

## Chemistry 11

# Mole Unit Practice Test

Name:

Date:

Block:

D 1. The number 10.40 has \_\_\_ sig figs:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

A 2. The number 1200 has \_\_\_ sig figs:

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 6

A 3. Convert this number to scientific notation: 154000

- A.  $1.54 \times 10^5$
- B.  $1.54 \times 10^{-5}$
- C.  $15.4 \times 10^4$
- D.  $154 \times 10^3$

D 4.  $\text{Cu}_4(\text{AsO}_3)_2(\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2)_2$  has \_\_\_ oxygen atoms.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 8
- D. 10

C 5. A student is measuring the molar mass of an object. The unit used would be:

- A. mol/g
- B. g/L
- C. g/mol
- D. g

A 6. A student is reporting the molar concentration of a solution. The unit used would be:

- A. mol/L
- B. mol/g
- C. L/mol
- D. g/mol

D 7. A student is measuring the volume of an object. All of the following units could be used except:

- A. L
- B. mL
- C.  $\text{cm}^3$
- D. g

A 8. At the same temperature and pressure, which sample of gas contains the same number of particles as one liter of oxygen,  $\text{O}_2$ ?

- A. one liter of He
- B. three liters of  $\text{CO}_2$
- C. two liters of Ne
- D. two liters of  $\text{H}_2$

A 9. What is the mass of a single molecule of water?

- A.  $2.992 \times 10^{-23}$  grams
- B. 1.00 gram
- C.  $6.022 \times 10^{-22}$  grams
- D. 18.02 grams
- E.  $2.992 \times 10^{23}$  grams

Show your work below:

$$\frac{18.0\text{g}}{1\text{mol}} \times \frac{1\text{mol}}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules}} = 2.99 \times 10^{-23} \text{g/molecule}$$

A 10. Another term for molarity is:

- A. Concentration
- B. Molar mass
- C. Molecular formula
- D. Moles/gram

C 11. The percentage of calcium (by mass) in the molecule  $\text{Ca}_3\text{Fe}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3$  is

- A. 7.887 %
- B. 21.98 %
- C. 23.67 %
- D. 37.78 %

Show your work below:

$$\text{MM } \text{Ca}_3\text{Fe}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3 = 508.2 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\frac{3(40.1)}{508.2} = 23.67\%$$

A 12. A molecular formula tells us:

- A. The actual number of atoms of each element in a compound
- B. The lowest ratio of atoms of each element in a compound
- C. All possible multiples of an empirical formula
- D. The concentration of that compound in a solution

D 13. The empirical formula tells us:

- A. the actual number of atoms in a compound
- B. the concentration of a compound
- C. the molar mass of a compound
- D. the lowest ratio of each element in a compound

B 14. A compound has the empirical formula  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$  and a molecular mass of 99.00 g/mol. The molecular formula is:

- A.  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$
- B.  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$
- C.  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_3$
- D.  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{Cl}_4$

A 15. A compound has the molecular formula  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ . The empirical formula is:

- A.  $\text{CH}_2$
- B.  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$
- C.  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$
- D.  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{20}$

**Written:**

1. How many atoms are in  $\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{NH}_3)_3\text{Cl}_2$ ?

21 atoms.

2. The density of  $\text{CCl}_4(l)$  is 1.59 g/mL. How many atoms are there in 2.50 L of  $\text{CCl}_4$ ?

$$2.50 \text{ L} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} \times \frac{1.59 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mL}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{154 \text{ g}} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules}}{1 \text{ mol}} \times \frac{5 \text{ atoms}}{1 \text{ molecule}}$$
$$= 7.77 \times 10^{25} \text{ atoms}$$

3. At STP, 1 mole of argon gas has a volume of 22.4 L.

4. How many molecules of potassium iodide are in 10.0 g of potassium iodide?

$$10.0 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{166 \text{ g}} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 3.63 \times 10^{22} \text{ molecules}$$

5. What molar concentration of KCl is produced by measuring out 1.00 g KCl and adding water up to 0.350 L of solution?

$$1.00 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{74.6 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1}{0.350 \text{ L}} = 0.0383 \text{ M}$$

6. A 0.600 mol sample of an unknown gas has a mass of 52.8 g and contains only carbon and fluorine.  
A. What is the molar mass of this unknown gas?

$$\frac{52.8 \text{ g}}{0.600 \text{ L}} = 88.0 \text{ g/mol}$$

- B. What is the molecular formula of this unknown gas given that each molecule contains only 1 carbon atom?



7. The molar volume of  $H_2$  at  $21.0^\circ C$ ,  $100.4 \text{ kPa}$  is  $24.3 \text{ L/mol}$ . Calculate the mass of  $0.213 \text{ L}$  of  $H_2$  at this temperature and pressure.

$$0.213 \text{ L} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{24.3 \text{ L}} \times \frac{2.0 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0.0175 \text{ g}$$

8. A solution is made by mixing  $100.0 \text{ mL}$  of  $0.200 \text{ M BaCl}_2$  and  $150.0 \text{ mL}$  of  $0.400 \text{ M NaCl}$ . What is the concentration of each ion in the final solution?

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{BaCl}_2 \\ \hline C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2 \\ C_2 = \frac{(100 \text{ mL})(0.200 \text{ M})}{250 \text{ mL}} = 0.0800 \text{ M} \\ \text{BaCl}_2 \rightarrow \text{Ba}^{2+} + 2\text{Cl}^- \\ \phantom{\text{BaCl}_2} \quad 0.0800 \text{ M} \quad 0.160 \text{ M} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{NaCl} \\ \hline C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2 \\ C_2 = \frac{(150 \text{ mL})(0.400 \text{ M})}{250 \text{ mL}} = 0.240 \text{ M} \\ \text{NaCl} \rightarrow \text{Na}^+ + \text{Cl}^- \\ \phantom{\text{NaCl}} \quad 0.240 \text{ M} \quad 0.240 \text{ M} \end{array}$$

$$[\text{Ba}^{2+}] = 0.0800 \text{ M} \quad [\text{Cl}^-] = 0.400 \text{ M} \quad [\text{Na}^+] = 0.240 \text{ M}$$

9. Find the empirical formula for the following compounds:

a) 15.7% B, 84.3% F

$$\begin{array}{l} 15.7 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol B}}{10.6 \text{ g}} = 1.48 \text{ mol} \\ 84.3 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol F}}{19.0 \text{ g}} = 4.44 \text{ mol} \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \div 1.48 \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ B} \\ 3 \text{ F} \end{array} \quad \text{BF}_3$$

b) 50.52% C, 5.26% H, 44.22% N

$$\begin{array}{l} 50.52 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol C}}{12 \text{ g}} = 4.206 \text{ mol} \\ 5.26 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol H}}{1.0 \text{ g}} = 5.26 \text{ mol} \\ 44.22 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol N}}{14 \text{ g}} = 3.159 \text{ mol} \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \\ \div 3.159 \\ \\ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} = 1.33 \text{ C} \\ = 1.65 \text{ H} \\ = 1 \text{ N} \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \times 3 = 4 \text{ C} \\ \times 3 = 5 \text{ H} \\ 3 \text{ N} \end{array} \quad \text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{N}_3$$