

***Biology: A Global Approach, 11e, Global Edition (Campbell)***  
**Chapter 2 Atoms and Molecules**

1) About 25 of the 92 natural elements are known to be essential to life. Which 4 of these 25 elements make up approximately 96% of living matter?

- A) carbon, sodium, hydrogen, nitrogen
- B) carbon, oxygen, phosphorus, hydrogen
- C) oxygen, hydrogen, calcium, nitrogen
- D) carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.1

2) Trace elements are those required by an organism in only minute quantities. Which of the following is a trace element that is required by humans and other vertebrates, but not by other organisms such as bacteria or plants?

- A) calcium
- B) iodine
- C) sodium
- D) phosphorus

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.1

3) Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and calcium are the most abundant elements of living matter.
- B) Some naturally occurring elements are toxic to organisms.
- C) All life requires the same essential elements.
- D) A patient suffering from a goiter should not consume seafood.

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.1

4) Which of the following are compounds?

- A) H<sub>2</sub>O, O<sub>2</sub>, and CH<sub>4</sub>
- B) H<sub>2</sub>O and O<sub>2</sub>
- C) O<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub>
- D) H<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub>, but not O<sub>2</sub>

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.1

- 5) Atoms have no electric charge because they have \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) uncharged neutrons in their nuclei
  - B) an equal number of protons and neutrons
  - C) an equal number of protons and electrons
  - D) an equal number of charged and uncharged subatomic particles

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.2

- 6) An ion with six protons, seven neutrons, and a charge of 2+ has an atomic number of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) four
- B) five
- C) six
- D) seven

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.2

- 7) Molybdenum has an atomic number of 42. Several common isotopes exist, with mass numbers from 92-100. Which of the following can be true?

- A) Molybdenum atoms can have between 50 and 58 neutrons.
- B) Molybdenum atoms can have between 50 and 58 protons.
- C) Molybdenum atoms can have between 50 and 58 electrons.
- D) Isotopes of molybdenum have different numbers of electrons.

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.2

- 8) Carbon-14 has the same \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) atomic number and atomic mass as carbon-12
- B) atomic number and thus number of neutrons as carbon-13
- C) atomic mass as both carbon-12 and carbon-13
- D) number of protons but more neutrons than carbon-12

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.2

- 9) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ has charge but negligible mass, whereas a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ has mass but no charge.

- A) proton; neutron
- B) neutron; proton
- C) neutron; electron
- D) electron; neutron

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.2

10) The atomic number of nitrogen is 7. Nitrogen-15 has a greater mass number than nitrogen-14 because the atomic nucleus of nitrogen-15 contains \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) 7 neutrons
- B) 8 neutrons
- C) 8 protons
- D) 15 protons

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.2

11) The left to right order of elements in the periodic table is based on their \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) atomic mass
- B) atomic number
- C) electric charge of the atom
- D) the number of neutrons

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.2

12) A neutral atom has two, eight, eight electrons in its first, second, and third energy levels. This information \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) does not tell us about the atomic number of the element
- B) does not tell us about the chemical properties of the element
- C) does not tell us about the atomic mass of the element
- D) does not tell us about the size of the element

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.2

13) In a chemical reaction, the element  $^{13}\text{Al}$  will most preferably \_\_\_\_\_.










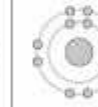






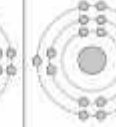

- A) lose three electrons and become positively charged
- B) gain five electrons and become negatively charged
- C) lose five electrons and become positively charged
- D) gain three electrons and become positively charged

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.2

Refer to the following figure (first three rows of the periodic table) to answer the questions below.

First shell	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">           2 He 4.003         </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">           Atomic number Element symbol Atomic mass         </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">           Helium  <math>{}_{2}\text{He}</math>    Electron distribution diagram         </div> </div>							Hydrogen ${}_{1}\text{H}$ 
	Lithium ${}_{3}\text{Li}$ 	Beryllium ${}_{4}\text{Be}$ 	Boron ${}_{5}\text{B}$ 	Carbon ${}_{6}\text{C}$ 	Nitrogen ${}_{7}\text{N}$ 	Oxygen ${}_{8}\text{O}$ 	Fluorine ${}_{9}\text{F}$ 	Neon ${}_{10}\text{Ne}$ 
Third shell	Sodium ${}_{11}\text{Na}$ 	Magnesium ${}_{12}\text{Mg}$ 	Aluminum ${}_{13}\text{Al}$ 	Silicon ${}_{14}\text{Si}$ 	Phosphorus ${}_{15}\text{P}$ 	Sulfur ${}_{16}\text{S}$ 	Chlorine ${}_{17}\text{Cl}$ 	Argon ${}_{18}\text{Ar}$ 

14) What element does not prefer to react with other elements?

