

Chapter 1

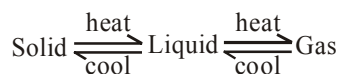
Some Basic Concepts of Chemistry

AAJ KA TOPPER

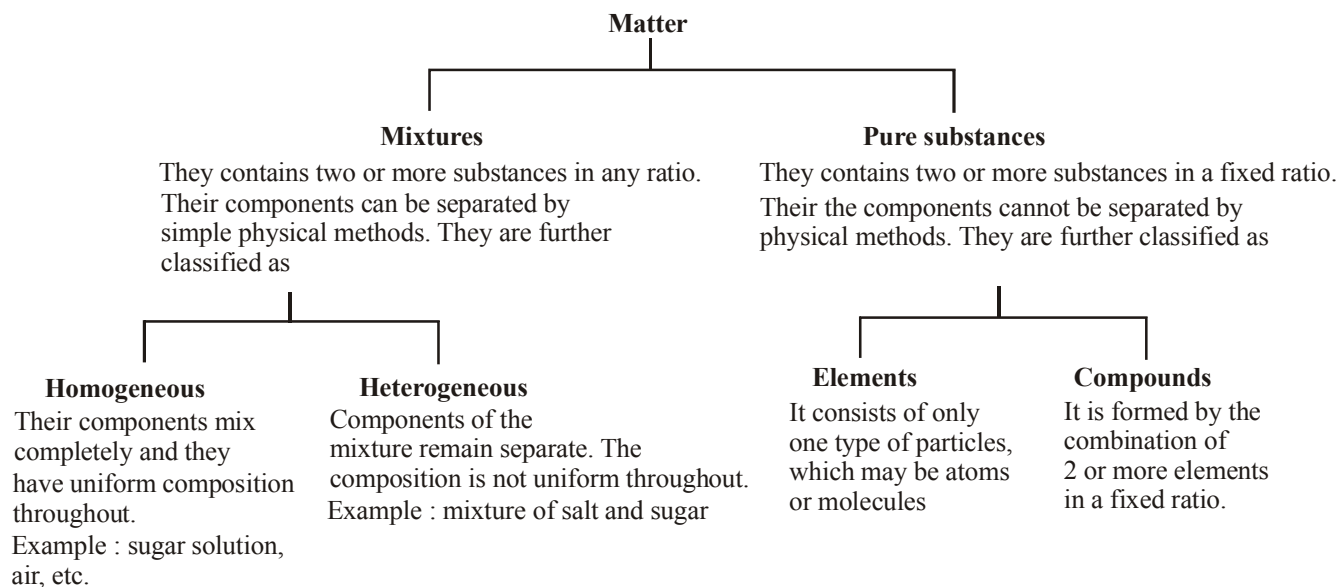
NATURE OF MATTER

Anything which has mass and occupies space is called matter.

Matter can exist in three physical states: solid, liquid and gas. These three states are interconvertible by changing the conditions of temperature and pressure.



At macroscopic level, matter is classified as



PROPERTIES OF MATTER AND THEIR MEASUREMENT

Every substance has characteristic properties which can be classified as physical properties and chemical properties.

Physical properties are those which can be measured or observed without changing the identity or composition of the substance.

Ex: colour, odour, m.pt, b.pt, etc.

Chemical properties are those which require a chemical change for their measurement.

Many properties of matter are quantitative in nature which can be measured under the following system of units.

The International System of Units (SI)

The SI system has seven base units which pertain to seven fundamental scientific quantities. The other physical quantities

such as speed, volume, density, etc. can be derived from these units. These base units are listed as follows:

Physical Quantity	Symbol	SI unit	Symbol
Length	l	metre	m
Mass	m	kilogram	kg
Time	t	second	s
Electric current	I	ampere	A
Temperature	T	kelvin	K
Amount of substance	n	mole	mol
Luminous intensity	I _v	candela	cd

UNCERTAINTY IN MEASUREMENT AND SIGNIFICANT FIGURES

Precision and Accuracy

Very large or very small numbers, having many zeros can be expressed by using scientific notation for such numbers i.e., exponential notation in which any number can be represented in the form $N \times 10^n$ where n is an exponent having +ve or -ve value and N can vary between 1 to 10.

Every experimental measurement has some amount of uncertainty associated with it. However, one would always like the results to be precise and accurate. Precision refers to the closeness of various measurements for the same quantity while accuracy is the agreement of particular value to the true value of the result.

Significant Figures

The uncertainty in experimental or calculated values is indicated by mentioning the number of significant figures. Significant figures are meaningful digits which are known with certainty. The uncertainty is indicated by writing the certain digits and the last imprecise digit.

The rules for determining the number of significant figures are:

- All non-zero digits are significant. For ex: in 285 cm, there are 3 significant figures.
- Zeros preceding to first non-zero digit are not significant. Such zero indicates the position of decimal point. For ex: 0.03 has one significant figure.
- Zeros between two non-zero digits are significant. For ex: 2.005 has four significant figures.
- Zeros at the end or right are significant provided they are on the right side of the decimal point. For ex: 0.200 g has 3 significant figure.
- If a number ends in zeros that are not to right of a decimal the zeros may or may not be significant. For e.g., 3500 may have two, three or five significant figures.
- Counting no. of objects have infinite significant figures.
- In numbers written in scientific notation, all digits are significant.

LAWS OF CHEMICAL COMBINATION

The combination of elements to form compounds is governed by following five basic laws :

(i) Laws of Conservation of Mass

It states that matter can neither be created nor destroyed,

(ii) Law of Definite Proportion/Composition

It states that a given compound always contains exactly the same proportion of elements by weight.

(iii) Law of Multiple Proportions

It states that if two elements can combine to form more than one compound, the masses of one element that combine with a fixed mass of the other element, are in the ratio of small whole numbers.

For ex :



Here, masses of oxygen (i.e., 16 g and 32 g) which combine with a fixed mass of H (2g) bear a simple ratio, 16 : 32 i.e. 1:2.

(iv) Gay Lussac's law of Gaseous Volumes

According to this law, when gases combine or are produced in a chemical reaction, they do so in a simple ratio by volume provided all gases are at same temperature and pressure.

(v) Avogadro Law

It states that equal volumes of gases at same temperature and pressure should contain equal number of molecules.

DALTON'S ATOMIC THEORY

In 1808, Dalton published '*A new system of chemical philosophy*' in which he proposed the following :

- Matter consists of indivisible atoms.
- All the atoms of a given element have identical properties including identical mass. Atoms of different elements differ in mass.
- Compounds are formed when atoms of different elements combine in a fixed ratio.
- Atoms are neither created nor destroyed in a chemical reaction. Dalton's theory could explain the laws of chemical combination.

ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR WEIGHT

Atomic Mass :

Atomic mass is the number of times an atom of an element is heavier than $1/12$ th of an atom of C-12.

$$\text{Atomic weight of an element} = \frac{\text{Weight of 1 atom of element}}{1/12 \times \text{weight of 1 atom of C-12}}$$

Determination of atomic weight :

Atomic weight \times specific heat = 6.4 (app.)

Molecular weight : It is the number of times a molecule of any compound is heavier than $1/12$ th of an atom of C-12

$$\text{Molecular weight} = \frac{\text{Weight of one molecule}}{1/12 \times \text{weight of one C-12 atom}}$$

Determination of molecular weight :

(i) Vapour density method :

$$\text{Vapour density} = \frac{\text{Wt. of a certain vol. of a gas or vapour under certain temperature and pressure}}{\text{Wt. of the same volume of H}_2 \text{ under same temperature and pressure}}$$

Molecular weight = $2 \times$ vapour density

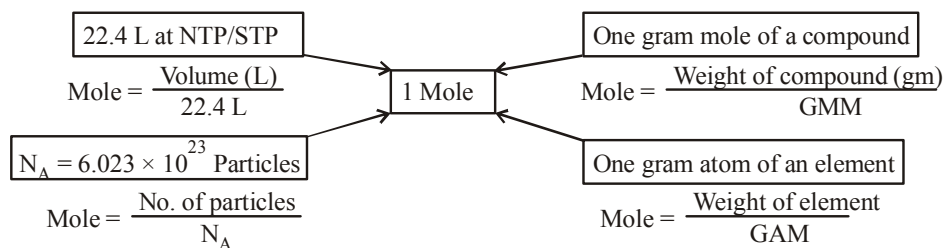
(ii) Diffusion method :

- It is based on **Graham's law** of diffusion.
- Graham's law** states that : *The rate of diffusion of different gases, under similar conditions of temperature and pressure are inversely proportional to the square roots of their density (or molecular weights).*

$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \sqrt{\frac{d_2}{d_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_2}{M_1}}$$

MOLE CONCEPT

Mole : Mole is a unit which represents 6.023×10^{23} particles of same nature.



1 Mole = 6.023×10^{23} particles.

1 Mole of atoms = 6.023×10^{23} Atoms.

1 Mole of molecules = 6.023×10^{23} molecules

1 Mole of electrons = 6.023×10^{23} electrons.

The number 6.023×10^{23} is called *Avogadro number* (N_A)

EQUIVALENT WEIGHT

Equivalent weight of a substance (element or compound) is defined as "*The number of parts by weight of it, that will combine with or displace directly or indirectly 1.008 parts by weight of hydrogen, 8 parts by weight of oxygen, 35.5 parts by weight of chlorine or the equivalent parts by weight of another element*".

$$\text{Eq. wt of elements} = \frac{\text{Molecular mass}}{\text{Basicity of acid}}$$

$$\text{Eq. wt of an acid} = \frac{\text{Molecular mass}}{\text{Basicity of acid}}$$

$$\text{Eq. wt of a base} = \frac{\text{Molecular mass}}{\text{Acidity of base}}$$

Equivalent mass for salts

$$= \frac{\text{Formula mass}}{(\text{Valency of cation}) (\text{No. of cations})}$$

Equivalent mass for oxidising agents

$$= \frac{\text{Formula mass}}{\text{No. of electrons gained per molecule}}$$

Equivalent mass for reducing agents

$$= \frac{\text{Formula mass}}{\text{No. of electrons lost per molecule}}$$

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION AND CHEMICAL FORMULAE

Percentage Composition

The percentage composition of an element in a compound is given by:

Mass % of an element

$$= \frac{\text{mass of the element in compound}}{\text{molar mass of compound}} \times 100$$

For ex: Percentage composition of water is:

Molar mass of water = 18.02 g

$$\text{Mass \% of H} = \frac{2 \times 1.008}{18.02} \times 100 = 11.18\%$$

$$\text{Mass \% of O} = \frac{16.00}{18.02} \times 100 = 88.79\%$$

Chemical Formulae

It is of two types :

(i) **Molecular formulae :** Chemical formulae that indicate the actual number and type of atoms in a molecule are called *molecular formulae*.

