

THE MOLE CONCEPT

- Which one of the following pairs of gases contains the same number of molecules
(a) 16 g of O_2 and 14 g of N_2
(b) 8 g of O_2 and 22 g of CO_2
(c) 28 g of N_2 and 22 g of CO_2
(d) 32 g of O_2 and 32 g of N_2
- Number of gm of oxygen in 32.2 g $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ is
(a) 20.8 (b) 22.4
(c) 2.24 (d) 2.08
- 250 ml of a sodium carbonate solution contains 2.65 grams of Na_2CO_3 . If 10 ml of this solution is diluted to one litre, what is the concentration of the resultant solution (mol. wt. of $Na_2CO_3 = 106$)
(a) 0.1 M (b) 0.001 M
(c) 0.01 M (d) $10^{-4} M$
- A molar solution is one that contains one mole of a solute in
(a) 1000 g of the solvent
(b) One litre of the solvent
(c) One litre of the solution
(d) 22.4 litres of the solution
- The number of oxygen atoms in 4.4 g of CO_2 is approx.
(a) 1.2×10^{23} (b) 6×10^{22}
(c) 6×10^{23} (d) 12×10^{23}
- The volume occupied by 4.4 g of CO_2 at STP is
(a) 22.4 L (b) 2.24 L
(c) 0.224 L (d) 0.1 L
- The number of water molecules present in a drop of water (volume 0.0018 ml) at room temperature is
(a) 6.023×10^{19}
(b) 1.084×10^{18}
(c) 4.84×10^{17}
(d) 6.023×10^{23}
- One mole of calcium phosphide on reaction with excess of water gives
(a) One mole of phosphine
(b) Two moles of phosphoric acid
(c) Two moles of phosphine
(d) One mole of phosphorus pentoxide
- 19.7 kg of gold was recovered from a smuggler. How many atoms of gold were recovered ($Au = 197$)
(a) 100 (b) 6.02×10^{23}



CHEMICAL ARITHMETIC (MOLE CONCEPT)

- (c) 6.02×10^{24} (d) 6.02×10^{25} (a) 18 (b) 18×1000
(c) N_A (d) $55.55N_A$
10. The total number of protons in 10 g of calcium carbonate is ($N_0 = 6.023 \times 10^{23}$)
(a) 1.5057×10^{24}
(b) 2.0478×10^{24}
(c) 3.0115×10^{24}
(d) 4.0956×10^{24}
11. The number of molecules in 16 g of methane is
(a) 3.0×10^{23} (b) 6.02×10^{23}
(c) $\frac{16}{6.02} \times 10^{23}$ (d) $\frac{16}{3.0} \times 10^{23}$
12. Number of molecules in 100 ml of each of O_2 , NH_3 and CO_2 at STP are
(a) In the order $CO_2 < O_2 < NH_3$
(b) In the order $NH_3 < O_2 < CO_2$
(c) The same
(d) $NH_3 = CO_2 < O_2$
13. The molecular weight of hydrogen peroxide is 34. What is the unit of molecular weight
(a) g (b) mol
(c) $gmol^{-1}$ (d) $molg^{-1}$
14. The number of water molecules in 1 litre of water is
15. The number of electrons in a mole of hydrogen molecule is
(a) 6.02×10^{23}
(b) 12.046×10^{23}
(c) 3.0115×10^{23}
(d) Indefinite
16. The numbers of moles of $BaCO_3$ which contain 1.5 moles of oxygen atoms is
(a) 0.5 (b) 1
(c) 3 (d) 6.02×10^{23}
17. Which of the following is Loschmidt number
(a) 6×10^{23}
(b) 2.69×10^{19}
(c) 3×10^{23}
(d) None of these
18. How many molecules are present in one gram of hydrogen
(a) 6.02×10^{23} (b) 3.01×10^{23}
(c) 2.5×10^{23} (d) 1.5×10^{23}
19. The total number of gm-molecules of SO_2Cl_2 in 13.5g of sulphuryl chloride is
(a) 0.1 (b) 0.2



- (c) 0.3 (d) 0.4 (d) None of these
20. The largest number of molecules is in
 (a) 34g of water
 (b) 28g of CO_2
 (c) 46g of CH_3OH
 (d) 54g of N_2O_5
21. The number of moles of sodium oxide in 620g of it is
 (a) 1 mol (b) 10 moles
 (c) 18 moles (d) 100 moles
22. 2g of oxygen contains number of atoms equal to that in
 (a) 0.5g of hydrogen
 (b) 4g of sulphur
 (c) 7g of nitrogen
 (d) 2.3g of sodium
23. Molarity of liquid HCl with density equal to 1.17g/cc is
 (a) 36.5 (b) 18.25
 (c) 32.05 (d) 4.65
24. How many atoms are contained in one mole of sucrose ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$)
 (a) $45 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ atoms/mole
 (b) $5 \times 6.62 \times 10^{23}$ atoms/mole
 (c) $5 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ atoms/mole
25. The number of molecules of CO_2 present in 44g of CO_2 is
 (a) 6.0×10^{23} (b) 3×10^{23}
 (c) 12×10^{23} (d) 3×10^{10}
26. A sample of phosphorus trichloride (PCl_3) contains 1.4 moles of the substance. How many atoms are there in the sample
 (a) 4
 (b) 5.6
 (c) 8.431×10^{23}
 (d) 3.372×10^{24}
 (e) 2.409×10^{24}
27. The number of sodium atoms in 2 moles of sodium ferrocyanide is
 (a) 12×10^{23} (b) 26×10^{23}
 (c) 34×10^{23} (d) 48×10^{23}