- A) hydrogen
- B) helium
- C) beryllium
- D) both hydrogen and beryllium

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Section: 2.2

15) Which pair of elements would likely have similar valency and thus similar chemical behavior?

- A) nitrogen and phosphorus
- B) carbon and nitrogen
- C) sodium and chlorine
- D) hydrogen and helium

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.2

Refer to the following figure to answer the questions below.

Atomic mass →	12	16	1	14	32	31
Atomic number →	6	8	1	7	16	15
	C	O	H	N	S	P

16) How many electrons are present in a Phosphorus 3+ atom?

- A) 16
- B) 12
- C) 19
- D) 34

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.2

17) How many electrons will a single atom of sulfur with no charge and no bonds have in its valence shell?

- A) 6
- B) 8
- C) 16
- D) 32

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.2

18) Oxygen has an atomic number of 8 and, most commonly, a mass number of 16. Thus, what is the atomic mass of an oxygen atom?

- A) approximately 8 grams
- B) approximately 8 daltons
- C) approximately 16 grams
- D) approximately 16 daltons

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.2

19) Elements  $^{72}\text{Zn}$ ,  $^{75}\text{As}$ , and  $^{74}\text{Ge}$  have the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) same number of protons
- B) same number of protons and electrons
- C) same number of neutrons
- D) same number of neutrons and electrons

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Section: 2.2

20) Can the atomic mass of an element vary?

- A) No, it is fixed; otherwise a new element will be formed.
- B) Yes. Adding or losing electrons will substantially change the atomic mass.
- C) Yes. Adding or losing protons will change the atomic mass without forming a different element.
- D) Yes. Adding or losing neutrons will change the atomic mass without forming a different element.

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.2

21) Which of the following is the best description of an atom's physical structure?

- A) An atom is a solid mass of material.
- B) The particles that form an atom are equidistant from each other.
- C) Atoms are little bubbles of space with mass concentrated at the center of the bubble.
- D) Atoms are little bubbles of space with mass concentrated on the outside surface of the bubble.

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.2

22) When are atoms most stable?

- A) when they have the fewest possible valence electrons
- B) when they have the maximum number of unpaired electrons
- C) when all of the electron orbitals in the valence shell are filled
- D) when all electrons are paired

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.2

23) A salamander relies on hydrogen bonding to stick to various surfaces. Therefore, a salamander would have the greatest difficulty clinging to a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) slightly damp surface
- B) surface of hydrocarbons
- C) surface of mostly carbon-oxygen bonds
- D) surface of mostly carbon-nitrogen bonds

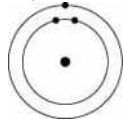
Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

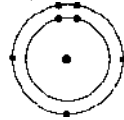
Section: 2.3

24) Which one of the atoms shown would be most likely to form a cation with a charge of +1?

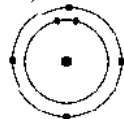
A)



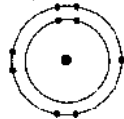
B)



C)



D)



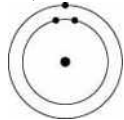
Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

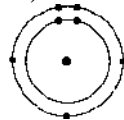
Section: 2.3

25) Which one of the atoms shown would be most likely to form an anion with a charge of -1?

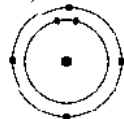
A)



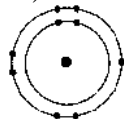
B)



C)



D)



Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.3

26) A covalent chemical bond is one in which \_\_\_\_\_.

A) electrons are removed from one atom and transferred to another atom so that the two atoms become oppositely charged

B) protons and neutrons are shared by two atoms so as to satisfy the requirements of both atoms

C) outer-shell electrons of two atoms are shared so as to satisfactorily fill their respective orbitals

D) outer-shell electrons of one atom are transferred to fill the inner electron shell of another atom

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3

27) What is the maximum number of covalent bonds that an oxygen atom with atomic number 8 can make with hydrogen?

A) 1

B) 2

C) 4

D) 6

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3



28) Nitrogen (N) is more electronegative than hydrogen (H). Which of the following is a correct statement about the atoms in ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>)?