Example : Molecular formula of benzene is C_6H_6 .

(ii) **Empirical formulae :** Chemical formulae that indicate only the relative number of atoms of each type in a molecule are called *empirical formulae*.

Example : Empirical formula of benzene is "CH".

Determination of Chemical Formulae :

(a) **Determination of empirical formulae :**

Step (I) : Determination of percentage of each element

Step (II) : Determination of mole ratio

Step (III) : Making it whole number ratio

Step (IV) : Simplest whole ratio

(b) **Determination of molecular formulae**

Step (I) : First of all find empirical formulae

Step (II) : Calculate the empirical weight

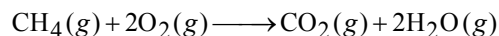
Step (III) : Molecular formulae = n (Empirical formulae)

$$n = \frac{\text{Molecular weight}}{\text{Empirical weight}}$$

STOICHIOMETRY

It deals with the calculation of masses of reactant and products involved in a chemical reaction.

For ex: the balanced equation for combustion of CH_4 is:



The coefficients of 2 for O_2 and H_2O are called stoichiometric coefficients. The coefficient for CH_4 and CO_2 is one in each case. According to the above chemical reaction,

(i) One mole of CH_4 (g) reacts with 2 moles of O_2 (g) to give 1 mole of CO_2 (g) and 2 moles of H_2O (g).

- (ii) One molecule of $\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$ reacts with 2 molecules of $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ to give 1 molecule of $\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ and 2 molecules of $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$.
- (iii) 22.4 L of $\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$ reacts with 44.8 L of $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ to give 22.4 L of $\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ and 44.8 L of $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$
- (iv) 16 g of $\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$ reacts with $2 \times 32 \text{ g}$ of $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ to give 44 g of $\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ and $2 \times 18 \text{ g}$ of $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$

The given data can be interconverted as:



The calculations based on the knowledge of chemical equations are also called **stoichiometry calculations**. The following steps are generally followed for carrying out such calculations :

- (i) Write the balanced chemical equation.
- (ii) Write the molar relationship from the equation between the given and the required species.
- (iii) Convert these moles into the desired parameters such as mass, volume, etc.
- (iv) Apply unitary method to calculate the result.

Limiting Reagent

The reactant which gets consumed and limits the amount of product formed is called limiting reagent. The moles of product are always determined by the starting moles of limiting reactant.

EXPRESSION OF STRENGTH/CONCENTRATION OF SOLUTION

The concentration of the solution or the amount of substance present in its given volume can be expressed in any of the following ways:

1. Mass Percent or Weight Percent (w/W%)

$$\text{Mass percent} = \frac{\text{Mass of solute}}{\text{Mass of solution}} \times 100$$

(i) Weight-weight percent (w/W) :

$$\text{Weight percent} = \frac{\text{Weight of solute (gm)}}{\text{Weight of solution (gm)}} \times 100$$

(ii) Volume-volume percent (v/V) :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume - volume percentage} \\ = \frac{\text{Volume of solute (ml.)}}{\text{Volume of solution (ml.)}} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) Weight – volume percentage (w/V) :

Weight – volume percentage

$$= \frac{\text{Weight of solute (gm)}}{\text{Volume of solution (ml)}} \times 100$$

2. Normality :

The number of gram equivalents of the solute dissolved per litre of the solution. It is denoted by 'N' :

$$\text{Normality} = \frac{\text{Number of gram equivalents of solute}}{\text{Volume of solution (lit.)}}$$

\therefore Gram equivalents of solute

$$= \frac{\text{Weight of solute (gm)}}{\text{Equivalent weight of solute}}$$

3. Mole Fraction :

If a substance A dissolves in substance B and their number of moles are n_A and n_B , then their mole fractions (x) are given by

$$x_A = \frac{n_A}{n_A + n_B} \text{ and } x_B = \frac{n_B}{n_A + n_B}$$

Also, $x_A + x_B = 1$

4. Molarity :

It is defined as the number of moles of solute in 1 litre of solution. Thus,

$$\text{Molarity (M)} = \frac{\text{No. of moles of solute}}{\text{Volume of solution in litres}}$$

5. Molality :

It is defined as the number of moles of solute present in 1 kg of solvent. Thus,

$$\text{Molality (m)} = \frac{\text{No. of moles of solute}}{\text{Mass of solvent in kg}}$$

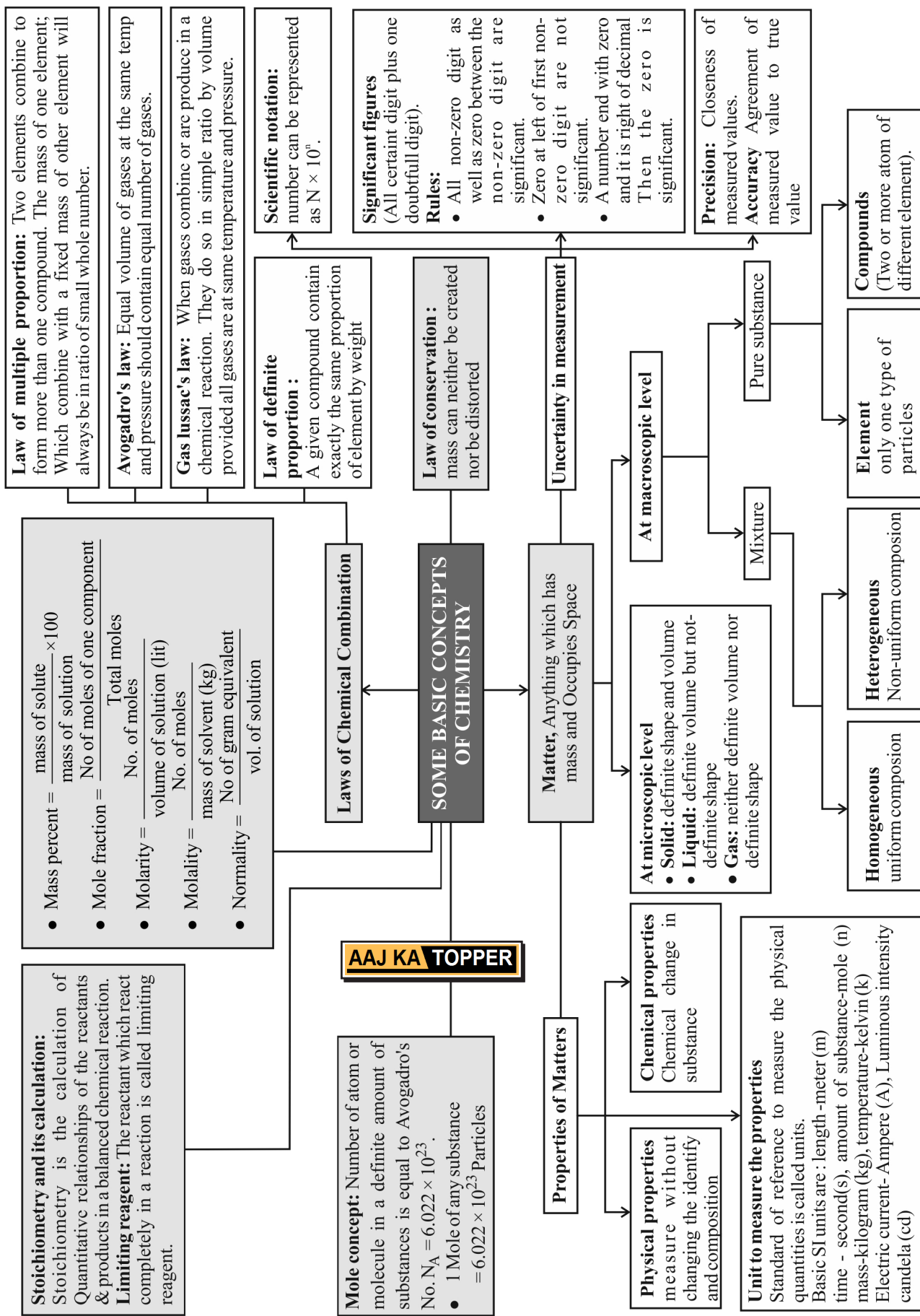
6. ppm. (Parts per million) :

The parts of the component per million parts (10^6) of the solution.

