#### First Semester Examination Subject: General Chemistry (C-100) Students: First Level "Credit Hours System"

# Examination in three pages

- Q1: Answer (T) for True sentences or (F) for False sentences: (One mark for each)
  - (1) The times of diffusion of equal volumes of two gases are directly proportional to the square root of their densities.
  - (2) The kinetic gas equation can be expressed as either  $PV = \frac{1}{3} \text{ mnC}^2$  or  $P = \frac{1}{3} \rho C^2$ .
  - (3) The surface tension of a liquid increases with rise in temperature.
  - (4) When the compressibility factor "Z" is greater than one, real gases are easier to compress than expected from ideal behaviour.
  - (5) Sugar, salt, and silver iodide can be considered as isotropic substances.
  - (6) RMS velocity is inversely proportional to square root of molecular weight and density of a gas.
  - (7) The gases having low critical temperatures are called temporary gases.
  - (8) For a given mass of a gas, if pressure is reduced to one-half and absolute temperature is doubled, the volume will become four times of its initial volume.
  - (9) When zinc dust is added to MgCl2 solution ZnCl2 is formed.
  - (10) In  $Cu|Cu^{2+}||Au^{3+}|Au$  cell, electrons flow from copper electrode through the wire to the gold electrode.
  - (11) For gas adsorption on solid surface, by plotting log (x/m) against log (P) will give a straight line with a slope equals to (n).
  - (12) Electro-osmosis is observed when dispersed phase begins to move in an electrical field.
- (13) A sol is prepared by adding KI solution to excess of AgNO<sub>3</sub> solution. The charge likely to develop on colloidal particles is positive.
- (14) Although, nitrogen does not adsorb on a solid surface at room temperature, it adsorbs on the surface at 77 K. At that temperature, nitrogen is adsorbed as atoms.
- (15) Tyndall effect can visually distinguish a colloidal solution from a coarse disperse system.
- (16) The splitting of a spectral line into several components in the presence of a static magnetic field is called Zeeman effect.
- (17) Be2 molecule does not exist.
- (18) SO<sub>3</sub> molecule has three resonating structures.
- (19) Bonding electron pairs are physically larger than nonbonding pairs.

Please turn over for the rest of questions

<ul> <li>(22) The B<sub>2</sub> molecule is paramagnetic.</li> <li>(23) In an antibonding molecular orbital, the nuclei are attracted to the accumulat electron density in the internuclear region.</li> <li>(24) Lewis structure predicts the correct magnetic properties of the O<sub>2</sub> molecule.</li> <li>(25) The hybridization of C in HCN is sp<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>Q2: Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D in the following sentences: (One mark for (26) The total kinetic energy of 17 gm NH<sub>3</sub> gas in calories (R = 2 Cal mol<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>) at 2</li> <li>(A) 300 Cal</li> <li>(B) 500 Cal</li> <li>(C) 600 Cal</li> <li>(D) 900 Cal</li> </ul>		(20) The bond angle in H <sub>2</sub> O molecul				
(23) In an antibonding molecular orbital, the nuclei are attracted to the accumulate electron density in the internuclear region.  (24) Lewis structure predicts the correct magnetic properties of the O2 molecule.  (25) The hybridization of C in HCN is sp².  Q2: Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D in the following sentences: (One mark for (26) The total kinetic energy of 17 gm NH3 gas in calories (R = 2 Cal mol¹ K¹) at 2		(23) In an antibonding molecular orbital, the nuclei are attracted to the accumulation of				
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(A) Distillation (B) Chromatography		(A) Platinum (B) Go	ld (C) Suver	(D) 5001um		
		(A) Distillation	(B) Chromatography	volves adsorption?		
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Please turn over for the rest of questions

