Before We Get Started

Remember to register your attendance and complete session evaluations.

Session numbers are in your program.

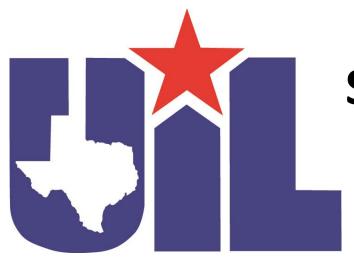




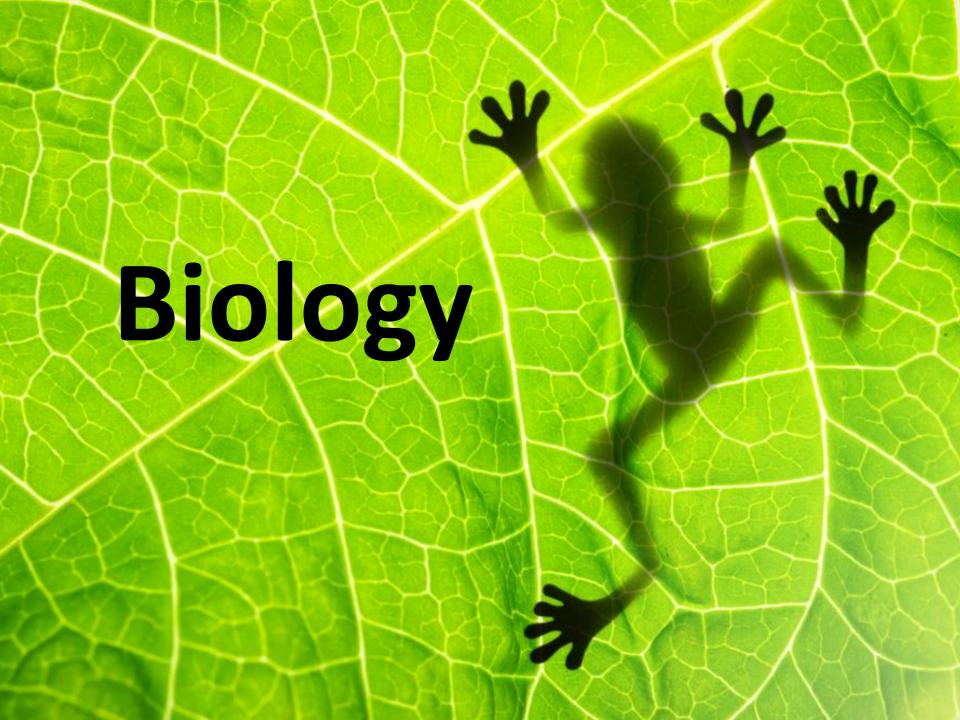


Online Handouts





Sample Test Questions Science 2022-2023



Examine all of the answer choices below. Which choice is the most inclusive (e.g. the grouping that would include all of the others)?

- A) Class
- B) Genus
- C) Family
- D) Species
- E) Order

Solution

- Level 1
- Biological hierarchy
- King Phillip Cried Out For Green Soup

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    Kingdom

            Phylum
            Class

    Order

            Family
            Genus

    Species
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A population in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium contains a total of 6992 individuals. Out of the total, 724 exhibit the dominant phenotype. What is the frequency of the recessive allele in this population?

- A) 0.0532
- B) 0.1035
- C) 0.3218
- D) 0.8965
- E) 0.9468

Steps to solve H-W questions: $p^2 + 2pq + q^2$ and p + q = 1

- Level 2, population genetics
- Look for wording that helps find q or q²
 "Out of the total, 724 exhibit the dominant phenotype."
 Therefore, the remaining must have recessive phenotype and be homozygous recessive

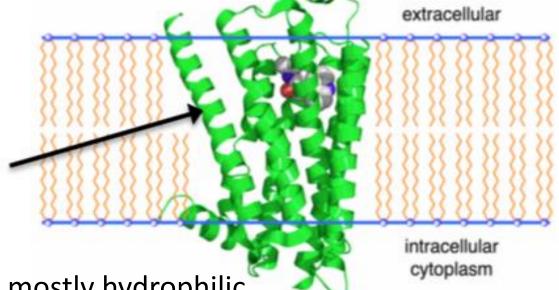
$$6992 - 724 = 6268$$

- 2. Determine the frequency of homozygous recessive (q^2) . 6268/6992 = 0.8965
- 3. Solve for the "frequency of the recessive allele" (q)

$$q^2$$
= 0.8965
q = $\sqrt{0.8965}$ = 0.9468

Examine the image of a transmembrane protein embedded within a biological membrane. What can you predict about the area indicated