$$\text{ppm} = \frac{w}{w+W} \times 10^6$$

where, w = weight of solute, W = weight of solvent

CONCEPT MAP



EXERCISE - 1

Conceptual Questions

- The oxide of an element contains 67.67% oxygen and the vapour density of its volatile chloride is 79. Equivalent weight of the element is :
(a) 2.46 (b) 3.82 (c) 4.36 (d) 4.96
- The empirical formula of a compound is CH_2O . Its molecular weight is 180. The molecular formula of compound is :
(a) $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$ (b) $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$
(c) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ (d) $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$
- 0.4 moles of HCl and 0.2 moles of CaCl_2 were dissolved in water to have 500 mL of solution, the molarity of Cl^- ion is :
(a) 0.8 M (b) 1.6 M (c) 1.2 M (d) 10.0 M
- 10^{21} molecules are removed from 200 mg of CO_2 . The moles of CO_2 left are :
(a) 2.88×10^{-3} (b) 28.8×10^{-3}
(c) 288×10^{-3} (d) 28.8×10^3
- The weight of NaCl decomposed by 4.9 g of H_2SO_4 , if 6 g of sodium hydrogen sulphate and 1.825 g of HCl , were produced in the reaction is :
(a) 6.921 g (b) 4.65 g (c) 2.925 g (d) 1.4 g
- Which one of the following pairs of compounds illustrate the law of multiple proportions ?
(a) H_2O and Na_2O (b) MgO and Na_2O
(c) Na_2O and BaO (d) SnCl_2 and SnCl_4
- The molecular weight of O_2 and SO_2 are 32 and 64 respectively. At 15°C and 150 mm Hg pressure, one litre of O_2 contains 'N' molecules. The number of molecules in two litres of SO_2 under the same conditions of temperature and pressure will be :
(a) $\text{N}/2$ (b) N (c) 2N (d) 4N
- In the final answer of the expression
$$\frac{(29.2 - 20.2)(1.79 \times 10^5)}{1.37}$$
the number of significant figures is :
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
- The number of significant figures for the three numbers 161 cm, 0.161 cm, 0.0161 cm are
(a) 3, 4 and 5 respectively (b) 3, 4 and 4 respectively
(c) 3, 3 and 4 respectively (d) 3, 3 and 3 respectively
- A gas occupies a volume of 300 cc at 27°C and 620 mm pressure. The volume of gas at 47°C and 640 mm pressure is :
(a) 260 cc (b) 310 cc (c) 390 cc (d) 450 cc
- The prefix 10^{18} is
(a) giga (b) kilo (c) exa (d) nano
- A sample was weighted using two different balances. The results were
(i) 3.929 g (ii) 4.0 g
How would the weight of the sample be reported?
(a) 3.93 g (b) 3g (c) 3.9 g (d) 3.929 g
- The weight of one molecule of a compound of molecular formula $\text{C}_{60}\text{H}_{122}$ is
(a) 1.2×10^{-20} g (b) 5.025×10^{23} g
(c) 1.4×10^{-21} g (d) 6.023×10^{-20} g
- Among the following pairs of compounds, the one that illustrates the law of multiple proportions is
(a) NH_3 and NCl_3 (b) H_2S and SO_2
(c) CS_2 and FeSO_4 (d) CuO and Cu_2O
- Irrespective of the source, pure sample, of water always yields 88.89% mass of oxygen and 11.11% mass of hydrogen. This is explained by the law of
(a) conservation of mass (b) multiple proportions
(c) constant composition (d) constant volume
- The volume of 20 volume H_2O_2 required to get 5 litres of O_2 at STP is
(a) 250 ml (b) 125 ml (c) 100 ml (d) 50 ml.
- Given $P = 0.0030\text{m}$, $Q = 2.40\text{m}$, $R = 3000\text{m}$, Significant figures in P, Q and R are respectively
(a) 2, 2, 1 (b) 2, 3, 4 (c) 4, 2, 1 (d) 4, 2, 3
- The prefix zepto stands for (in m)
(a) 10^9 (b) 10^{-12}
(c) 10^{-15} (d) 10^{-21}
- Two samples of lead oxide were separately reduced to metallic lead by heating in a current of hydrogen. The weight of lead from one oxide was half the weight of lead obtained from the other oxide. The data illustrates
(a) law of reciprocal proportions
(b) law of constant proportions
(c) law of multiple proportions
(d) law of equivalent proportions
- Number of valency electrons in 4.2 gram of N_3^- ion is
(a) $4.2N_A$ (b) $0.1N_A$ (c) $1.6N_A$ (d) $3.2N_A$
- 100 ml of solution of H_2O_2 on decomposition gives 1500 ml of O_2 at N.T.P. The H_2O_2 has the volume strength
(a) 8.6 volume (b) 10 volume
(c) 15 volume (d) 25 volume
- Which of the following is the best example of law of conservation of mass?
(a) 12 g of carbon combines with 32 g of oxygen to form 44 g of CO_2
(b) When 12 g of carbon is heated in a vacuum there is no change in mass
(c) A sample of air increases in volume when heated at constant pressure but its mass remains unaltered
(d) The weight of a piece of platinum is the same before and after heating in air
- With increase of temperature, which of these changes?
(a) Molality (b) Weight fraction of solute
(c) Molarity (d) Mole fraction
- A gas is found to have formula $(\text{CO})_n$. If its vapour density is 56, the value of n will be:
(a) 7 (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) 3
- The least count of an instrument is 0.01 cm. Taking all precautions, the most possible error in the measurement can be :
(a) 0.005 cm (b) 0.01 cm (c) 0.0001 cm (d) 0.1 cm

26. A metallic chloride contain 47.22% metal. Calculate the equivalent weight of metal.
(a) 39.68 (b) 31.76 (c) 36.35 (d) 33.46
27. One litre hard water contains 12.00 mg Mg^{2+} . Milli-equivalents of washing soda required to remove its hardness is :
(a) 1 (b) 12.16
(c) 1×10^{-3} (d) 12.16×10^{-3}
28. The percentage weight of Zn in white vitriol [$\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$] is approximately equal to (Zn = 65, S = 32, O = 16 and H = 1)
(a) 33.65 % (b) 32.56 % (c) 23.65 % (d) 22.65 %
29. 25ml of a solution of barium hydroxide on titration with a 0.1 molar solution of hydrochloric acid gave a litre value of 35ml. The molarity of barium hydroxide solution was
(a) 0.14 (b) 0.28 (c) 0.35 (d) 0.07
30. 6.02×10^{20} molecules of urea are present in 100 ml of its solution. The concentration of urea solution is
(a) 0.02 M (b) 0.01 M (c) 0.001 M (d) 0.1 M
(Avogadro constant, $N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$)
31. Two solutions of a substance (non electrolyte) are mixed in the following manner. 480 ml of 1.5 M first solution + 520 ml of 1.2 M second solution. What is the molarity of the final mixture?
(a) 2.70 M (b) 1.344 M (c) 1.50 M (d) 1.20 M
32. What volume of hydrogen will be liberated at NTP by the reaction of Zn on 50 ml dilute H_2SO_4 of specific gravity 1.3 and having purity 40%?
(a) 3.5 litre (b) 8.25 litre (c) 6.74 litre (d) 5.94 litre
33. Following is the composition of a washing soda sample :
- | Substance | Molecular Wt. | Mass percent |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Na_2CO_3 | 106.0 | 84.8 |
| NaHCO_3 | 84.0 | 8.4 |
| NaCl | 58.5 | 6.8 |
- On complete reaction with excess HCl, one kilogram of the washing soda will evolve:
(a) 9 mol of CO_2 (b) 16 mol of CO_2
(c) 17 mol of CO_2 (d) 18 mol of CO_2
34. To neutralise completely 20 mL of 0.1 M aqueous solution of phosphorous acid (H_3PO_3), the value of 0.1 M aqueous KOH solution required is
(a) 40mL (b) 20mL (c) 10mL (d) 60mL
35. Density of a 2.05M solution of acetic acid in water is 1.02 g/mL. The molality of the solution is
(a) 2.28 mol kg^{-1} (b) 0.44 mol kg^{-1}
(c) 1.14 mol kg^{-1} (d) 3.28 mol kg^{-1}
36. The equivalent weight of MnSO_4 is half of its molecular weight when it is converted to :
(a) Mn_2O_3 (b) MnO_2 (c) MnO_4^- (d) MnO_4^{2-}
37. What is the molarity of 0.2N Na_2CO_3 solution?
(a) 0.1 M (b) 0 M (c) 0.4 M (d) 0.2 M
38. The molar solution of H_2SO_4 is equal to :
(a) N/2 solution (b) N solution
(c) 2N solution (d) 3N solution
39. The equivalent weight of a solid element is found to be 9. If the specific heat of this element is $1.05 \text{ Jg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$, then its atomic weight is :
(a) 17 (b) 21 (c) 25 (d) 27
40. The maximum number of molecules are present in
(a) 15 L of H_2 gas at STP
(b) 5 L of N_2 gas at STP
(c) 0.5 g of H_2 gas
(d) 10 g of O_2 gas
41. The vapour density of a gas is 11.2, then 11.2 g of this gas at N.T.P. will occupy a volume-
(a) 11.2 L (b) 22.4 L (c) 11.2 mL (d) 22.4 mL
42. What is the mass of 1 molecule of CO.
(a) 2.325×10^{-23} (b) 4.65×10^{-23}
(c) 3.732×10^{-23} (d) 2.895×10^{-23}
43. Calculate the volume at STP occupied by 240 gm of SO_2 .
(a) 64 (b) 84 (c) 59 (d) 73
44. The number of gram molecules of oxygen in 6.02×10^{24} CO molecules is
(a) 10 gm molecules (b) 5 gm molecules
(c) 1 gm molecules (d) 0.5 gm molecules
45. Which has maximum number of molecules?
(a) 7 gm N_2 (b) 2 gm H_2
(c) 16 gm NO_2 (d) 16 gm O_2
46. Number of atoms in 558.5 gram Fe (at. wt. of Fe = 55.85 g mol^{-1}) is
(a) twice that in 60 g carbon (b) 6.023×10^{22}
(c) half that in 8 g He (d) $558.5 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}$
47. How many moles of magnesium phosphate, $\text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ will contain 0.25 mole of oxygen atoms?
(a) 1.25×10^{-2} (b) 2.5×10^{-2}
(c) 0.02 (d) 3.125×10^{-2}
48. 7.5 grams of a gas occupy 5.6 litres of volume at STP. The gas is
(a) N_2O (b) NO (c) CO (d) CO_2
49. 3 g of an oxide of a metal is converted to chloride completely and it yielded 5 g of chloride. The equivalent weight of the metal is
(a) 3.325 (b) 33.25 (c) 12 (d) 20
50. The number of molecules in 16 g of methane is
(a) 3.0×10^{23} (b) $\frac{16}{6.02} \times 10^{23}$
(c) 6.023×10^{23} (d) $\frac{16}{3.0} \times 10^{23}$

51. Number of g of oxygen in 32.2 g $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ is
 (a) 20.8 (b) 2.24
 (c) 22.4 (d) 2.08
52. The number of water molecules present in a drop of water (volume 0.0018 ml) at room temperature is
 (a) 1.084×10^{18} (b) 6.023×10^{19}
 (c) 4.84×10^{17} (d) 6.023×10^{23}
53. The number of moles of oxygen in one litre of air containing 21% oxygen by volume, under standard conditions are
 (a) 0.0093 mole (b) 0.21 mole
 (c) 2.10 mole (d) 0.186 mole
54. The number of molecules in 8.96 litre of a gas at 0°C and 1 atm. pressure is approximately
 (a) 6.023×10^{23} (b) 12.04×10^{23}
 (c) 18.06×10^{23} (d) 24.08×10^{23}
55. The mass of a molecule of water is
 (a) 3×10^{-25} kg (b) 3×10^{-26} kg
 (c) 1.5×10^{-26} kg (d) 2.5×10^{-26} kg
56. How many atoms are contained in one mole of sucrose ($\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$)?
 (a) $20 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ atoms/mol
 (b) $45 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ atoms/mol
 (c) $5 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ atoms/mol
 (d) None of these
57. How many moles of helium gas occupy 22.4 litre at 0°C and 1 atm pressure?
 (a) 0.11 (b) 1.11 (c) 0.90 (d) 1.0
58. Number of moles of NaOH present in 2 litre of 0.5 M NaOH is :
 (a) 1.5 (b) 2.0 (c) 1.0 (d) 2.5
59. O_2 , N_2 are present in the ratio of 1 : 4 by weight. The ratio of number of molecules is :
 (a) 7 : 32 (b) 1 : 4 (c) 2 : 1 (d) 4 : 1
60. The hydrogen phosphate of certain metal has formula MHPO_4 . The formula of metal chloride would be
 (a) MCl (b) M_2Cl_2 (c) MCl_2 (d) MCl_3
61. Number of moles of KMnO_4 required to oxidize one mole of $\text{Fe}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)$ in acidic medium is
 (a) 0.167 (b) 0.6 (c) 0.2 (d) 0.4
62. 10 g CaCO_3 gives on strong heating CO_2 . It gives quicklime (in grams)
 (a) 5g (b) 4.4 g (c) 5.6 g (d) 4 g
63. What is the weight of oxygen required for the complete combustion of 2.8 kg of ethylene?
 (a) 2.8 kg (b) 6.4 kg (c) 9.6 kg (d) 96 kg
64. In the reaction

