

<b>Name:</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Points:</b>	<b>Score:</b>

**I. WRITE IF "P" A PHYSICAL OR "C" CHEMICAL CHANGE (6 Points)**

- ☐ Cooking an egg
- ☐ Breaking a glass
- ☐ Chopping wood
- ☐ Rotting bananas
- ☐ Milk going sour
- ☐ Boiling water

**II. IDENTIFY WITH AND "R" IF THE ELEMENTS OR COMPOUNDS IS A REACTIVE (REACTANT) AND "P" IF IS PRODUCTS OF A CHEMICAL REACTION. (4 Points)**

1. Gasoline provides the energy that powers many car engines. In an engine, gasoline and oxygen are mixed together and burned, creating carbon dioxide gas and water vapor. This process releases energy that the engine uses to turn the wheels, making the car move.

The Oxygen is: \_\_\_\_\_ The water vapor is :

2. When the Statue of Liberty in New York City was built in the late 1800s, it was reddish-brown. Today, a green layer, called a patina, covers the statue's surface. This layer formed over time as copper in the statue combined with oxygen and other gases in the air to form the patina.

The Patina is:

The Copper is:

**III. RELATE BOTH COLUMNS DESCRIBING THE CHEMICAL REACTION THRU IS CHEMICAL EQUATION. (5 Points)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Reaction between copper and oxygen to form copper oxide,  | ( ) none  |
| 2. Adding sodium oxide to water produces sodium hydroxide.   | ( ) $3\text{H}_2(g) + \text{N}_2(g) \rightarrow \text{NH}_3(g)$   |
| 3. Iodine crystals and chlorine gas react to make solid iodine and carbon dioxide gas.                               | ( ) $\text{Cu}(s) + \text{O}_2(g) \rightarrow \text{CuO}(s)$  |
| 4. Gaseous propane, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ , burns in oxygen gas to produce gaseous carbon dioxide and liquid water. | ( ) $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8(g) + \text{O}_2(g) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(g) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(l) + \Delta E$ |
| 5. Hydrogen gas reacts with nitrogen gas to produce gaseous ammonia.   | ( ) $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}(l) \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH}$                                  |

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**IV. BALANCING THE FOLLOWING CHEMICAL REACTIONS. (2 Points)**



**V. ACCORDING TO ITS NUTRITION FACTS PLEASE DETERMINATE THE FOLLOW. (3 Points)**

Total Kilocalories per package:	kcal
Total Carbohydrate per package:	g
Total Lipids per package:	g
Total Proteins per package:	g



<b>Información Nutricional</b>		
<b>Tamaño por Porción: 38 g</b>		
<b>Porciones por envase: 2,89</b>		
<b>Valor Energético (kcal)</b>		<b>180</b>
<b>Valor Energético (kcal) a partir de la grasa</b>		<b>80</b>
		<b>% RDA(*)</b>
<b>Grasa Total</b>	<b>9 g</b>	<b>15 %</b>
Grasa Saturada	3 g	15 %
Grasa Trans	0 g	-
Colesterol	0 mg	0 %
<b>Carbohidratos Totales</b>	<b>24 g</b>	<b>8 %</b>
Azúcares	5 g	-
Fibra Dietaria	2 g	10 %
Proteínas	2 g	4 %
Sodio	180 mg	8 %

(\*) Los porcentajes de requerimientos diarios están basados en una dieta de 2.000 kcal.

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**VI. ACCORDING TO ITS NUTRITION FACTS PLEASE DETERMINATE THE FOLLOW. ( 4 Points)**

1. It is the measure of the ability of the atom of a molecule to attract the electrons of another atom with which it is bonding:

- a) Molar affinity.                      b) Electronegativity.                      c) Ionization.

2. In these bonds electrons are attracted to atoms with the same force by the elements of the compound:

- a) Covalent Polar bond.                      b) Covalent Non-polar                      c) Neutral bond

3. In these bonds electrons are attracted more strongly by one of the elements of the compound:

- a) Covalent Polar bond.                      b) Covalent Non-polar link.                      c) Neutral link.

4.) He is an american Scientist that established the electronegativities of the element. He was double prized with a Nobel.

- a) Gilbert N. Lewis                      b) Linus Pauling                      c) Amedeo Avogadro

**VII. CALCULATE DE ELECTRONEGATIVITY AND PREDICT THE TIME OF BONDING . ( 6 Points) Non Polar, Polar or Ionic**

	Electronegativity	Type of Bonding
Na - N		
O - H		
S - Cl		