

**Kuwait University** Office of Assistant Vice President for Evaluation and Measurement

# Academic Aptitude Tests

**Student Name** 

Version A

Civil ID No.

### **Instructions:**

1. The aptitude tests consist of three tests.

Test	Number of Questions Time	
English	85	1 Hour
Mathematics	20 (No Calculator)	1 Hour
Chemistry	25	1 Hour

2. Mark all your answers on the **Answer Sheet** and in the proper section. On your answer sheet as shown below, using a pencil, darkenthe proper circle.



- 3. Verify all personal and test data on answer sheet and don't make any changes unless approved by the proctor.
- 4. Write down your name and Civil ID# on the test booklet.
- 5. Copy the test's version on your answer sheet.
- 6. Follow the proctor's instruction during the test.
- 7. During testing, be quite and avoid any cheating situation.
- 8. Observe the allocated and the announced time for each test.

## **Chemistry Test**

### Gram Atomic Mass (g/mol):

Oxygen(O) = 16.0Sulfur(S) = 32.1Beryllium(Be) = 9.01

### Atomic Number:

Hydrogen (H) = 1 Nitrogen (N) = 7 Oxygen (O) = 8 Sodium (Na) = 11 Chlorine (Cl) = 17 Scandium (Sc) = 21 Cobalt (Co) = 27 Copper (Cu) = 29 Cadmium (Cd) = 48

## **Physical Constants:**

Ion product constant for water (K<sub>w</sub>) at 25 °C = 1.00 x  $10^{-14}$ 

- 1. The compound  $(Ca_2Mg_5(Si_4O_{11})_2(OH)_2)$  is composed of the following elements:
  - (A) Cadmium, magnesium, sulfur, hydrogen and oxygen
  - (B) Calcium, magnesium, silicon, hydrogen and oxygen
  - (C) Copper, magnesium, silicon, hydrogen and oxygen
  - (D) Cobalt, manganese, sulfur, hydrogen and oxygen
- 2. Which of the following elements exists as solid at room temperature?

Sulfur (S), Mercury (Hg), Argon (Ar), Platinum (Pt), Bromine (Br)

- (A) Sulfur (S) and Argon (Ar) (C) Mercury (Hg) and Bromine (Br)
- (B) Mercury (Hg) and Platinum (Pt) (D) Sulfur (S) and Platinum (Pt)

#### 3. Which of the following processes leads to a **chemical change**?

(A)	Mixing sand with stones	(C)	Mixing aqueous solutions of silver
			nitrate and sodium chloride
(B)	Boiling water	(D)	Cutting glass

4. What is the **number of ions** formed when the compound  $(K_2H(PO_4))$  is dissolved in water?

(A)	4	(C)	3
(B)	8	(D)	2

5. Which of the following compounds is an organic compound ?

(A)	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	(C)	CH <sub>3</sub> OH
(B)	$K_2Cr_2O_7$	(D)	CO

6. During electrolysis, the electric charge is carried through the solution by:

(A)	Ions	(C)	Nuetral atoms
(B)	Protons	(D)	Neutrons

#### 7. What is the correct chemical name of the compound $((Fe_2(SO_4)_3)?)$

- (A) Iron(III) sulfite
- (B) Iron(III) thiosulfate
- (C) Iron(III) bisulfate
- (D) Iron(III) sulfate

- 8. Which of the following chemical equations represents complete neutralization reaction of sulfuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)?
  - (A)  $H_2SO_4(aq)$   $\longrightarrow$   $HSO_4^{2-}(aq)$  +  $H^+(aq)$ (B)  $H_2SO_4(aq)$  + 2NaOH(aq)  $\longrightarrow$   $Na_2SO_4(aq)$  +  $2H_2O(1)$ (C)  $H_2SO_4(aq)$   $\longrightarrow$   $SO_4^{2-}(aq)$  +  $2H^+(aq)$
  - (D)  $H_2SO_4(aq) + NaOH(aq) \longrightarrow NaHSO_4(aq) + H_2O(l)$
- 9.  $CH_3COOH(aq) + H_2O(1) CH_3COO^{-}(aq) + H_3O^{+}(aq)$

In the above equilibrium system, which of the following is considered as conjugate base?

- (A)  $CH_3COOH(aq)$ (B)  $H_3O^+(aq)$ (C)  $CH_3COO^-(aq)$ (D)  $H_2O(l)$
- 10. Which of the following atoms in its ground state has **seven** electrons in its last d energy sublevel?
  - (A) Scandium atom (Sc) (C) Copper atom (Cu)
  - (B) Cobalt atom (Co) (D) Cadmium atom (Cd)

11. Which of the following represents a pair of molecular compounds?

- (A) CO and KBr (C)  $I_2$  and NiCl<sub>2</sub>
- (B)  $Na_2S$  and  $H_2S$  (D)  $CCl_4$  and NO
- 12. When the coordinate covalent bond of the hydronium ion  $(H_3O^+)$  is formed, the oxygen atom (O):
  - (A) loses electrons (C) shares with two of its electrons
  - (B) shares with one of its electrons (D) shares with four of its electrons
- 13. Which of the following compounds contains **ionic** bond?