$$4\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + 5\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 4\text{NO}(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$$
 When 1 mole of ammonia and 1 mole of O_2 are made to react to completion,
 (a) 1.0 mole of H_2O is produced
 (b) 1.0 mole of NO will be produced
 (c) all the ammonia will be consumed
 (d) all the oxygen will be consumed
65. Assuming fully decomposed, the volume of CO_2 released at STP on heating 9.85 g of BaCO_3 (Atomic mass, Ba = 137) will be
 (a) 2.24L (b) 4.96L (c) 1.12L (d) 0.84L
66. In a compound C, H and N atoms are present in 9 : 1 : 3.5 by weight. Molecular weight of compound is 108. Molecular formula of compound is
 (a) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{N}_2$ (b) $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}$
 (c) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{N}_2$ (d) $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_3$
67. The simplest formula of a compound containing 50% of element X (atomic mass 10) and 50% of element Y (atomic mass 20) is
 (a) XY (b) XY_3 (c) X_2Y (d) X_2Y_3
68. The empirical formula of an acid is CH_2O_2 , the probable molecular formula of acid may be :
 (a) $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$ (b) CH_2O (c) CH_2O_2 (d) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$
69. An organic compound contains 49.3% carbon, 6.84% hydrogen and its vapour density is 73. Molecular formula of the compound is :
 (a) $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$ (b) $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$
 (c) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$ (d) $\text{C}_3\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$
70. The number of atoms in 4.25 g of NH_3 is approximately
 (a) 6×10^{23} (b) 2×10^{23} (c) 4×10^{23} (d) 1×10^{23}
71. 30 g of magnesium and 30 g of oxygen are reacted, then the residual mixture contains
 (a) 50 g of Magnesium oxide and 10 g of oxygen
 (b) 40 g of Magnesium oxide and 20 g of oxygen
 (c) 45 g of Magnesium oxide and 15 g of oxygen
 (d) 60 g of Magnesium oxide only
72. The mass of BaCO_3 produced when excess CO_2 is bubbled through a solution of 0.205 mol $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ is :
 (a) 81 g (b) 40.5 g (c) 20.25 g (d) 162 g
73. A compound contains 54.55 % carbon, 9.09% hydrogen, 36.36% oxygen. The empirical formula of this compound is :
 (a) $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}$ (b) $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$
 (c) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$ (d) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$
74. In the reaction

$$4\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + 5\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \longrightarrow 4\text{NO}(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$$
 when 1 mole of ammonia and 1 mole of O_2 are made to react to completion
 (a) 1.0 mole of H_2O is produced
 (b) 1.0 mole of NO will be produced
 (c) all the ammonia will be consumed
 (d) all the oxygen will be consumed
75. A gas is found to have a formula $[\text{CO}]_x$. If its vapour density is 70, the value of x is :
 (a) 2.5 (b) 3.0 (c) 5.0 (d) 6.0

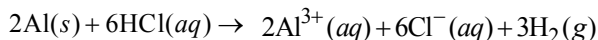
EXERCISE - 2

Applied Questions

- 0.5400 g of a metal X yields 1.020 g of its oxide X_2O_3 . The number of moles of X is :
(a) 0.01 (b) 0.02 (c) 0.04 (d) 0.05
- 12 L of H_2 and 11.2 L of Cl_2 are mixed and exploded. Find the composition by volume of mixture.
(a) 11.2, 11.2, 22.4 (b) 0.8, 0, 22.4
(c) 0.8, 0.8, 22.4 (d) 0.8, 11.2, 22.4
- The hydrated salt $Na_2CO_3 \cdot xH_2O$ undergoes 63% loss in mass on heating and becomes anhydrous. The value of x is
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 10
- On adding excess of $CaCl_2$ to a solution containing Na_2CO_3 and $NaHCO_3$, x g of precipitate was obtained. On adding in drops to the filtrate, a further y g of precipitate was obtained. In another experiment to the same amount of solution excess of $CaCl_2$ was added, boiled and filtered. The amount of the precipitate in the second experiment would be
(a) $x + y$ (b) $x + \frac{y}{2}$
(c) $\frac{x+y}{2}$ (d) none of these
- 10 moles SO_2 and 15 moles O_2 were allowed to react over a suitable catalyst. 8 moles of SO_3 were formed. The remaining moles of SO_2 and O_2 respectively are -
(a) 2 moles, 11 moles (b) 2 moles, 8 moles
(c) 4 moles, 5 moles (d) 8 moles, 2 moles
- If 0.5 mol of $BaCl_2$ is mixed with 0.2 mole of Na_3PO_4 , find the maximum amount of $Ba_3(PO_4)_2$ that can be formed.
(a) 1 mole (b) 0.5 mole
(c) 0.1 mole (d) 0.01 mole
- On reduction 1.644 gm of hot iron oxide give 1.15 gm of iron. Evaluate the equivalent weight of iron.
(a) 18.62 (b) 19.13
(c) 18.95 (d) 12.95
- The volume of chlorine at STP required to liberate all the bromine and iodine in 100 ml of 0.1 M each of KI and MBr_2 will be:
(a) 0.224 L (b) 0.336 L (c) 0.448 L (d) 0.560 L
- 6.8 gm H_2O_2 present in 100 ml of its solution. What is the molarity of solution?
(a) 1 M (b) 2 M (c) 3 M (d) 0.5 M
- 1 c.c. N_2O at NTP contains :
(a) $\frac{1.8}{224} \times 10^{22}$ atoms (b) $\frac{6.02}{22400} \times 10^{23}$ molecules
(c) $\frac{1.32}{224} \times 10^{23}$ electrons (d) All of these
- The specific heat of a metal is 0.16 cal g^{-1} . The equivalent mass of the metal is 20.04, the correct atomic mass of the metal is :
(a) 40 (b) 20.04 (c) 40.08 g (d) 80.16 g
- A metal oxide has the formula Z_2O_3 . It can be reduced by hydrogen to give free metal and water. 0.1596 g of the metal oxide requires 6 mg of hydrogen for complete reduction. The atomic weight of the metal is
(a) 27.9 (b) 159.6 (c) 79.8 (d) 55.8
- Ratio of C_p and C_v of a gas 'X' is 1.4. The number of atoms of the gas 'X' present in 11.2 litres of it at NTP will be
(a) 6.02×10^{23} (b) 1.2×10^{23}
(c) 3.01×10^{23} (d) 2.01×10^{23}
- Percent by mass of a solute (molar mass = 28 g) in its aqueous solution is 28. Calculate the mole fraction (X) and molality (m) of the solute in the solution.
(a) $X = 0.2, m = 10$ (b) $X = 0.2, m = 125/9$
(c) $X = 0.8, m = 125/9$ (d) $X = 0.8, m = 10$
- The density of 0.5 M glucose solution is 1.0900 g ml^{-1} . The molality of the solution is
(a) 0.1000 (b) 0.2000 (c) 0.2500 (d) 0.5000
- Haemoglobin contains 0.334% of iron by weight. The molecular weight of haemoglobin is approximately 67200. The number of iron atoms (at. wt. of Fe is 56) present in one molecule of haemoglobin are
(a) 1 (b) 6
(c) 4 (d) 2
- Specific volume of cylindrical virus particle is $6.02 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cc/gm}$. whose radius and length 7 Å & 10 Å respectively. If $N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$, find molecular weight of virus
(a) $3.08 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/mol}$ (b) $3.08 \times 10^4 \text{ kg/mol}$
(c) $1.54 \times 10^4 \text{ kg/mol}$ (d) 15.4 kg/mol
- Percentage of Se in peroxidase anhydrase enzyme is 0.5% by weight (at. wt. of Se = 78.4) then minimum molecular weight of peroxidase anhydrase enzyme is
(a) 1.568×10^3 (b) 15.68
(c) 2.136×10^4 (d) 1.568×10^4
- In Haber process 30 litres of dihydrogen and 30 litres of dinitrogen were taken for reaction which yielded only 50% of the expected product. What will be the composition of gaseous mixture under the aforesaid condition in the end?
(a) 20 litres ammonia, 25 litres nitrogen, 15 litres hydrogen
(b) 20 litres ammonia, 20 litres nitrogen, 20 litres hydrogen
(c) 10 litres ammonia, 25 litres nitrogen, 15 litres hydrogen
(d) 20 litres ammonia, 10 litres nitrogen, 30 litres hydrogen
- Malachite has the formula $Cu_2CO_3(OH)_2$. What percentage by mass of malachite is copper?
(a) 25% (b) 50.9% (c) 57.5% (d) 63.5%
- What volume of hydrogen gas, at 273 K and 1 atm. pressure will be consumed in obtaining 21.6 g of elemental boron (atomic mass = 10.8) from the reduction of boron trichloride by hydrogen ?
(a) 67.2 L (b) 44.8 L (c) 22.4 L (d) 89.6 L