(36) assumed that th	e electron orbit wou	ld be allowed only if	its circumference
is equal to an integral	number of electron w	vavelengths.	
(A) Bohr	(B) de Broglie	(C) Plank	(D) Pauli
(37) The angular momentu	m quantum number	(l) describes the	. of the subshells
(A) size	(B) energy	(C) shape	(D) orientation
(38) For the third spectral		er series for H-atom:	$\mathbf{n}_2 = \dots$
(A) 3	(B) 4	(C) 5	(D) 6
(39) The number of nonbor	nding electron pair(s)	on P atom in PCl <sub>3</sub> m	olecule is
(A) 0	(B) 1	(C) 3	(D) 4
(40) The total number of el		tom in SF4 molecule is	S
(A) 3	(B) 4	(C) 5	(D) 6
(41) The bond in NaF mole		,,	
(A) ionic	(B) non-polar coval	ent	
(C) polar covalent	(D) dative		
(42) The electron domain g	` '	•••	
(A) tetrahedral	(B) trigonal bipyra		
(C) seesaw	(D) octahedral		
(43) The geometrical shape		*****	*
	(B) trigonal pyrami		
(C) seesaw	(D) T-shaped		
(44) Which of the following		r (bent) in shape?	
(A) H <sub>2</sub> O	(B) CO <sub>2</sub>	(C) BeCl <sub>2</sub>	(D) HCN
(45) The molecular shape o			
(A) seesaw		(B) square pyramid	al
(C) trigonal bipyran	nidal	(d) octahedral	
(46) The bond order in $O_2^-$		( m) m	(D) 2.5
(A) 1	(B) 1.5	(C) 2	(D) 2.5
(47) Which of the following		paramagnetic?	(D) $O_2^{2}$
$(A) H_2^{-}$	(B) $N_2$	(C) $\mathbf{F}_2$	$(D) O_2$
(48) The bond order in $C_2$ r	(B) 1.5	(C) 2	(D) 2.5
(A) 1 (49) The O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> species contain			(2)
(A) zero	(B) one	(C) two	(D) three
(50) The hybridization of P		( )	
(A) sp2	(B) $sp^3d^2$	$(C) sp^3$	$(\mathbf{D}) \mathbf{sp}^{3} \mathbf{d}$
(Atomic weights: hydrogen =	1 · ovygen = 16 · nitre	gon = 14	
(Atomic weights: nyurogen = (Atomic numbers: II=1; Be=	1, θλygen = 10, nure 1. P=5. C=6. N=7. Ω	$= 8 \cdot F = 0 \cdot N_0 = 11 \cdot P = 1$	5: S= 16: Cl=17: Br=35)
(Atomic numbers: II-1; Be-	4, B=3, C=0, N=2, O	0, 1  0, 1  0  11, 1  1	76 V·
(Standard electrode potential			
	$E'_{Au/Au^{3+}} = +1.50$	$V; E^{0}_{Mg/Mg^{2+}} = -2.$	37 V)

Examiners: Prof. Maher M. A. Hamed, Prof. Bahaa M. Abu-Zied, Dr. Soliman A. Soliman

**GOOD LUCK** 





#### **Assiut Universit**

### **Faculty of Science**

January, 2024

**Chemistry Department** 

Time: 2 hr.

Final Examination For 1<sup>st</sup> year Students (General Chemistry II, 105 C).

#### **Section A**

- 1- Answer the following: (12.5 Marks), { a e ( 2 Marks ) }
  - a) Explain by equation the addition reaction of bromine to ethylene.
  - b) On which atom is the formal charge in the hydronium ion?
  - c) Write the resonance hybrid of the acetate ion.
  - d) Illustrate the Newman projection of the most stable conformation of ethane.
  - e) Complete: Propene + HBr →......
  - f) Write a structural formula of (only one) that shows all bonds of the following: ( 2.5 Marks )
    - (A), i)  $CH_3CCI_2CH_3$  ii) $(CH_3)_2C(C_2H_5)_2$
    - (B), i)  $C_4H_6$
- ii)  $C_2H_2$
- iii) C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>
- 2- Answer the following questions (12.5 Marks)
  - a) Ozonolysis of an alkene produces acetone. Deduce the alkene structure (3Marks).
  - b) Sketch the reaction energy diagram of the polar addition of HBr to ethylene (3Marks).
  - c) Explain the free radical polymerization of ethylene to give polyethylene (4 Marks).
  - d) In which compound is carbon more oxidized acetaldehyde or acetic acid (2.5 Marks).