14. In which of the following substances, the **oxidation number** of manganese (Mn) is +7?

(A)	MnO <sub>2</sub>	(C)	Mn
(B)	KMnO <sub>4</sub>	(D)	Mn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>

15. Which of the following values of  $[H^+]$  or  $[OH^-]$  represents a basic solution?

(A)  $[OH^{-}] = 1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol / liter}$  (C)  $[H^{+}] = [OH^{-}] = 1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol / liter}$ (B)  $[H^{+}] = 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol / liter}$  (D)  $[H^{+}] = 1.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol / liter}$ 

#### 16. The compound $(CH_3CH_2OCH_2CH_2CH_3)$ contains :

(A) Carboxylic acid group(B) Aldehyde group(C) Ether group(D) Ester group

17. **m**PH<sub>3</sub>(g) + **n**O<sub>2</sub>(g)  $\rightarrow$  **p**H<sub>2</sub>O(g) + **q**P<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10</sub>(s)

After balancing the above chemical equation, the coefficient  $(\mathbf{n})$  before  $O_2(g)$  is:

(A)	8	(C)	4
(B)	6	(D)	5

- 18. The simplest chemical test that can be used to distinguish between aqueous solution of barium nitrate (Ba(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>) and aqueous solution of sodium chloride (NaCl) is by using aqueous solution of \_\_\_\_\_\_
  - (A) lithium nitrate (LiNO<sub>3</sub>) (C) barium chloride (BaCl<sub>2</sub>)
    - (D) nitric acid (HNO<sub>3</sub>)

19.  $P_4(g) + 5O_2(g) - P_4O_{10}(s)$ 

(B) sulfuric acid  $(H_2SO_4)$ 

What is the equilibrium constant expression for the above equilibrium system?

- (A) K =  $P_{P4}$ .  $P^{5}_{O2}$
- (B) K =  $P_{P4} / P^5_{O2}$
- (C) K =  $P_{P4O10} / P_{P4} / P_{O2}^5$
- (D) K =  $1 / P_{P4} \cdot P_{O2}^5$
- 20. What is the molar solubility of a saturated solution of calcium sulfite  $(CaSO_3)$  if the value of the solubility product constant  $(K_{sp})$  is eqaul to  $3.00 \times 10^{-7}$ ?
  - (A)  $5.48 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} / \text{liter}$  (C)  $4.58 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} / \text{liter}$
  - (B)  $3.00 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol / liter}$  (D)  $3.16 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol / liter}$

21. What is the volume that is occupied by 175.0 g of lead, if the density of lead is equal to11.35 g /cm<sup>3</sup>?

(A)	19.86 cm <sup>3</sup>	(C)	$30.80 \text{ cm}^3$
(B)	$175.0 \text{ cm}^3$	(D)	$15.42 \text{ cm}^3$

22. In which of the following compounds is the percent by mass of sulfur (S) less than 20.0 %?

(A)	Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .5H <sub>2</sub> O (248.2 g / mol)	(C)	K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (174.3 g / mol)
$(\mathbf{D})$	$C_{2}(IICO) = (500 \ A_{2} \ J_{1})$	$(\mathbf{D})$	$(NIII) \cap (220, 20, -1,, 1)$

(B)  $Ce(HSO_4)_4$  (528.4 g / mol) (D)  $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$  (228.20 g / mol)

23. What is the volume of a solution prepared by dissolving 0.375 g of cobalt nitrate  $(Co(NO_3)_2)$  in water to prepare a solution with a concentration of 0.050 mole / liter? [molar mass of cobalt nitrate  $(Co(NO_3)_2)=182.9 \text{ g} / \text{mol}$ ]

(A)	$41.0 \text{ cm}^3$	(C)	$24.4 \text{ cm}^3$
(B)	$50.0 \text{ cm}^3$	(D)	$75.0 \text{ cm}^3$

How many grams of oxygen (O) are there in 125.5 g of white lead (basic lead carbonate, Pb<sub>3</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.(OH)<sub>2</sub>)?
 [molar mass of white lead = 775.6 g / mol?

(A)	7.930 g	(C)	15.87 g
(B)	20.71 g	(D)	10.57 g

25. What is the number of moles of beryllium (Be) in 24.75 g of the compound (Be<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>)?
[molar mass of the compound (Be<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>) = 537.6 g / mol]

(A)	0.04604 mol	(C)	0.1381 mol
(B)	0.09208 mol	(D)	0.2762 mol

Answers - Engl	ish Exam	إجابيات اختبيار اللغية الانجليزيية				
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Answers - Mathe	ematics Exam	إجابيات اختبسار الرياضييات			
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Answers - Chemistry Exam					جابسات اختبسار الكيميساء			
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Answers - Arabic Exam						إجابسات اختبسار اللغسة العربيسة					
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