22. The number of atoms of Cr and O are 4.8×10^{10} and 9.6×10^{10} respectively. Its empirical formula is
 (a) Cr_2O_3 (b) CrO_2
 (c) Cr_2O_4 (d) None of these
23. The unit J Pa^{-1} is equivalent to
 (a) m^3 (b) cm^3
 (c) dm^3 (d) None of these
24. Sulphur forms the chlorides S_2Cl_2 and SCl_2 . The equivalent mass of sulphur in SCl_2 is
 (a) 8 g/mol (b) 16 g/mol
 (c) 64.8 g/mol (d) 32 g/mol
25. How many moles of KI are required to produce 0.4 moles of K_2HgI_4 ?
 (a) 0.4 (b) 0.8
 (c) 3.2 (d) 1.6
26. 100 ml O_2 and H_2 kept at same temperature and pressure. What is true about their number of molecules
 (a) $N_{\text{O}_2} > N_{\text{H}_2}$ (b) $N_{\text{O}_2} < N_{\text{H}_2}$
 (c) $N_{\text{O}_2} = N_{\text{H}_2}$ (d) $N_{\text{O}_2} + N_{\text{H}_2} = 1 \text{ mole}$
27. The percentage of P_2O_5 in diammonium hydrogen phosphate $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ is
 (a) 23.48 (b) 46.96 (c) 53.78 (d) 71.00
28. Under similar conditions of pressure and temperature, 40 ml of slightly moist hydrogen chloride gas is mixed with 20 ml of ammonia gas, the final volume of gas at the same temperature and pressure will be
 (a) 100 ml (b) 20 ml
 (c) 40 ml (d) 60 ml
29. How many gram of sulphur can be obtained by the reaction of 1 mol of SO_2 with 22.4 L of H_2S at STP?
 (a) 96 g (b) 48 g
 (c) 32 g (d) None of these
30. 3 g of Mg is burnt in a closed vessel containing 3 g of oxygen. The weight of excess reactant left is
 (a) 0.5 g of oxygen (b) 1.0 g of oxygen
 (c) 1.0 g of Mg (d) 0.5 g of Mg
31. The mass of carbon anode consumed (giving only carbon dioxide) in the production of 270 kg of aluminium metal from bauxite by the Hall process is (Atomic mass: $\text{Al} = 27$)
 (a) 270 kg (b) 540 kg (c) 90 kg (d) 180 kg
32. Volume occupied by one molecule of water (density = 1 g cm^{-3}) is :
 (a) $9.0 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3$ (b) $6.023 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3$
 (c) $3.0 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3$ (d) $5.5 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3$
33. How many moles of lead (II) chloride will be formed from a reaction between 6.5 g of PbO and 3.2 g of HCl ?
 (a) 0.044 (b) 0.333 (c) 0.011 (d) 0.029
34. Which has the maximum number of molecules among the following?
 (a) 44 g CO_2 (b) 48 g O_3
 (c) 8 g H_2 (d) 64 g SO_2
35. If we consider that $1/6$, in place of $1/12$, mass of carbon atom is taken to be the relative atomic mass unit, the mass of one mole of a substance will
 (a) decrease twice
 (b) increase two fold
 (c) remain unchanged
 (d) be a function of the molecular mass of the substance
36. The density (in g mL^{-1}) of a 3.60 M sulphuric acid solution that is 29% H_2SO_4 (molar mass = 98 g mol^{-1}) by mass will be
 (a) 1.45 (b) 1.64 (c) 1.88 (d) 1.22
37. The molality of a urea solution in which 0.0100 g of urea, $[(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CO}]$ is added to 0.3000 dm^3 of water at STP is :
 (a) $5.55 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$ (b) 33.3 m
 (c) $3.33 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ (d) 0.555 m
38. Consider a titration of potassium dichromate solution with acidified Mohr's salt solution using diphenylamine as indicator. The number of moles of Mohr's salt required per mole of dichromate is
 (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6
39. A gaseous hydrocarbon gives upon combustion 0.72 g of water and 3.08 g. of CO_2 . The empirical formula of the hydrocarbon is :
 (a) C_2H_4 (b) C_3H_4 (c) C_6H_5 (d) C_7H_8
40. Experimentally it was found that a metal oxide has formula $\text{M}_{0.98}\text{O}$. Metal M, present as M^{2+} and M^{3+} in its oxide. Fraction of the metal which exists as M^{3+} would be :
 (a) 7.01% (b) 4.08% (c) 6.05% (d) 5.08%
41. Liquid benzene (C_6H_6) burns in oxygen according to the equation $2\text{C}_6\text{H}_6(l) + 15\text{O}_2(g) \longrightarrow 12\text{CO}_2(g) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(g)$
 How many litres of O_2 at STP are needed to complete the combustion of 39 g of liquid benzene? (Mol. wt. of $\text{O}_2 = 32$, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6 = 78$)
 (a) 74 L (b) 11.2 L (c) 22.4 L (d) 84 L
42. An organic compound whose empirical and molecular formula are same, contains 20% carbon, 6.7% hydrogen, 46.7% nitrogen and the rest oxygen. On heating it yields ammonia, leaving a solid residue. The solid residue gives a violet colour with dilute solution of alkaline copper sulphate. The organic compound is
 (a) $\text{NH}_2\text{COONH}_4$ (b) HCOONH_4
 (c) NH_2NHCHO (d) NH_2CONH_2
43. In order to prepare one litre normal solution of KMnO_4 , how many grams of KMnO_4 are required if the solution is to be used in acid medium for oxidation?
 (a) 158 g (b) 62.0 g (c) 31.6 g (d) 790 g
44. If $1\frac{1}{2}$ moles of oxygen combine with Al to form Al_2O_3 the weight of Al used in the reaction is ($\text{Al} = 27$)
 (a) 27 g (b) 54 g (c) 49.5 g (d) 31 g
45. Number of moles of MnO_4^- required to oxidize one mole of ferrous oxalate completely in acidic medium will be :
 (a) 0.6 moles (b) 0.4 moles
 (c) 7.5 moles (d) 0.2 moles
46. 10 g of hydrogen and 64 g of oxygen were filled in a steel vessel and exploded. Amount of water produced in this reaction will be:
 (a) 3 mol (b) 4 mol (c) 1 mol (d) 2 mol

47. In the reaction,



- (a) 11.2 L $\text{H}_2(g)$ at STP is produced for every mole $\text{HCl}(aq)$ consumed
 (b) 6 L $\text{HCl}(aq)$ is consumed for every 3 L $\text{H}_2(g)$ produced
 (c) 33.6 L $\text{H}_2(g)$ is produced regardless of temperature and pressure for every mole Al that reacts
 (d) 67.2 $\text{H}_2(g)$ at STP is produced for every mole Al that reacts.

DIRECTIONS for Qs. 48 to 50 : These are Assertion-Reason type questions. Each of these question contains two statements: Statement-1 (Assertion) and Statement-2 (Reason). Answer these questions from the following four options.

- (a) Statement- 1 is True, Statement-2 is True, Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement -1

(b) Statement -1 is True, Statement -2 is True ; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement - 1

(c) Statement - 1 is True, Statement- 2 is False

(d) Statement -1 is False, Statement-2 is True

48. Statement-1 : Volume of a gas is inversely proportional to the number of moles of gas.

Statement-2 : The ratio by volume of gaseous reactants and products is in agreement with their mole ratio.

49. Statement-1 : One mole of SO_2 contains double the number of molecules present in one mole of O_2 .

Statement-2 : Molecular weight of SO_2 is double to that of O_2 .

50. Statement-1 : 1.231 has three significant figures.

Statement-2 : All numbers right to the decimal point are significant.

EXERCISE - 3

Exemplar & Past Years NEET/AIPMT Questions

Exemplar Questions

1. Two students performed the same experiment separately and each one of them recorded two readings of mass which are given below. Correct reading of mass is 3.0 g. On the basis of given data, mark the correct option out of the following statements.

Students	Readings	
	(i)	(ii)
A	3.01	2.99
B	3.05	2.95

- (a) Results of both the students are neither accurate nor precise.
 (b) Results of student A are both precise and accurate.
 (c) Results of student B are neither precise nor accurate.
 (d) Results of student B are both precise and accurate.
2. A measured temperature on Fahrenheit scale is 200°F . What will this reading be on celsius scale?
 (a) 40°C (b) 94°C
 (d) 93.3°C (d) 30°C
3. What will be the molarity of a solution, which contains 5.85 g of $\text{NaCl}(s)$ per 500 mL?
 (a) 4 mol L^{-1} (b) 20 mol L^{-1}
 (c) 0.2 mol L^{-1} (d) 2 mol L^{-1}
4. If 500 mL of a 5 M solution is diluted to 1500 mL, what will be the molarity of the solution obtained?
 (a) 1.5 M (b) 1.66 M
 (c) 0.017 M (d) 1.59 M
5. The number of atoms present in one mole of an element is equal to Avogadro number. Which of the following element contains the greatest number of atoms?
 (a) 4 g He (b) 46 g Na
 (c) 0.40 g Ca (d) 12 g He

6. If the concentration of glucose ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$) in blood is 0.9 g L^{-1} , what will be the molarity of glucose in blood?

- (a) 5 M (b) 50 M
 (c) 0.005 M (d) 0.5 M

7. What will be the molality of the solution containing 18.25 g of HCl gas in 500 g of water?

- (a) 0.1 m (b) 1 M
 (c) 0.5 m (d) 1 m

8. One mole of any substance contains 6.022×10^{23} atoms/molecules. Number of molecules of H_2SO_4 present in 100 mL of 0.02 M H_2SO_4 solution is.....

- (a) 12.044×10^{20} molecules (b) 6.022×10^{23} molecules
 (c) 1×10^{23} molecules (d) 12.044×10^{23} molecules

9. What is the mass percent of carbon in carbon dioxide?

- (a) 0.034% (b) 27.27%
 (c) 3.4% (d) 28.7%

10. The empirical formula and molecular mass of a compound are CH_2O and 180 g respectively. What will be the molecular formula of the compound?

- (a) $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_9$ (b) CH_2O
 (c) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ (d) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$

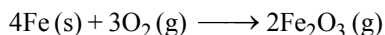
11. If the density of a solution is 3.12 g mL^{-1} , the mass of 1.5 mL solution in significant figures is.....

- (a) 4.7 g (b) $4680 \times 10^{-3}\text{ g}$
 (c) 4.680 g (d) 46.80 g

12. Which of the following statements about a compound is incorrect?

- (a) A molecule of a compound has atoms of different elements.
 (b) A compound cannot be separated into its constituent elements by physical methods of separation.
 (c) A compound retains the physical properties of its constituent elements.
 (d) The ratio of atoms of different elements in a compound is fixed.

13. Which of the following statements is correct about the reaction given below?



- (a) Total mass of iron and oxygen in reactants = total mass of iron and oxygen in product therefore it follows law of conservation of mass.
- (b) Total mass of reactants = total mass of product, therefore, law of multiple proportions is followed.
- (c) Amount of Fe_2O_3 can be increased by taking any one of the reactants (iron or oxygen) in excess.
- (d) Amount of Fe_2O_3 produced will decrease if the amount of any one of the reactants (iron or oxygen) is taken in excess.
14. Which of the following reactions is not correct according to the law of conservation of mass?
- (a) $2\text{Mg(s)} + \text{O}_2\text{(g)} \longrightarrow 2\text{MgO(s)}$
- (b) $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{(g)} + \text{O}_2\text{(g)} \longrightarrow \text{CO}_2\text{(g)} + \text{H}_2\text{O(g)}$
- (c) $\text{P}_4\text{(s)} + 5\text{O}_2\text{(g)} \longrightarrow \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10}\text{(s)}$
- (d) $\text{CH}_4\text{(g)} + 2\text{O}_2\text{(g)} \longrightarrow \text{CO}_2\text{(g)} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O(g)}$
15. Which of the following statements indicates that law of multiple proportion is being followed?
- (a) Sample of carbon dioxide taken from any source will always have carbon and oxygen in the ratio 1 : 2.
- (b) Carbon forms two oxides namely CO_2 and CO , where masses of oxygen which combine with fixed mass of carbon are in the simple ratio 2 : 1.
- (c) When magnesium burns in oxygen, the amount of magnesium taken for the reaction is equal to the amount of magnesium in magnesium oxide formed.
- (d) At constant temperature and pressure 200 mL of hydrogen will combine with 100 mL oxygen to produce 200 mL of water vapour.