انظر خلف الورقة من فضلك (Section B)

Examiner: Prof. Ali Ahmed Abdel-Hafez

المادة: تاريخ العلوم الزمن: ساعتان التاريخ: 2024/01/14





جامعة اسيوط كلية العلوم قسم الكيمياء

# امتحان الفصل الدراسي الاول في تاريخ العلوم (12 م.ج) لطلاب المستوى الاول بكلية العلوم

ان التحريري)	(الجزء الاول: الامتح	<u>يات)</u>	(ملاحظة: الامتحان في أربع صفح
(20 درجة)		ميحة	السؤال الاول: أختر الإجابة الصع
	هي عليها منذ	نه فوق الأرض بما في ذلك تاريخه العا	1) بدأ الأنسان في تدوين تاريخ
D. 100 الف عام	C. 500 الف عام	B. 5 الاف عام	A. 50 الف عام
		بأن النارهي الأصل في تكوين المادة.	2) قام بتفسير منشأ الطبيعة
<ul><li>D. أفلاطون</li></ul>	C. امبيدوقلس	B. أناكسيمنس	A. طالیس
		، من العناصر الطبيعية الثلاثة: النبا،	3) استفادالقدماء
<ul><li>D. السامريون</li></ul>	<ol> <li>المصريون</li> </ol>	B. الصينيون	<ul> <li>الهنود</li> </ul>
	· <b>/</b> ·	الزجاج النصف شفاف والزجاج المعة	4) اشهربصناعة ا
D. الرومان	C. الاشوريون	B. الهنود	<ul> <li>المصريون</li> </ul>
ا بعضا.	بفية تفاعل المواد المختلفة مع بعضه	، بطبيعة المادة ومكوناتها، وكذلك بك	5)وهو علم يعنى
<ul><li>D. الفيزياء</li></ul>	<ul><li>الزراعة</li></ul>	B. الطب	<b>A.</b> الكيمياء
المادة المكونة منها خصائا	سرتحوي في الحقيقة أسساً تكسب	صر الأربعة، وذهب إلى أن هذه العناء	6) أخذ بنظرية العنا
		لحرارة والبرودة والسيولة واليبوسة.	-,
<ul><li>D. أفلاطون</li></ul>	C. ارسطو	B. أناكسيمنس	
		لكتاب الموسوم هرمتك".	7) ينسب إلى""" "اا
<ul><li>D. لافوازییه</li></ul>	<b>C.</b> بطليموس	<b>B.</b> هرتز	
	العظيم وخاصة في عصور "جوبتا".	بب الحديد قديما مع رقهم الصناعي	<ul><li>8) كانوا بارعين في ص</li></ul>
<ul><li>D. الهنود</li></ul>	<ul><li>الصينيون</li></ul>	B. الفرس	<ul><li>A. الاشوريون</li></ul>
	• ••••••••	جع للمهندس الفينيقي	9) اختراع النار الإغريقية ير-
<ul><li>D. كاللينيكوس</li></ul>	<b>C.</b> زوسیموس	B. بطليموس B	A. طالیس
مفرعلى التوالي.	يين زجاج الزينة باللون الأبيض والأص	، القصديرو أنتيمونات الرصاص لتلو	10) استخدمأكسيد
<b>D.</b> الرومان	<ul><li>الفارسيون</li></ul>	B. الأشوريين وعونية القديمة؟	A. الصينيين 11) ماذا يعني اسم مريم بالفر
<b>D.</b> فلان	C. الشخص المجهول	B. من يحبه الله	

