1. What is the fundamental unit in the Système International d'Unités, the SI system (1 point)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | mole |
|  | particles |
|  | substance |
|  | mole concept |

1. meaning of "Stoicheion" in stoichiometry (1 point)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | stitches |
|  | element |
|  | molecules |
|  | atoms |

1. H2+ N2 →NH2 balance the equation (1 point)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 3H2+ N 2 →2NH2 |
|  | H2+ N2 →5NH2 |
|  | 2H2+ N2 →NH2 |
|  | 2H2+ N2 →2NH2 |

1. what is not a stoichiometry problem? (1 point)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Mass-Mass Problems |
|  | volume-percent |
|  | Mass-Mass Problems. |
|  | gas-volume |

1. what is the reactant in a chemical reaction that remains when a reaction stops when the limiting reactant is completely consumed? (1 point)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | left reagent |
|  | Limiting reactant |
|  | Excess Reactant |
|  | extra reactant |

1. What is the reactant that is completely used up during the chemical reaction? (1 point)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Limiting reactant |
|  | Excess Reactant |
|  | extra reactant |
|  | left reagent |

1. what is the oxidation and reduction reactions that occurs simultaneously? (1 point)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | reduction |
|  | Redox reaction |
|  | reducing agent |
|  | oxidizing agent |

1. Substance that causes another substance to be reduced (1 point)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | reduction |
|  | Redox reaction |
|  | reducing agent |
|  | oxidizing agent |

1. process by which a substance loses e- (1 point)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | reduction |
|  | oxidation |
|  | reducing agent |
|  | oxidizing agent |

1. what is the meaning of GEROA (1 point)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Gain Energy Reducing Oxidizing Agent |
|  | Gain Electric Reduction Oxygenated Agent |
|  | Gain Energy Reducing Oxygenated Agent |
|  | Gain Electron Reduction Oxidizing Agent |