NEET/AIPMT (2013-2017) Questions

16. In an experiment it showed that 10 mL of 0.05 M solution of chloride required 10 mL of 0.1 M solution of AgNO_3 , which of the following will be the formula of the chloride (X stands for the symbol of the element other than chlorine):

[NEET Kar. 2013]

- (a) X_2Cl (b) X_2Cl_2
(c) XCl_2 (d) XCl_4

17. 6.02×10^{20} molecules of urea are present in 100 mL of its solution. The concentration of solution is : [2013]
(a) 0.01 M (b) 0.001 M
(c) 0.1 M (d) 0.02 M
18. When 22.4 litres of $\text{H}_2\text{(g)}$ is mixed with 11.2 litres of $\text{Cl}_2\text{(g)}$, each at S.T.P., the moles of HCl(g) formed is equal to : [2014]
(a) 1 mole of HCl(g) (b) 2 moles of HCl(g)
(c) 0.5 moles of HCl(g) (d) 1.5 moles of HCl(g)
19. 1.0 g of magnesium is burnt with 0.56 g O_2 in a closed vessel. Which reactant is left in excess and how much ? [2014]
(At. wt. $\text{Mg} = 24$; $\text{O} = 16$)
(a) Mg , 0.16 g (b) O_2 , 0.16 g
(c) Mg , 0.44 g (d) O_2 , 0.28 g
20. If Avogadro number N_A is changed from $6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ to $6.022 \times 10^{20} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ this would change : [2015 RS]
(a) the definition of mass in units of grams
(b) the mass of one mole of carbon
(c) the ratio of chemical species to each other in a balanced equation.
(d) the ratio of elements to each other in a compound
21. What is the mass of precipitate formed when 50 mL of 16.9% solution of AgNO_3 is mixed with 50 mL of 5.8% NaCl solution ? [2015 RS]
($\text{Ag} = 107.8$, $\text{N} = 14$, $\text{O} = 16$, $\text{Na} = 23$, $\text{Cl} = 35.5$)
(a) 28 g (b) 3.5 g
(c) 7 g (d) 14 g
22. A mixture of gases contains H_2 and O_2 gases in the ratio of 1 : 4 (w/w). What is the molar ratio of the two gases in the mixture? [2015]
(a) 4 : 1 (b) 16 : 1
(c) 2 : 1 (d) 1 : 4
23. 20.0 g of a magnesium carbonate sample decomposes on heating to give carbon dioxide and 8.0 g magnesium oxide. What will be the percentage purity of magnesium carbonate in the sample ? [2015 RS]
(a) 75 (b) 96
(c) 60 (d) 84
24. The number of water molecules is maximum in : [2015 RS]
(a) 18 molecules of water
(b) 1.8 gram of water
(c) 18 gram of water
(d) 18 moles of water

19. (c)

20. (b) Number of valence electrons in a N_3^- ion = 1
- Now, 1 mol or 42 g of N_3^- has = 6.023×10^{23} ions
- So, 42 g of N_3^- has $6.023 \times 4 \times 10^{23}$ valency e^-
- 1 g of N_3^- has $\frac{6.023 \times 1 \times 10^{23}}{42}$ valency e^-
- 4.2 g of N_3^- has $\frac{4.2 \times 6.023 \times 1 \times 10^{23}}{42}$ valency e^- i.e., 0.1 N_A valency e^- .
21. (c) Given 100 mL of H_2O_2 gives 1500 mL of O_2 at NTP.
 \Rightarrow 1 mL of H_2O_2 gives 15 mL of O_2 at NTP.
As we know that when 1 mL of H_2O_2 gives 10 mL of O_2 at N.T.P., the solution is called 10 volume H_2O_2 i.e., the volume strength of H_2O_2 is 10 volume.
So, when 1 mL of H_2O_2 gives 15 mL of O_2 at N.T.P., the volume strength of H_2O_2 is 15 volume.
22. (a)
23. (c) Among all the given options molarity is correct because the term molarity involve volume which increases on increasing temperature.
24. (c) As we know that,
Molecular mass = $2 \times$ Vapour density
 $\Rightarrow (12 + 16)n = 2 \times 56 \Rightarrow n = \frac{112}{28} = 4$
25. (a) In case of instrumental error, most possible error is equal to the least count of the instrument. So, most possible instrumental error can be 0.01 cm for the instrument which has a least count 0.01 cm.
26. (b) Suppose weight of metallic chloride = 100 gm
Then weight of metal = 47.22 gm
Weight of chlorine = $100 - 47.22 = 52.78$ gm
 \therefore Equivalent weight of metal = $\frac{47.22}{52.78} \times 35.5 = 31.76$
27. (a) $\text{Mg}^{++} + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \longrightarrow \text{MgCO}_3 + 2\text{Na}^+$
1 g eq. 1 g eq.
1 g eq. of $\text{Mg}^{2+} = 12$ g of $\text{Mg}^{2+} = 12000$ mg
= 1000 milli eq. of Na_2CO_3
 $\therefore 12$ mg $\text{Mg}^{++} = 1$ milli eq. Na_2CO_3
28. (d) Molecular weight of $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $= 65 + 32 + (4 \times 16) + 7(2 \times 1 + 16) = 287$.
 \therefore percentage mass of zinc (Zn) = $\frac{65}{287} \times 100 = 22.65\%$
29. (d) $25 \times N = 0.1 \times 35$; $N = 0.14$
 Ba(OH)_2 is diacid base
hence $N = M \times 2$ or $M = \frac{N}{2}$
 $M = 0.07 \text{ M}$
30. (b) Moles of urea present in 100 ml of sol. = $\frac{6.02 \times 10^{20}}{6.02 \times 10^{23}}$
 $\therefore M = \frac{6.02 \times 10^{20} \times 1000}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \times 100} = 0.01 \text{ M}$
[$\therefore M =$ Moles of solute present in 1L of solution]

31. (b) From the molarity equation.
 $M_1 V_1 + M_2 V_2 = MV$
 Let M be the molarity of final mixture,

$$M = \frac{M_1 V_1 + M_2 V_2}{V} \text{ where } V = V_1 + V_2$$

$$M = \frac{480 \times 1.5 + 520 \times 1.2}{480 + 520} = 1.344 \text{ M}$$
32. (d) $\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2$
 (50 mL)
 Normality of H_2SO_4 ,

$$N = \frac{\text{purity \%} \times \text{sp.gravity} \times 10}{\text{equ wt of H}_2\text{SO}_4}$$

$$= \frac{40 \times 1.3 \times 10}{98} = 10.61 \text{ N}$$
 i.e. 1 L of H_2SO_4 contains = 10.61 gm H_2SO_4
 50 mL of H_2SO_4 contains = $\frac{10.61}{1000} \times 50 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$
 $= 0.5305 \text{ g H}_2\text{SO}_4$
 According to the reaction,
 1 gm equivalent of H_2SO_4 will liberate
 = 1 gm equivalent of H_2
 So, 0.5305 of H_2SO_4 will liberate
 = 0.5305 gm equivalent of H_2

$$= \frac{0.5305}{2} \times 22.4 \text{ L at NTP} = 5.9416 \text{ L of H}_2 \text{ at NTP}$$
33. (a) $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 2\text{HCl} \longrightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$
 1 mol 1 mol
 $\text{NaHCO}_3 + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$
 1 mol 1 mol
 $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{NaHCO}_3 + \text{NaCl} + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow$

848g	84g	68g (excess)
8 mol	1 mol	

1 kg washing soda

$$\longrightarrow 8\text{CO}_2 + \text{CO}_2$$

from Na_2CO_3
from NaHCO_3

 Thus, on complete reaction with HCl , 1 kg of washing soda will evolve 9 mol of CO_2 .
34. (a) $N_1 V_1 = N_2 V_2$ (Note : H_3PO_3 is dibasic $\therefore M = 2N$)
 $20 \times 0.2 = 0.1 \times V$ (Thus. $0.1 \text{ M} = 0.2 \text{ N}$)
 $\therefore V = 40 \text{ ml}$
35. (a) Apply the formula $d = M \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{M_2}{1000} \right)$
 where M = molarity, M_2 = molecular weight of CH_3COOH
 d = density, m = molality.
 $\therefore 1.02 = 2.05 \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{60}{1000} \right)$
 On solving we get, $m = 2.28 \text{ mol/kg}$
36. (b) For equivalent weight of MnSO_4 to be half of its molecular weight, change in oxidation state must be equal to 2. It is possible only when oxidation state of Mn in product is +4. Since oxidation state of Mn in MnSO_4 is +2. So, MnO_2 is correct answer.
 In MnO_2 , O.S. of Mn = +4
 \therefore Change in O.S. of Mn = $+4 - (+2) = +2$

37. (a) $\text{Molarity} = \text{Normality} \times \frac{\text{Equivalent mass}}{\text{Molecular mass}}$

$$= 0.2 \times \frac{M}{2 \times M} = 0.1 \text{ M}$$
38. (a) $\text{Molarity} = \frac{\text{Normality}}{\text{Replaceable hydrogen atom}}$
 $\therefore \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ is dibasic acid.
 \therefore Molar solution of $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{N}/2 \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$
39. (d) Using Dulong and Petit's law,
 $\text{At. weight} \times \text{Specific heat} = 6.4$ approx

$$\text{Approx. Atomic weight} = \frac{6.4}{\text{Specific heat}}$$

$$= \frac{6.4}{(1/4.18) \times 1.05 \text{ Jg}^{-1}} = 25.4780$$

$$\text{Valency} = \frac{\text{App. weight}}{\text{Equ. weight}} = \frac{25.4780}{9} = 2.83 \approx 3$$