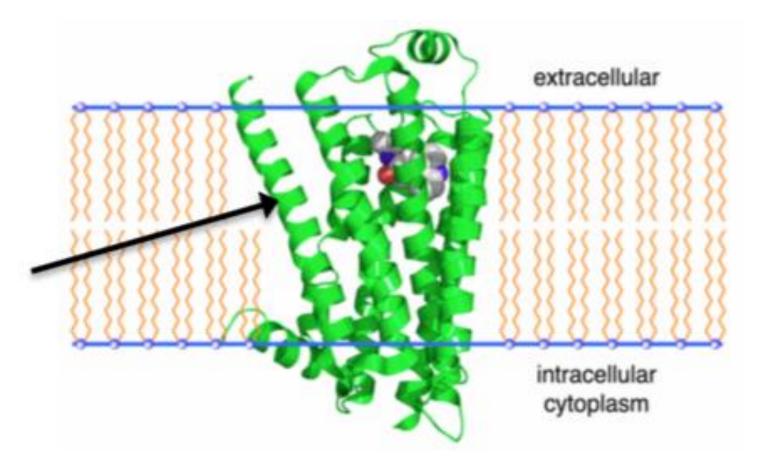
by the arrow?



- A) The amino acids are mostly hydrophilic.
- B) The amino acids are mostly hydrophobic.
- C) The indicated area could easily move between the current embedded state and the extracellular or intracellular environment.
- D) The indicated structure is a fatty acid.
- E) The embedded portions of the protein would be covalently bonded to adjacent phospholipids.

Solution

- Level 3
- Membrane and organic molecule structure/function









Chemistry





B



30.973762 65.38

29 63.546 40.078 54.938045



27 28152 58.933195

26 55.845

15

63.546

26 55.845

25 54.938045

55.845

40.078

30 30.973762 65.38

27 2 8 18 2 58.933195

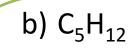
1. For the reaction

 $3NO_2 + H_2O \longrightarrow 2HNO_3 + NO$

Hint: 46 g/mol 18 g/mol 63 g/mol 30 g/mol What is the maximum amount of HNO₃ that could be formed from 184 g of NO₂ and 27 g of H₂O?

- a) 126. g
 Limiting Reactant Problem:
 - Find the limiting reactant first, then get the answer.
- b) 211. g $_{184g \text{ NO}_2/46 \text{ g/mol} \times 2\text{HNO}_3/3\text{NO}_3} = 2.67 \text{ mol HNO}_3$ $_{27g \text{ H}_2\text{O}/18g/\text{mol}} \times 2 \text{ HNO}_3/1\text{H}_2\text{O} = 3.00 \text{ mol HNO}_3$
- c) 94.5 g NO₂ is limiting reactant. 2.67 mol HNO₃ × 63 g/mol = 168 g HNO₃
- d) 25.3 g
- e) 168. g

2. Which of the following liquids has the highest vapor pressure?



- c) C_2H_5OH
- d) $C_{10}H_{12}$

- The liquid with the fewest/weakest intermolecular forces (imfs) will have the highest vapor pressure.
- Small imfs mean faster/easier vaporization rates and higher vapor pressures.
- Water and ethanol both have relatively strong imfs (H-bonding) and therefore have relatively low vapor pressures.
- Pentane and decane both only have dispersion forces which are very weak.
- Overall imf strength scales with molecular size so decane has stronger imfs than pentane.
- So pentane will have the highest vapor pressure.