	12) كان الصينيون ينسبون حدوث أمراض الصدروالرئتين الى فصل		
D. الخريف	x 3	B. الصيف	<b>A.</b> الربيع
13) اعتقد القدماء المصريين أن الإله هو الذي علمهم صنع أدوات الحرب وتجهيز التربة لغرس الأشجار المثمرة، وحصد النرة والشعير.			
<b>D.</b> راع	c. ايزيس	B. أوزيريس	<b>A.</b> حورس
23.2		ي القديم الى حوالي	
D. 200 الف عام	500 .C الف عام	B. 5 الاف عام	50.A الف عام
,	في كتاباتهم وأول من عرضوا تشريحه.	هم أول من استخدم كلمة الدماغ إ	15) يعتبر
<ul><li>D. الفارسيين</li></ul>	c. المصريين	B. الصينيون	<ul><li>A. الهنود</li></ul>
حدود عام 1550 قبل الميلاد.	تعتني بمعرفة الأعشاب ويعود تاريخها في .	برإحدى البرديات الطبية المصرية التي ا	(16
D. بردية لندن	<ul><li>دردیة کاهون</li></ul>	B. بردية أدوين سميث	
	لمادة	طبيعة بأن الهواء هي الأصل في تكوين ا	
<ul><li>D. أفلاطون</li></ul>	<ul><li>امبیدوقلس</li></ul>	B. أناكسيمنس	A. طالیس
		فيمنتصف القرن 15.	
D. امریکا	C. المانيا	<b>B.</b> بلاد الرافدين	
			19) خام الدهنج هو احد
D. البرنز	c. القصدير	B. الحديد	
		وم في صناعة الزجاج هو	
هار الرمل أو الكوارتز	B . تخفض درجة إنص		<ul><li>A. تدخل فى تركيب</li></ul>
	D. لیس لها دور	The state of the s	C. تعطي لون للزج
(30 درجة)		لامة (T) للعبارات الصحيحة و (F	
(T/F)		ة في طورها المبكر بالخيمياء اليونانية و	
(T/F)	إلى معادن نفيسة كالذهب والفضة.	اء قديما تم تحويل المعادن غيرالنفيسة	
(T/F)		من نقل علم الكيمياء واشتغل بها.	
( <b>T/F</b> )	24) اعتقد علماء الكيمياء المسلمين أن أصل جميع المعادن واحد: الماء والهواء والناروالتراب.		
(T/F)	25) في القرن 19 تم توحيد الكهرباء والمغناطيسية (الكهرومغناطيسية) بواسطة العلم بليزباسكال.		
( <b>T/F</b> )	26) المسلمين هم أول من وضع الأسس العلمية للكيمياء المبنية على التجارب.		
(T/F)	النشاط االشعاعي في بداية القرن 18.	راديو- الأشعة السينية (أشعة إكس) وا	27) تم اكتشاف موجات الر
( <b>T/F</b> )		ان "التر اكيب" من أول الكتب العربية ا	
•			