 $\therefore \text{Atomic weight} = \text{valency} \times \text{Equ. wt.}$

$$= 3 \times 9 = 27$$
40. (a) No. of molecules in different cases
 (a) $\therefore 22.4$ litre at STP contains

$$= 6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules of H}_2$$

 $\therefore 15$ litre at STP contains $= \frac{15}{22.4} \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}$

$$= 4.03 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules of H}_2$$

 (b) $\therefore 22.4$ litre at STP contains

$$= 6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules of N}_2$$

 $\therefore 5$ litre at STP contains $= \frac{5}{22.4} \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}$

$$= 1.344 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules of N}_2$$

 (c) $\therefore 2$ gm of $\text{H}_2 = 6.023 \times 10^{23}$ molecules of H_2
 $\therefore 0.5$ gm of $\text{H}_2 = \frac{0.5}{2} \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}$

$$= 1.505 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules of H}_2$$

 (d) Similarly 10 g of O_2 gas

$$= \frac{10}{32} \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules of O}_2$$

$$= 1.88 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules of O}_2$$

 Thus (a) will have maximum number of molecules
41. (a) Molecular mass of any gas occupies 22.4 L at N.T.P.

$$\text{Vapour density} = \frac{\text{Molecular mass}}{2}$$

 Vapour density of any gas occupies a volume of 11.2 litres at N.T.P.
42. (b) Gram molecular weight of $\text{CO} = 12 + 16 = 28$ g
 6.023×10^{23} molecules of CO weight 28 g

$$1 \text{ molecule of CO weighs} = \frac{28}{6.02 \times 10^{23}} = 4.65 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g}$$
43. (b) Molecular weight of $\text{SO}_2 = 32 + 2 \times 16 = 64$
 64 g of SO_2 occupies 22.4 litre at STP

$$240 \text{ g of SO}_2 \text{ occupies} = \frac{22.4}{64} \times 240 = 84 \text{ litre at STP}$$
44. (b) 6.02×10^{23} molecules of $\text{CO} = 1$ mole of CO
 6.02×10^{24} CO molecules = 10 moles CO
 $= 10$ g atoms of $\text{O} = 5$ g molecules of O_2
45. (b) 2g of H_2 means one mole of H_2 , hence contains
 6.023×10^{23} molecules. Others have less than one mole,
 so have less no. of molecules.
46. (a) $\text{Fe (no. of moles)} = \frac{558.5}{55.85} = 10 \text{ moles} = 10 \text{ N}_A \text{ atoms.}$
 No. of moles in 60 g of $\text{C} = 60/12 = 5$ moles = 5 N_A atoms.
47. (d) 1 Mole of $\text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ contains 8 mole of oxygen atoms
 $\therefore 8$ mole of oxygen atoms $\equiv 1$ mole of $\text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$

$$0.25 \text{ mole of oxygen atom} = \frac{1}{8} \times 0.25 \text{ mole of Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$$

$$= 3.125 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mole of Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$$
48. (b) $\text{PV} = \text{nRT} \quad \therefore 5.6 \times 1 = \frac{7.5}{\text{M. Wt.}} \times 0.0821 \times 273$
 $\text{M. Wt} = 30.12$ Hence gas NO .
49. (b)
$$\frac{\text{Wt. of metal oxide}}{\text{Wt. of metal chloride}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Eq. wt of metal} + \text{Eq. wt of oxygen}}{\text{Eq. wt of metal} + \text{Eq. wt of chlorine}}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{E + 8}{E + 35.5} \quad \therefore E = 33.25$$
50. (c) 16 g CH_4 is 1 mol. Hence number of molecules
 $= \text{Avogadro number} = 6.023 \times 10^{23}$.
51. (c) M. Wt of $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is 322 g which contains 224 g oxygen.
 $\therefore 32.2$ g will contain 22.4 g oxygen.
52. (b) $0.0018 \text{ ml} = 0.0018 \text{ g} = 0.0001 \text{ mole of water} = 10^{-4} \text{ mole}$
 $\therefore \text{number of water molecules} = 6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 10^{-4}$

$$= 6.023 \times 10^{19}$$
53. (a) 21% of 1 litre is 0.21 litre.
 22.4 litres = 1 mole at STP
 $\therefore 0.21 \text{ litre} = \frac{0.21}{22.4} = 0.0093 \text{ mol}$
54. (d) At S.T.P. 22.4 litre of gas contains 6.023×10^{23} molecules
 \therefore molecules in 8.96 litre of gas

$$= \frac{6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 8.96}{22.4} = 24.08 \times 10^{22}$$
55. (b) Mass of one molecule of Water

$$= \frac{18}{6.023 \times 10^{23}} = 3 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g} = 3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ Kg}$$
56. (b) Total atoms in 1 molecule of $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$
 $= 12 + 22 + 11 = 45$
 \therefore Total atoms in 1 mole of $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$
 $= 45 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms/mol.}$
57. (d) 22.4 L of He at STP = 1 mole.
58. (c) Given $V = 2$ L, Molarity = 0.5M, Moles = ?

$$\text{Molarity} = \frac{\text{No. of moles of solute}}{V \text{ of solution in L}} \text{ or } 0.5 = \frac{\text{Moles}}{2}$$

 $\therefore \text{Moles} = 2 \times 0.5 = 1.0$
59. (a) Let mass of $\text{O}_2 = 1$ g

\therefore Mass of $N_2 = 4g$

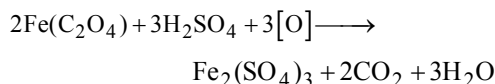
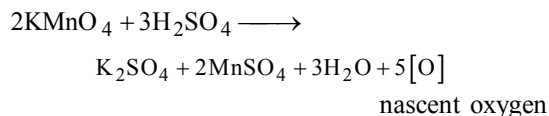
$$\text{No. of molecules of } O_2 = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$\text{No. of molecules of } N_2 = \frac{4}{28}$$

$$\text{Ratio of no. of molecules} = \frac{1}{32} : \frac{4}{28} = \frac{1}{32} : \frac{1}{7} = 7 : 32$$

60. (c) Formula of metal phosphate is $M^{++}H^+PO_4^{---}$.
Valency of metal + 2. Hence metal chloride is MCl_2 .

61. (b) The required equation is



O required for 1 mol. of $Fe(C_2O_4)$ is 1.5, 5O are obtained from 2 moles of $KMnO_4$

$$\therefore 1.5 [O] \text{ will be obtained from } = \frac{2}{5} \times 1.5 = 0.6 \text{ moles of}$$

$KMnO_4$.

62. (c) $CaCO_3 \rightleftharpoons CaO + CO_2$
100 g 56 g
10 g $CaCO_3$ will give 5.6 g CaO

63. (c) $C_2H_4 + 3O_2 \longrightarrow 2CO_2 + 2H_2O$
28 g 96 g
 \therefore 28 g of C_2H_4 undergo complete combustion by = 96 g of O_2
 \therefore 2.8 kg of C_2H_4 undergo complete combustion by = 9.6 kg of O_2 .

64. (c) According to Stoichiometry they should react as follow
 $4NH_3 + 5O_2 \longrightarrow 4NO + 6H_2O$
4 mole of NH_3 requires 5 mole of O_2 .

$$1 \text{ mole of } NH_3 \text{ requires} = \frac{5}{4} = 1.25 \text{ mole of } O_2.$$

Hence O_2 is consumed completely.

65. (c) $BaCO_3 \rightarrow BaO + CO_2$
197 gm
 \therefore 197 gm of $BaCO_3$ released carbon dioxide = 22.4 litre at STP

$$\therefore 1 \text{ gm of } BaCO_3 \text{ released carbon dioxide} = \frac{22.4}{197} \text{ litre}$$

$$\therefore 9.85 \text{ gm of } BaCO_3 \text{ released carbon dioxide}$$

$$= \frac{22.4}{197} \times 9.85 = 1.12 \text{ litre}$$

	Percentage	R.N.A	Simplest ratio
C	9	$\frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$	3
H	1	$\frac{1}{1} = 1$	4

$$N \quad 3.5 \quad \frac{3.5}{14} = \frac{1}{4} \quad 1$$

Empirical formula = C_3H_4N

$$(C_3H_4N)_n = 108$$

$$(12 \times 3 + 4 \times 1 + 14)_n = 108$$

$$(54)_n = 108$$

$$n = \frac{108}{54} = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{molecular formula} = C_6H_8N_2$$

67. (c) 50% of X (Atomic mass 10), 50% of Y (Atomic mass 20).

$$\text{Relative number of atoms of X} = \frac{50}{10} = 5 \text{ and than}$$

$$Y = \frac{50}{20} = 2.5$$

Simple Ratio 2 : 1. Formula X_2Y

68. (c) The acid with empirical formula CH_2O_2 is formic acid, $H-COOH$.

Element	%	Relative no. of atoms	Simplest ratio of atoms
C	49.3	$49.3/12 = 4.1$ $1.5 \times 2 = 3$	$4.1/2.74 = 1.5$
H	6.84	$6.84/1 = 6.84$ $= 2.5 \times 2 = 5$	$6.84/2.74 = 2.5$
O	43.86	$43.86/16 = 2.74$ $1 \times 2 = 2$	$2.74/2.74 = 1$

$$\therefore \text{Empirical formula} = C_3H_5O_2$$

Empirical formula mass

$$= (3 \times 12) + (5 \times 1) + (2 \times 16) = 36 + 5 + 32 = 73$$

Molecular mass = $2 \times$ Vapour density

$$= 2 \times 73 = 146$$

$$n = \frac{\text{molecular mass}}{\text{empirical formula mass}} = 146/73 = 2$$

$$\text{Molecular formula} = \text{Empirical formula} \times 2$$

$$= (C_3H_5O_2) \times 2 = C_6H_{10}O_4$$

70. (a) Number of atoms = $\frac{4.25 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 4}{17} = 6 \times 10^{23}$

(One molecule of NH_3 contains 4 atoms 1 N and 3H)

71. (a)
- | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 2Mg | + | O_2 | \longrightarrow | 2MgO |
| 2×24 | | 2×16 | | 2×40 |
| 48 g | | 32 g | | 80 g |
| given 30 g | | 30 g | | |
- Actually
Reacting 30 g 20 g 50g (formed)
 O_2 left $(30 - 20) = 10$ g MgO formed 50 g.