- A) Each hydrogen atom has a partial positive charge; the nitrogen atom has a partial negative charge.
- B) Ammonia has an overall positive charge.
- C) Ammonia has an overall negative charge.
- D) The nitrogen atom has a partial positive charge; each hydrogen atom has a partial negative charge.

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3

29) Bonds between two atoms that are equally electronegative are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) hydrogen bonds
- B) polar covalent bonds
- C) nonpolar covalent bonds
- D) ionic bonds

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3

30) In the following structure where A and B represent two different elements, the valency of A is \_\_\_\_\_ and B is \_\_\_\_\_.



- A) one; three
- B) one; five
- C) three; five
- D) eight; eight

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3

31) A covalent bond is likely to be polar when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) one of the atoms sharing electrons is more electronegative than the other atom
- B) the two atoms sharing electrons are equally electronegative
- C) carbon is one of the two atoms sharing electrons
- D) the two atoms sharing electrons are of the same elements

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3

32) What is the difference between covalent bonds and ionic bonds?

A) Covalent bonds involve the sharing of pairs of electrons between atoms; ionic bonds involve the sharing of single electrons between atoms.

B) Covalent bonds involve the sharing of electrons between atoms; ionic bonds involve the electrical attraction between charged atoms.

C) Covalent bonds involve the sharing of electrons between atoms; ionic bonds involve the sharing of protons between charged atoms.

D) Covalent bonds involve the transfer of electrons between charged atoms; ionic bonds involve the sharing of electrons between atoms.

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3

33) The atomic number of chlorine is 17. The atomic number of magnesium is 12. What is the formula for magnesium chloride?

A) MgCl

B) MgCl<sub>2</sub>

C) Mg<sub>2</sub>Cl

D) MgCl<sub>3</sub>

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.3

34) How many electron pairs are shared between carbon atoms in a molecule that has the formula C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>?

A) one

B) two

C) three

D) four

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.3

35) Which bond or interaction would be difficult to disrupt when compounds are put into water?

A) covalent bonds between carbon atoms

B) hydrogen bonds

C) ionic bonds

D) ionic and hydrogen bonds

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.3

36) Which of the following is broken when water evaporates?

- A) nonpolar covalent bonds
- B) ionic bonds
- C) hydrogen bonds
- D) polar covalent bonds

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3

37) Van der Waals interactions may result when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) electrons are not symmetrically distributed in a molecule
- B) molecules held by ionic bonds react with water
- C) two polar covalent bonds react
- D) a hydrogen atom loses an electron

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3

38) What is the maximum number of hydrogen atoms that can be covalently bonded in a molecule containing two carbon atoms?

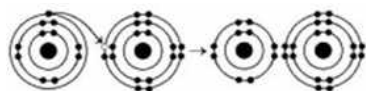
- A) two
- B) four
- C) six
- D) eight

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.3

Refer to the following figure to answer the questions below.



39) What results from the chemical reaction in the illustration? The reactants have no charge.

- A) a cation with a net charge of +1 and an anion with a net charge of +1
- B) a cation with a net charge of -1 and an anion with a net charge of -1
- C) a cation with a net charge of -1 and an anion with a net charge of +1
- D) a cation with a net charge of +1 and an anion with a net charge of -1

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3

40) What is the atomic number of the cation formed in the reaction in the illustration?

- A) 8
- B) 10
- C) 11
- D) 16

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.3

Refer to the following figure to answer the questions below.



41) What causes the shape of the molecule shown?

- A) the shape of the two  $p$  orbitals in the carbon atom
- B) the shape of the one  $s$  orbital in the carbon atom
- C) the shape of the  $sp^3$  hybrid orbitals of the electrons shared between the carbon and hydrogen atoms
- D) hydrogen bonding configurations between the carbon and hydrogen atoms

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3

42) How many electrons are involved in a triple covalent bond?

- A) 3
- B) 6
- C) 9
- D) 12

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3

43) Based on electron configuration, which of the elements in the figure would exhibit a chemical behavior most like that of oxygen?

- A) carbon
- B) nitrogen
- C) sulfur
- D) phosphorus

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.2

44) If an atom has a charge of +1, which of the following must be true?

- A) It has two more protons than neutrons.
- B) It has the same number of protons as electrons.
- C) It has one more electron than it does protons.
- D) It has one more proton than it does electrons.

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.3

45) Elements found on the left side of the periodic table contain outer shells that are \_\_\_\_\_; these elements tend to form \_\_\_\_\_ in solution.

- A) almost empty; cations
- B) almost empty; anions
- C) almost full; cations
- D) almost full; anions

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.3

46) An atom has four electrons in its valence shell. What types of covalent bonds is it capable of forming?