(T/F)	لولا العالمان هيلمونت وبلاك ما كنا نعرف غاز ثاني أكسيد الكربون في إطفاء الحر ائق.
(T/F)	30) اعتبرت بردية أدوين سميث أول وثيقة طبية في تاريخ البشرية
(T/F)	31) حدثت النهضة العلمية التي شهدتها أوروبا في القرن 14.
(T/F)	32) في عام 1741 حدد اندرس سليزيوس مقياس درجة الحرارة، ودرجتي غليان وتجمد الماء.
(T/F)	33) عرف الفرس فلزاً يسمونه (الكبالتو) اشتق منه اسم عنصر الكبريت المعروف اليوم.
(T/F)	34) كانت أولى النتائج المبكرة للثورة الكيميانية هي تاكيد فرضية ارسطو تجاه العناصر الكيميائية.
( <b>T/F</b> )	35) عرف الهنود التشريح وبرعو فيه حيث انه لم يكن محرما عندهم فتح الجثث.
(T/F)	36) في منتصف القرن الثامن عشر وجد ان غاز ثاني اوكسيد الكربون بأنه غاز عديم اللون و أنه لا يُساعد على الاشتعال.
(T/F)	37) كان كهنة مصر القديمة يحلقون شعر بدنهم كل ثلاثة أيام عند التحنيط تقديسا لموتاهم.
(T/F).	38) بردية كاهون لأمراض النساء فيعود تاريخها الى عام 1825 ق.م. وتصف طرق تشخيص الحمل ونوع الجنين وآلام الأسنان
(T/F)	39) إن الزارعة الناجعة تعتمد على ثلاث عناصر رئيسية من اهمها النجاح التقني أي النجاح الزا رعي من الناحية الفنية.
(T/F)	40) برع عدد كبير من علماء المسلمين في الطب كالرازي و ابن سينا و ابن النفيس.
(T/F)	41) معدن الذهب لا يوجد عادة في الطبيعة بشكل معدني، بل يستخرج من خامات مختلفة.
(T/F)	42) كان الفرس أساتذة في التكليس والتقطير، والتصفية، والتبخير، واللحام.
(T/F)	43) في العصور الوسطى وجدت سجلات بين الإغريق والرومان القدماء، ذكرت السكر فقط كدواء مستورد، وليس كغذاء.
(T/F)	44) من اهم الادوار الاجتماعية للزراعة هو الحد من الضغط على المر افق والخدمات في المدن.
(T/F)	45) شهد القرن 17 تسارعا كبيرا في الاكتشافات العلمية مثل :تحسين دقة الادوات والاجهزة وتطور الحوسبة.
الجثة فيه (T/F)	46) يتم تحنيط الفقراء بأن ينزع الدماغ من الأنف بثغرة تفتح في مجرى الأنف ويملأ بزيت الأرز أو بمذيب النطرون الذي تنقع سبعين يوما حتى تذوب الأحشاء والأجزاء الرخوة كلها ولا يبقى منها إلا الجلد والعظم.
	47) كان طبيب الجيش الروماني ديسقوريدوس (40 - 90 ق.م) صيدلانيا ونباتيا اغريقيا ذكر في كتابه المواد الطبية 600 عش
(T/F)	وظل هذا الكتاب 1500 عام كمرجع دو ائي.
(T/F)	48) الكيمياء بدأت عند العرب مع علوم السحر والوهميات المهمة لأرتباط ذلك بالتنجيم.
	49) استطاع الصينيون ان ينسجوا خيوطا من الكتان بلغت من الدقة حداً لا يستطيع الإنسان معه أن يميزها من خيوط
(T/F)	بمجهر. 50/أ التراك على الحراك الأراك المرتبط العلم المرتبط العلم المرتبط العلم المرتبط المراك المراك المراك المراك الم
( <b>T/F</b> )	50) أطلق اليونانيون على علم الكيمياء أسماء كثيرة مثل علم الصنعة، وعلم التدبير، وعلم الحجر، وعلم الميزان.

بالتوفيق والنجاح أ.د/ أحمد فوزي سعد د. عبدالرحيم عبدالفتاح صديق

# II)Choose correct answer (1mark x 25) 1-During type I hypersensitivity reaction, the mast cell are a) destroyed b) activated c) degranulated 2- A complement component which is strongly chemotactic for neutrophils is: a) C3 b) C3b c) C5a d) C5b 3- Which of the following is a Recombinant vaccine? a) Hepatitis B vaccine b) Hib vaccine c) Var vaccine 4- Natural killer cells assess whether other cells are abnormal by detecting types and levels of surface associated: a) MHC-I b) Non self -molecules c) Pathogen-associated molecular patterns 5-CD8 + T cell responsible for Immune response against tumors and intracellular infections is: a) TH1 cells b) TH2 cells c) TH17 cells d) T cytotoxic cells 6- CD40 Ligand (CD154) is expressed by which of the following? a) B cells b) Dendritic cells c) Resting T cells d) Activated T cells 7-A Delayed hypersensitivity reaction is characterized by:

a) An infiltrate composed of antibodies

d) Infection with disease causing organism followed by recovery

8-Naturally acquired active immunity would be most likely acquired through which of the

