

Test bank chapter (4)

Choose the correct answer

1. A 50.0 mL sample of 0.436 M NH_4NO_3 is diluted with water to a total volume of 250.0 mL . What is the ammonium nitrate concentration in the resulting solution?

- a) 21.8 M
 b) 0.459 M
 c) $2.18 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$
 d) $8.72 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$

$$M_i V_i = M_f V_f$$

$$M_f = \frac{50 \times 0.436}{250}$$

$$M_f = 0.872 = 8.72 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$$

2. How many milliliters would you need to prepare 60.0 mL of 0.200 M HNO_3 from a stock solution of 4.00 M HNO_3 ?

- a) 3 mL
 b) 240 mL
 c) 24 mL
 d) 1000 mL

$$M_i V_i = M_f V_f$$

$$V_i = \frac{0.200 \times 60}{4}$$

$$V_i = 3 \text{ mL}$$

3. What is the concentration (M) of KCl in a solution made by mixing 25.0 mL of 0.100 M KCl with 50.0 mL of 0.100 M KCl ?

- a) 0.0500
 b) 0.100
 c) 0.0333
 d) 0.0250

$$n_1 = M \times V = 0.100 \times 0.025 = 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$n_2 = M \times V = 0.100 \times 0.05 = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Total of } n = 2.5 \times 10^{-3} + 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} = 7.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Total of } V = V_1 + V_2 = 0.025 + 0.05 = 0.075 \text{ L}$$

$$M = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{7.5 \times 10^{-3}}{0.075}$$

$$= 0.1 \text{ M}$$

4. What is the concentration (M) of CH_3OH in a solution prepared by dissolving 11.7 g of CH_3OH in sufficient water to give exactly 230 mL of solution?

- a) 11.7
 b) 2.30×10^{-2}
 c) 0.0841
 d) 1.59

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$= \frac{11.7}{32.042} = 0.365 \text{ mol}$$

$$M = \frac{n}{V}$$

$$= \frac{0.365}{0.23} = 1.59$$

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$$\left\{ \frac{m}{M} = M \times V \right.$$

Explanation: Need to convert the grams of CH_3OH to moles and then find the molarity of the solution by using the molarity formula. Do not forget to convert the mL to L.

$$11.7 \text{ g CH}_3\text{OH} \times \frac{1 \text{ mole CH}_3\text{OH}}{32.042 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1}{0.230 \text{ L}} = 1.59 \text{ M}$$

$$M_1 V_1 + M_2 V_2 = M_f V_f$$

$$\frac{(0.1 \times 25) + (0.1 \times 50)}{75} = \frac{M_f (75)}{75}$$

$$M_f = \frac{7.5}{75} = 0.1 \text{ M}$$

5. How many grams of H_3PO_4 are in 35.1 mL of a 2.75 M solution of H_3PO_4 ?

- a) 0.61
b) **9.46**
c) 20
d) 4.9

$M = \frac{n}{V}$
 $2.75 = \frac{n}{0.0351} \Rightarrow n = 0.0965 \text{ mol}$
 $n = \frac{m}{MM} \Rightarrow 0.0965 = \frac{m}{97.998} \Rightarrow m = 9.46 \text{ g}$

Explanation: Need to convert the mL of H_3PO_4 to liters and then find the # of moles of phosphoric acid. The moles of phosphoric acid can then be converted to grams of phosphoric acid.

$$35.1 \text{ mL} \times \frac{1 \text{ L}}{1000 \text{ mL}} \times 2.75 \text{ M} \times \frac{97.99 \text{ g H}_3\text{PO}_4}{1 \text{ mole}} = 9.46 \text{ g H}_3\text{PO}_4$$

7. What is the concentration (M) of a Na_2SO_4 solution prepared by dissolving 5.35 g of Na_2SO_4 in sufficient water to give 330 mL of solution?

- a) 1.14×10^2
b) 0.016
c) 61.7
d) **0.114**

$M = \frac{n}{V}$
 $n = \frac{m}{MM} = \frac{5.35}{142.042} = 0.0377$
 $M = \frac{0.0377}{0.33} = 0.114$

Explanation: Convert grams of Na_2SO_4 to moles of Na_2SO_4 , mL of water to liters of water and then find the molarity of the solution by using the molarity formula.

$$5.35 \text{ g Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \times \frac{1 \text{ mole Na}_2\text{SO}_4}{142.035 \text{ g Na}_2\text{SO}_4} \times \frac{1}{0.330 \text{ L}} = 0.114 \text{ M Na}_2\text{SO}_4$$

8. How many grams of LiOH are there in 750.0 mL of a 0.0158 M LiOH solution?

- a) 2.11×10^{-5}
b) 11.3
c) **0.284**
d) 3.50

$M = \frac{n}{V}$
 $n = 0.75 \times 0.0158$
 $n = 0.01185 \text{ mol}$
 $m = 23.949 \times 0.01185 = 0.2838 \approx 0.284 \text{ g}$

Explanation: Calculate the number of moles of LiOH present in this solution using the molarity formula and then convert the number of moles to grams of LiOH.

$$7.50 \times 10^{-1} \text{ L} \times 0.0158 \text{ M} \times \frac{23.948 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mole LiOH}} = 0.284 \text{ g LiOH}$$

10. A 50.0 mL sample of 0.436 M NH_4NO_3 is diluted with water to a total volume of 250.0 mL. What is the ammonium nitrate concentration in the resulting solution?

- a) 21.8 M
b) 0.459 M
c) 2.18×10^{-2} M
d) **8.72×10^{-2} M**

12. A 3.682 g sample of potassium chlorate KClO_3 is dissolved in enough water to give 375 mL of solution. What is the chlorate ion concentration in this solution?

- a) $3.00 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$
- b) $4.41 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$
- c) 0.118 M
- d) $8.01 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$

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$$\frac{m}{MM} = M \times V$$

$$\frac{3.682}{122.551} = M \times 0.375$$

$$\frac{0.030}{0.375} = \frac{0.375 M}{0.375}$$

$$M = 0.8801 M$$

$$= 8.01 \times 10^{-2} M$$