- A) single, double, or triple
- B) single and double only
- C) single bonds only
- D) double bonds only

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.3

47) When the atoms involved in a covalent bond have the same electronegativity, what type of bond results?

- A) an ionic bond
- B) a hydrogen bond
- C) a nonpolar covalent bond
- D) a polar covalent bond

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3

48) Nitrogen (N) normally forms three covalent bonds with a valence of five. However, ammonium has four covalent bonds, each to a different hydrogen (H) atom (H has a valence of one). What do you predict to be the charge on ammonium?

- A) +1
- B) -1
- C) +2
- D) -2

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 2.3

49) You are asked to indicate the type and number of atoms in a molecule. Which representation would work best?

- A) molecular formula
- B) structural formula
- C) ball-and-stick model
- D) space-filling model

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3

50) How is a single covalent bond formed?

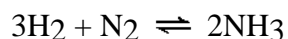
- A) Two atoms share two pairs of electrons.
- B) Two atoms share two electrons.
- C) Two atoms share one electron.
- D) One atom loses a pair of electrons to the other.

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.3

Refer to the following figure to answer the questions below.



51) Which of the following is true for the reaction?

- A) The reaction is nonreversible.
- B) Hydrogen and nitrogen are the reactants of the reverse reaction.
- C) Ammonia is being formed and decomposed simultaneously.
- D) Only the forward or reverse reactions can occur at one time.

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.4

52) Which of the following factors will increase the rate of reaction in the forward direction?

- A) addition of nitrogen
- B) addition of ammonia
- C) addition of hydrogen
- D) addition of both nitrogen and hydrogen

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.4

53) Which of the following correctly describes *chemical equilibrium*?

- A) Forward and reverse reactions continue with no net effect on the concentrations of the reactants and products.
- B) Concentrations of products are higher than the concentrations of the reactants.
- C) There are equal concentrations of products and reactants while forward and reverse reactions continue.
- D) There are equal concentrations of reactants and products, and the reactions have stopped.

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 2.4

54) In the term *trace element*, the adjective *trace* means that

- A) the element is required in very small amounts.
- B) the element can be used as a label to trace atoms through an organism's metabolism.
- C) the element is very rare on Earth.
- D) the element enhances health but is not essential for the organism's long-term survival.

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

55) Compared with  $^{31}\text{P}$ , the radioactive isotope  $^{32}\text{P}$  has

- A) a different atomic number.
- B) one more proton.
- C) one more electron.
- D) one more neutron.

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

56) The reactivity of an atom arises from

- A) the average distance of the outermost electron shell from the nucleus.
- B) the existence of unpaired electrons in the valence shell.
- C) the sum of the potential energies of all the electron shells.
- D) the potential energy of the valence shell.

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

57) Which statement is true of all atoms that are anions?

- A) The atom has more electrons than protons.
- B) The atom has more protons than electrons.
- C) The atom has fewer protons than does a neutral atom of the same element.
- D) The atom has more neutrons than protons.

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

58) Which of the following statements correctly describes any chemical reaction that has reached equilibrium?

- A) The concentrations of products and reactants are equal.
- B) The reaction is now irreversible.
- C) Both forward and reverse reactions have halted.
- D) The rates of the forward and reverse reactions are equal.

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

59) We can represent atoms by listing the number of protons, neutrons, and electrons—for example,  $2p^+$ ,  $2n^0$ ,  $2e^-$  for helium. Which of the following represents the  $^{18}\text{O}$  isotope of oxygen?

- A)  $7p^+$ ,  $2n^0$ ,  $9e^-$
- B)  $8p^+$ ,  $10n^0$ ,  $8e^-$
- C)  $9p^+$ ,  $9n^0$ ,  $9e^-$
- D)  $10p^+$ ,  $8n^0$ ,  $9e^-$

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

60) The atomic number of sulfur is 16. Sulfur combines with hydrogen by covalent bonding to form a compound, hydrogen sulfide. Based on the number of valence electrons in a sulfur atom, predict the molecular formula of the compound.

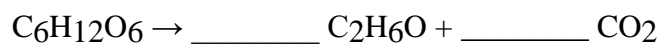
- A) HS
- B) HS<sub>2</sub>
- C) H<sub>2</sub>S
- D) H<sub>4</sub>S

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis



61) What coefficients must be placed in the following blanks so that all atoms are accounted for in the products?



A) 2; 1

B) 3; 1

C) 1; 3

D) 2; 2

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis