1. An atom that has an electron configuration of 2-8-13-2 is classified as
A) an alkali metal
B) an alkaline earth metal
C) a transition element
D) a noble gas element
2. In which of the following periods of the Periodic Table are transition elements found?
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
3. Which element in Period 5 of the Periodic Table is a transition element?
A) Sr
B) Sb
C) Ag
D) Xe
4. Which represents the correct electron distribution of a transition element in the ground state?
A) $2-8-8-1$
B) $2-8-8-2$
C) $2-8-18-2$
D) $2-8-18-3$
5. Which physical characteristic of a solution may indicate the presence of a transition element?
A) its density
B) its color
C) its effect on litmus
D) the effect on phenolphthalein
6. Which set of properties is most characteristic of transition elements?
A) colorless ions in solution, multiple positive oxidation states
B) colorless ions in solution, multiple negative oxidation states
C) colored ions in solution, multiple positive oxidation states
D) colored ions in solution, multiple negative oxidation states
7. Which aqueous salt solution has a color?
A) $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})$
B) $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})$
C) $\mathrm{SrSO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})$
D) $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})$
8. Which atom has multiple oxidation states and forms an ion that is colored when in solution?
A) Cl
B) F
C) Cu
D) Zn
9. Which elements form ions that are usually colored in solid compounds and in solution?
A) alkali metals
B) alkaline earth metals
C) transition elements
D) halogen elements
10. A chloride dissolves in water to form a colored solution. The chloride could be
A) HCl
B) KCl
C) $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$
D) $\mathrm{CuCl}_{2}$
11. Which salt solution is most likely to be colored?
A) $\mathrm{KClO}_{3}(\mathrm{aq})$
B) $\mathrm{KNO}_{3}(\mathrm{aq})$
C) $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})$
D) $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})$
12. Which elements contain atoms that form colored ions and have more than one positive oxidation state?
A) alkali metals
B) alkaline earth metals
C) noble gases
D) transition elements
13. Which salt forms a colored aqueous solution?
A) $\mathrm{Mg}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
B) $\mathrm{NaNO}_{3}$
C) $\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
D) $\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
14. Which compound forms a colored aqueous solution?
A) $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$
B) $\mathrm{CrCl}_{3}$
C) NaOH
D) KBr
15. A solution of $\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$ is colored because of the presence of the ion
A) $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$
B) $\mathrm{N}^{5+}$
C) $\mathrm{O}^{2-}$
D) $\mathrm{NO}_{3}{ }^{1-}$
16. An element that forms colored ions is
A) Na
B) Ca
C) Ti
D) Li
17. Which element would most likely form a compound whose water solution is colored?
A) H
B) P
C) Mg
D) Cu
18. Which aqueous solution is colored?
A) $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})$
B) $\mathrm{BaCl}(\mathrm{aq})$
C) $\mathrm{KCl}(\mathrm{aq})$
D) $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})$
19. The presence of which ion usually produces a colored solution?
A) $\mathrm{K}^{+}$
B) $\mathrm{F}^{-}$
C) $\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}$
D) $\mathrm{S}^{2-}$
20. Which salt contains an ion that forms a colored solution?
A) $\mathrm{Mg}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
B) $\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
C) $\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3}$
D) $\mathrm{Al}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3}$
