# Chapter 6 <br> Gases, Liquids, Solids, and Intermolecular Forces 

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The following characteristics-solid state; high melting point; crystalline structure; and soluble in water-describe what compound?
a. Covalent
b. Molecular
c. Ionic
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Hydrogen bonding occurs when hydrogen is bonding directly to $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{N}$, or F. For example, hydrogen bonding occurs in this molecule $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$, but NOT this molecule $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OCH}_{3}$.

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

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b. $\mathrm{HOCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
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## If 16 g of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ occupy 11 L , then what mass of $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ 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 $20{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 2.0 atm pressure, what volume will the gas occupy at 20 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 1.0 atm ?

a. 0.75 L
b. 1.5 L
c. 15 L
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## A balloon shrinking when being cooled by liquid nitrogen is an example of which law?


a. $P V=a$, constant $T$
b. $1 \mathrm{~mol}=22.4 \mathrm{~L}$ at $S T P$
c. $1 \mathrm{~mol}=6.02 \times 10^{23}$
d. $\quad V=b T$, at constant $P$
e. $P=c T$, at constant $V$

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