9- The complement pathway initiated by spontaneous hydrolysis of C3 to generate C3b is

2

b) Edema without a cellular infiltrate c) An infiltrate composed of eosinophils

following processes? a) Vaccination

c) Natural birth

termed:

b) Drinking colostrum

a) Classical pathway b) Alternative pathway

- - b) Sabin
  - c) Hepatitis E
  - d) Tetanus

### 12-Tissue injury in cytotoxic hypersensitivity reaction is initiated by

- a) Ab interfering with the functioning of biologically active substance
- b) Antigen reacting with cell bound Antibody
- c) Ab reacting with cell bound Ag
- d) Formation of Ag-Ab complex

### 13- Papain can digest the entire IgG into:

- a) One Fab fragment and one Fc fragment.
- b) Two Fab fragment and one Fc fragment.
- c) Two F(ab')2 fragment and one Fc fragment.
- d) One F(ab') 2 fragment and degraded Fc

### 14 - Monocolonal antibodies recognize a single

- a) Epitope
- b) Antigen
- c) Paratope
- d) Virus

## 15- Fusion between a plasma cell and a tumor cell creates a:

- a) Hybridoma
- b) Myeloma
- c) PEG
- d) Lymphoma

## 16- Which of the following is true about macrophages?

- a) Express CD4
- b) Works by phagocytosis
- c) Only involved in adaptive immunity
- d) Play important role in killing virus infected cells by secreting granzymes.

## 17- Which cells utilize reactive oxygen species and lysosomal enzymes to kill pathogens?

- a) Cytotoxic T cells
- b) Macrophages
- c) Natural killer (NK) cells
- d) Th1 cells

## 18- C3b is able to bind on a microbe that will make it more attractive for phagocytosis.

#### This process is

- a) Agglutination
- b) Complement activation
- c) Neutralization

N. Ozwaniation	
d) Opsonization  19- Which is an effector cell involved in ADCC of viral infected cells?	
a) Natural killer cells	
b) B cells ,	***
c) Helper T cells	
d) Regulatory T cells  20- An example of a cytokine produced by activated macrophages with	a major role in the
innate immune response is:	
a) IL-17	
b) IL-2	
c) IL-4	
<ul> <li>d) TNFα</li> <li>21- Non-immunogenic antigen that can be covalently linked to a carrier</li> </ul>	protein to make it an
immunogenic molecule is termed:	
a) Hapten	
b) Adjuvant	
c) Carrier	
<ul><li>d) Superantigen</li><li>22- Sequelae associated with exposure to super-antigen is due to relea</li></ul>	se of large amount of:
22- Sequeiae associated with exposure to super annighment	
a) Cytokines by B cell	The state of the second
b) Cytokines by macrophage cell	
c) Antibodies	
<ul><li>d) Non of the above</li><li>24- Cellular immunity is carried out by while humeral immunit</li></ul>	v is mainly carried out
그는 그 마다 그리고 있는 경기를 가는 그리고 있는 그리고 있는 것이 되었다. 그리고 있는 것이 가지 않는 그리고 있는 것이다면 되었다면 없었다는데 가게 되었다면 없었다. 그런 바로 바로 바로 다음	
by	
a) B cells/T cells	
b) Epitopes/Antigens	
c) T cells/B cells	
d) Antibodies/Antigens 25- Antibody production to protein antigens introduced into the body	requires the direct
contact of B cells with cells and their cytokines. These are called	
contact of B cells with cells and their cytokines. These are dance	
a) T- helper, T-dependent antigens.	
b) T-cytotoxic, T-dependent antigens.	
c) T- helper, T-independent antigens.	
d) T-cytotoxic, T-independent antigens.	
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