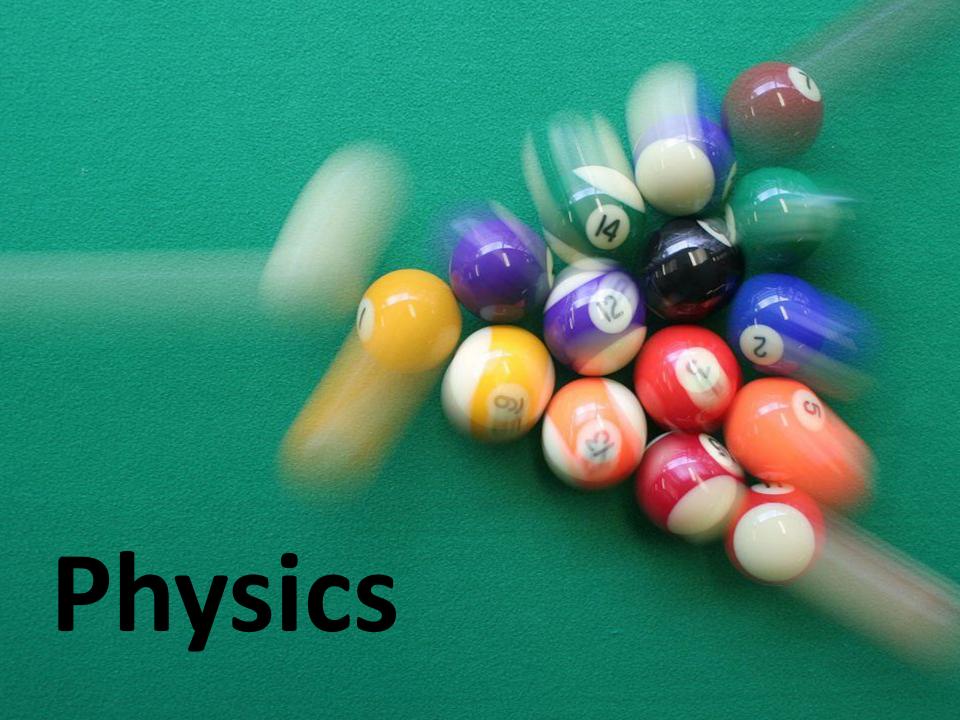
3. The heat of combustion (ΔH°) for propane is 2220 kJ/mol. How many kJ of energy are released when 5.00 L of propane at 2.45 atm and 25°C is burned?

a) 1110 kJ V=5.00L; P=2.45atm; T (in K)=°C + 273.15 b) 2220 kJ =298.15K use the ideal gas law to get moles of propane c) 1875 kJ
$$n = PV/RT = (2.45 \times 5.00)/(0.08206 \times 298.15) = 0.500$$
 mol

 $0.500 \text{ mol} \times 2220 \text{ kJ/mol} = 1110 \text{ kJ}$

e) 3330 kJ

d) 555 kJ



Energy and Work Example

- 1. A hockey puck with a mass of 150.0 g slides horizontally across ice. The initial velocity of the puck is 13.0 m/s. If the puck comes to a stop after sliding 47.0 m, what is the coefficient of friction between the puck and the ice?
- A) 0.0570
- B) 0.0920
- C) 0.180
- D) 0.270
- E) 0.370

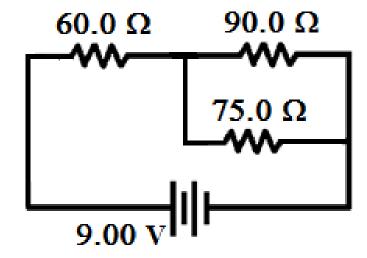
•
$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = (0.5)(0.15)(13)^2 = 12.68 J.$$

- The puck comes to rest, so all of this energy is converted to heat by friction.
- W = fd = K = 12.68 J.
- $F_N mg = 0$.
- $F_N = mg = (0.15)(9.8) = 1.47N$. Then friction is: $f = \mu F_N = 1.47\mu$.
- $W = fd = (1.47\mu)(47) = 12.68 J.$
- So, $\mu = 0.18$.

Electric Circuit Example

2. Given the circuit shown, what is the current flowing in the 75.0 Ω resistor?

- A) 120 mA
- B) 89.2 mA
- C) 48.6 mA
- D) 40.5 mA
- E) 19.8 mA



- First ${}^1\!/_{R_p} = {}^1\!/_{90} + {}^1\!/_{75}$, which gives $R_p = 40.9 \ \Omega$.
- Now $R_{Total} = 40.9 + 60 = 100.9 \Omega$.
- $I_{Total} = \frac{9.00}{100.9} = .0892 A.$
- Then the voltage drop across the 60 Ω resistor is
- $V_{60} = (.0892)(60) = 5.35 V$.
- $V_2 = 9.00 5.35 = 3.65 V$.
- So, $(V_{75} = 3.65 V)$.
- Thus, $I_{75} = {V_{75} \over 75} = {3.65 \over 75} = .0486 A = 48.6 mA$

Optics Example

3. A lens taken from a pair of glasses has a focal length of -22.0 cm. If the lens is used to view a 15.0 cm tall candle that is 1.00 m away, how tall is the image of the candle?

- A) 2.70 cm
- B) 3.30 cm
- C) 4.23 cm
- D) 7.07 cm
- E) 12.3 cm

This is a thin lens problem, so $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{f}$.

$$\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{-22}$$
, which gives: $q = -18.0$ cm.

Magnification is given by:

$$M = -\frac{q}{p} = \frac{18}{100} = 0.18.$$

So, the image height is $h' = (0.18)(15.0) = 2.70 \ cm$.

End of sample questions

