



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

**Academic Aptitude Tests**

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| <b>Student Name</b> |
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| <b>Version</b><br><b>A</b> |
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| <b>Civil ID No.</b> |
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**Instructions:**

1. The aptitude tests consist of three tests.

| <u>Test</u> | <u>Number of Questions</u> | <u>Time</u> |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 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):

|           |      |        |
|-----------|------|--------|
| Hydrogen  | (H)  | = 1.0  |
| Oxygen    | (O)  | = 16.0 |
| Flourine  | (F)  | = 19.0 |
| Aluminum  | (Al) | = 27.0 |
| Sulfur    | (S)  | = 32.1 |
| Potassium | (K)  | = 39.1 |

## Atomic Number:

|          |      |      |
|----------|------|------|
| Hydrogen | (H)  | = 1  |
| Carbon   | (C)  | = 6  |
| Flourine | (F)  | = 9  |
| Sodium   | (Na) | = 11 |
| Chlorine | (Cl) | = 17 |
| Argon    | (Ar) | = 18 |
| Iron     | (Fe) | = 26 |
| Iodine   | (I)  | = 53 |

## Physical Constant:

Ion product constant for water ( $K_w$ ) at 25 °C =  $1,00 \times 10^{-14}$

Avogadro's number ( $N_A$ ) =  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$  / mole



8.  $\text{HCOOH}(\text{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{HCOO}^-(\text{aq})$   
Which of the following equations is used to calculate the acid dissociation constant ( $K_a$ ) of formic acid ( $\text{HCOOH}$ )?
- (a)  $K_a = [\text{HCOO}^-] [\text{H}^+] / [\text{HCOOH}]$                       (c)  $K_a = K_w / [\text{H}^+]$   
(b)  $K_a = [\text{HCOOH}] / [\text{HCOO}^-] [\text{H}^+]$                       (d)  $K_a = [\text{HCOOH}] [\text{HCOO}^-] [\text{H}^+]$
9. Which of the following organic compounds is an aldehyde?
- (a)  $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$     (c)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CONH}_2$   
(b)  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$     (d)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$
10. When ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) is dissolved in water, it.....
- (a) Ionizes completely    (c) Forms weakly basic solution  
(b) Turns blue litmus paper to red                              (d) Produces protons
11. Which of the following reactions is a double displacement reaction?
- (a)  $2\text{Al}(\text{s}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{aq}) \longrightarrow \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{aq}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g})$   
(b)  $2\text{P}(\text{s}) + 3\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) \longrightarrow 2\text{PCl}_3(\text{g})$   
(c)  $2\text{NaN}_3(\text{s}) \longrightarrow 2\text{Na}(\text{s}) + 3\text{N}_2(\text{g})$   
(d)  $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq}) + 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{aq}) \longrightarrow \text{PbCl}_2(\text{s}) + 2\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3(\text{aq})$
12. In the oxidation /reduction reaction of hydrogen sulfide ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ) with nitric acid ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ), the element whose oxidation number changes from (-2) to (0) is:
- $$3\text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{g}) + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{aq}) \longrightarrow 3\text{S}(\text{s}) + 2\text{NO}(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$$
- (a) Nitrogen (N)    (c) Sulfur (S)  
(b) Oxygen (O)    (d) Hydrogen (H)
13. Which of the following hydrocarbon compounds contains single covalent bonds in addition to a double covalent bond?
- (a)  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_8$     (c)  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6$   
(b)  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8$     (d)  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}$
14. Which of the following electronic configurations is acceptable for the cation ( $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ )?
- (a)  $[\text{Ar}]3\text{d}^5$     (c)  $[\text{Ar}]3\text{d}^3$   
(b)  $[\text{Ar}]3\text{d}^6$     (d)  $[\text{Ar}]3\text{d}^8$

15. Which of the following contains a polar covalent bond?
- Sodium chloride (NaCl)
  - Iodine molecule (I<sub>2</sub>)
  - Methane gas molecule (CH<sub>4</sub>)
  - Hydrogen fluoride molecule (HF)
16.  $m\text{BaCl}_2(\text{aq}) + p\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{aq}) \longrightarrow q\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{aq}) + r\text{NaCl}(\text{aq})$
- When the equation of the above chemical reaction is balanced, the values of the coefficients (**m, p, q, r**) are:
- |     | <b>m</b> | <b>p</b> | <b>q</b> | <b>r</b> |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | 3        | 2        | 1        | 6        |
| (b) | 1        | 2        | 6        | 3        |
| (c) | 6        | 3        | 2        | 1        |
| (d) | 2        | 3        | 1        | 6        |
17. A graduated cylinder contains 35.5 cm<sup>3</sup> of water. What is the reading of the level of water after 19.0 g of silver metal is submerged in the water?  
[density of silver = 10.5 g / cm<sup>3</sup>]
- 0.553 cm<sup>3</sup>
  - 1.81 cm<sup>3</sup>
  - 35.5 cm<sup>3</sup>
  - 37.3 cm<sup>3</sup>
18. Which of the following is a buffer solution?
- Aqueous solution of (strong base + weak base)
  - Aqueous solution of (strong base + salt of this base)
  - Aqueous solution of (weak acid + salt of this acid)
  - Aqueous solution of (strong acid + salt of this acid)
19.  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3(\text{s}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Fe}(\text{s}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$   
What is the equilibrium constant expression for the above equilibrium system?
- $K_p = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^3 [\text{Fe}]^2}{[\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3] [\text{H}_2]^3}$
  - $K_p = P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^3 / P_{\text{H}_2}^3$
  - $K_p = \frac{[\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3] [\text{H}_2]^3}{[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^3 [\text{Fe}]^2}$
  - $K_p = P_{\text{H}_2}^3 / P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^3$
20. What is the pH of a 2.35 x 10<sup>-2</sup> M NaOH solution?
- 12.37
  - 2.35
  - 1.62
  - 14.00
21. In which of the following does one mole of the compound have the highest percentage by mass of oxygen (O)?
- Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (106.0 g/mol)
  - CH<sub>3</sub>COONa (82.0 g/mol)
  - Na<sub>2</sub>B<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>·10H<sub>2</sub>O (381.4 g/mol)
  - Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O (248.2 g/mol)

22.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{aq}) + 2\text{KOH}(\text{aq}) \longrightarrow \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{aq}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$   
If 29.5 mL of 0.125 M KOH neutralizes completely 25.0 mL  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  solution according to the above neutralization reaction, what is the molarity of the ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) acid solution?
- (a) 0.0738 M (c) 1.84 M  
(b) 0.148 M (d) 0.125 M
23. What is the molar mass of the hydrated aluminum potassium sulfate (alum) ( $\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )?
- (a) 442.2 g / mol (c) 474.3 g / mol  
(b) 282.3 g / mol (d) 346.3 g / mol
24. What is the number of moles of nitrogen (N) present in 27.5 g of potassium ferrocyanide ( $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ )?  
[molar mass of potassium ferrocyanide ( $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ ) = 368.3 g/mol].
- (a) 0.0747 mol (c) 0.149 mol  
(b) 0.448 mol (d) 0.299 mol
25. How many fluorine (F) atoms are there in 65.0 g of carbon tetrafluoride ( $\text{CF}_4$ )?  
[molar mass of carbon tetrafluoride ( $\text{CF}_4$ ) = 88.0 g/mol]
- (a)  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$  atoms (c)  $2.40 \times 10^{23}$  atoms  
(b)  $4.50 \times 10^{23}$  atoms (d)  $1.78 \times 10^{24}$  atoms

