

3E Chapter 7 Mole Concept and Stoichiometry Worksheet One

1. In an experiment, 4.0 g of sulfur was burnt in 48.0 dm³ of oxygen measured at r.t.p to form sulfur dioxide.

(a) Write the equation for the reaction between sulfur and oxygen.

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(b) What was the limiting reactant in this reaction?

(c) Calculate the volume of sulfur dioxide formed at r.t.p.

Ans: (b) S (c) 3.00 dm³

2. (a) A compound contains 40.0% carbon, 6.70% hydrogen and 53.3% oxygen. What is its empirical formula?

- (b) Given that the compound has an M_r of 180, find its molecular formula.

Ans: (a) CH_2O (b) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$

3. In an experiment, 1.20 g of magnesium was reacted with excess hydrochloric acid. Magnesium chloride and hydrogen gas were produced.

(a) Write a balanced chemical equation for this reaction.

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(b) Calculate the mass of magnesium chloride produced in this reaction.

(c) Calculate the volume of hydrogen gas produced at room temperature and pressure.

Ans: (b) 4.75 g (c) 1.20 dm³

4. (a) Define *relative atomic mass*.

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(b) Define *relative molecular mass*.

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(c) Calculate the relative molecular mass of the following substances.

MgCl_2	NaOH
H_2SO_4	Nitrogen Gas

Ans: (Refer to solutions)

5. A magnesium ribbon was loosely coiled and placed in a weighed crucible. The crucible was heated to allow the magnesium to react with oxygen in the air to form magnesium oxide.

Mass of Crucible / g : 20.10

Mass of Crucible With Magnesium / g : 20.58

Mass of Crucible With Magnesium Oxide / g : 20.90

- (a) Write a balanced chemical equation for this reaction.

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- (b) Calculate the mass of magnesium ribbon used.

- (c) Find the volume of oxygen that reacted.

Ans: (b) 0.48 g (c) 0.24 dm³