1.5 L
- c. 15 L
- d. 3.0 L
- e. 30 L



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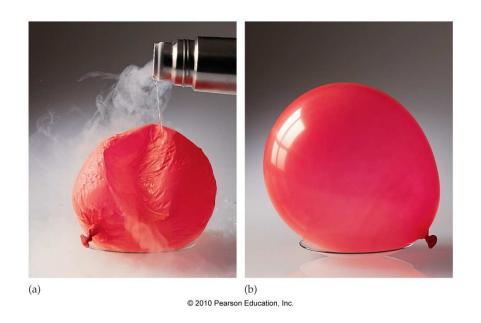
#### A balloon shrinking when being cooled by liquid nitrogen is an example of which law?



- a. PV = a, constant T
- b. 1 mol = 22.4 L at STP
- c.  $1 \text{ mol} = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$
- d. V = bT, at constant P
- e. P = cT, at constant V



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