72. (b) $Ba(OH)_2 + CO_2 \longrightarrow BaCO_3 + H_2O$

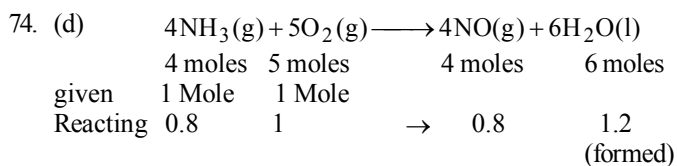
$$\begin{matrix} n \text{ mol} & & n \text{ mol} \\ n \text{ mol } Ba(OH)_2 & = & n \text{ mol } BaCO_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore 0.205 \text{ mol } Ba(OH)_2 \equiv 0.205 \text{ mol } BaCO_3$$

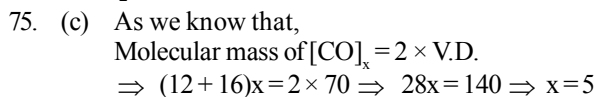
$$\text{Wt. of substance} = \text{No. of moles} \times \text{Molecular mass}$$

$$= 0.205 \times 197.3 = 40.5 \text{ g}$$

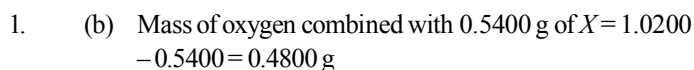
73. (d)
- | | | | |
|---|-------|-------------------|-----------------|
| C | 54.55 | $54.55/12 = 4.5$ | $4.5/2.27 = 2$ |
| H | 9.09 | $9.09/1 = 9.09$ | $9.09/2.27 = 4$ |
| O | 36.36 | $36.36/16 = 2.27$ | $2.27/2.27 = 1$ |
- Hence empirical formula of the compound = C_2H_4O



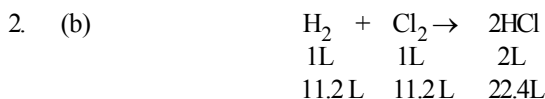
All, O_2 consumed being limiting.



EXERCISE - 2

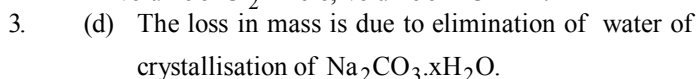


$$\text{Mol of } X = \frac{2 \times 0.48}{48} = 0.02$$

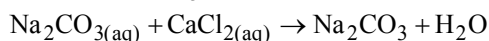
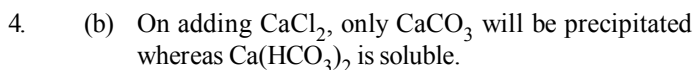


Volume of $\text{H}_2 = [12 - 11.2] = 0.8$ L,

Volume of $\text{Cl}_2 = \text{Zero}$, Volume of $\text{HCl} = 22.4$ L



$$\text{Hence, } \frac{18x \times 100}{106 + 18x} = 63 \Rightarrow x = 10$$

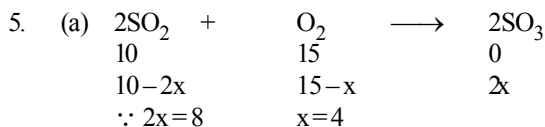


On boiling, $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ changes into sparingly soluble CaCO_3 as :



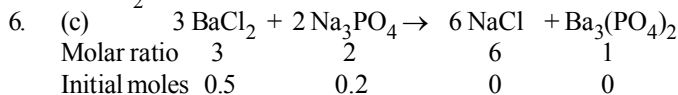
Hence, total mass of precipitate in second case

$$= x + \frac{y}{2}$$



Hence, remaining, $\text{SO}_2 = 10 - 8 = 2$ moles,

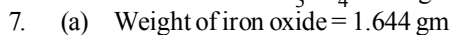
$\text{O}_2 = 15 - 4 = 11$ moles



Limiting reagent is Na_3PO_4 hence it would be consumed, and the yield would be decided by its initial moles.

2 moles of Na_3PO_4 give 1 mole of $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$,

$\therefore 0.2$ moles of Na_3PO_4 would give 0.1 mole of $\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$

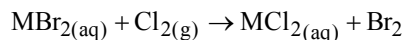
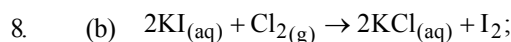


Weight of iron after reduction = 1.15 gm

weight of displaced oxygen = $1.644 - 1.15 = 0.494$ gm

$$\therefore \text{Equivalent weight of iron} = \frac{1.15}{0.494} \times 8 = 18.62$$

Thus equivalent weight of metal is = 18.62.

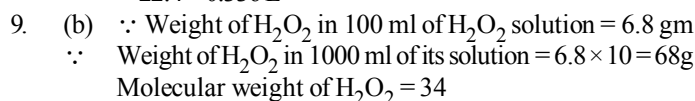


Mol of Cl_2 required for liberating iodine from KI

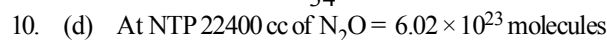
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{mol of KI} = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.1 = 0.005$$

Mol of Cl_2 required for liberating bromine from MBr_2 = mol of $\text{MBr}_2 = 0.1 \times 100 \times 10^{-3} = 0.01$

Hence, volume of Cl_2 (STP) required = $(0.005 + 0.01) \times 22.4 = 0.336$ L



$$\text{Then, Molarity} = \frac{68}{34} = 2\text{M}$$



$$\therefore 1 \text{ cc } \text{N}_2\text{O} = \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23}}{22400} \text{ molecules}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}}{22400} \text{ atoms} = \frac{1.8}{224} \times 10^{22} \text{ atoms}$$

No. of electrons in a molecule of $\text{N}_2\text{O} = 7 + 7 + 8 = 22$

Hence no. of electrons

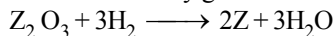
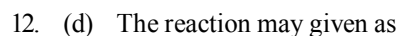
$$= \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23}}{22400} \times 22 \text{ electrons} = \frac{1.32 \times 10^{23}}{224}$$



$$= \frac{6.4}{\text{Specific heat}} = \frac{6.4}{0.16} = 40$$

$$\text{Valency of the metal} = \frac{40}{\text{Equiv. mass}} = \frac{40}{20.04} = 2$$

Correct atomic mass = valency \times eq. mass = $2 \times 20.04 = 40.08$



0.1596 g of Z_2O_3 react with $\text{H}_2 = 6$ mg = 0.006 g

$$\therefore 1 \text{ g of } \text{H}_2 \text{ react with } = \frac{0.1596}{0.006} = 26.6 \text{ g of } \text{Z}_2\text{O}_3$$

\therefore Eq. wt. of $\text{Z}_2\text{O}_3 = 26.6$ (from the definition of eq. wt.)

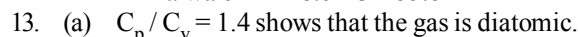
Eq. wt. of Z + Eq. wt. of O = E + 8 = 26.6

\Rightarrow Eq. wt. of Z = $26.6 - 8 = 18.6$

Valency of metal in $\text{Z}_2\text{O}_3 = 3$

$$\text{Eq. wt. of metal} = \frac{\text{Atomic wt.}}{\text{valency}}$$

\therefore At. wt. of Z = $18.6 \times 3 = 55.8$



22.4 litre at NTP $\equiv 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ molecules

11.2 L at NTP = 3.01×10^{23} molecules

$$= 3.01 \times 10^{23} \times 2 \text{ atoms} = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}$$

14. (b) Mol. of solute in 100 g solution = $\frac{28}{28} = 1$

$$\text{Mol. of water in 100 g solution} = \frac{100 - 28}{18} = 4$$

$$\text{Mol. fraction of solute} = \frac{1}{1 + 4} = 0.2 ;$$

$$\text{Molality} = \frac{1 \times 1000}{72} = \frac{125}{9}$$

15. (d) Mass of 1 L (= 1000 ml) solution = $1000 \times 1.090 = 1090 \text{ g}$
 Mass of glucose in 1L = $0.5 \times 180 = 90 \text{ g}$.
 Mass of water = $1090.0 \text{ g} - 90.0 \text{ g} = 1000 \text{ g}$

$$\text{Hence, molality} = \frac{0.5 \times 1000}{1000} = 0.5$$

16. (c) Mass of iron in 100 g haemoglobin = 0.334 g
 \therefore In 67200 g haemoglobin, mass of iron

$$= \frac{67200 \times 0.334}{100} = 672 \times 0.33 \text{ g}$$

\therefore The number of Fe atoms in one molecule of haemoglobin

$$= \frac{672 \times 0.334}{56} = 4$$

17. (d) Specific volume (volume of 1 gm) of cylindrical virus particle = $6.02 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cc/gm}$
 Radius of virus (r) = $7 \text{ \AA} = 7 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$
 Length of virus = $10 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$
 Volume of virus

$$\pi r^2 l = \frac{22}{7} \times (7 \times 10^{-8})^2 \times 10 \times 10^{-8} = 154 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cc}$$

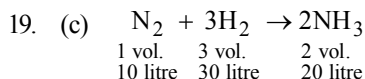
$$\text{Wt. of one virus particle} = \frac{\text{volume}}{\text{specific volume}}$$

$$\therefore \text{Mol. wt. of virus} = \text{Wt. of } N_A \text{ particle}$$

$$= \frac{154 \times 10^{-23}}{6.02 \times 10^{-2}} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} = 15400 \text{ g/mol} = 15.4 \text{ kg/mole}$$

18. (d) 0.5 g of Se = 100 g enzyme

$$78.4 \text{ g of Se} = \frac{100}{0.5} \times 78.4 = 1.568 \times 10^4 \text{ g enzyme}$$



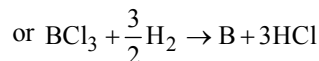
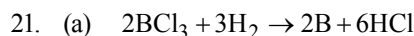
It is given that only 50% of the expected product is formed hence only 10 litre of NH_3 is formed

$$\text{N}_2 \text{ used} = 5 \text{ litres, left} = 30 - 5 = 25 \text{ litres}$$

$$\text{H}_2 \text{ used} = 15 \text{ litres, left} = 30 - 15 = 15 \text{ litres}$$

20. (c) Percentage by mass of copper in malachite

$$= \frac{2 \times 63.5}{221} = 57.5\%$$



Now, since 10.8 gm boron requires hydrogen

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times 22.4 \text{ L at N.T.P}$$

hence 21.6 gm boron requires hydrogen

$$\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{22.4}{10.8} \times 21.6 = 67.2 \text{ L at N.T.P.}$$

22. (b) Ratio of atoms of Cr and O = $4.8 \times 10^{10} : 9.6 \times 10^{10} = 1 : 2$
 Hence, empirical formula = CrO_2

23. (a) Joule is the unit of work and Pascal is unit of pressure.

$$\text{JPa}^{-1} = \frac{\text{J}}{\text{Pa}} = \frac{\text{Work}}{\text{Pressure}} = \frac{\text{Nm}}{\text{Nm}^{-2}} = \text{m}^3$$

24. (b) The atomic weight of sulphur = 32
 In SCl_2 valency of sulphur = 2

$$\text{So equivalent mass of sulphur} = \frac{32}{2} = 16$$

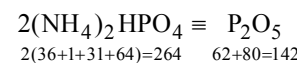


$$\text{Moles of KI required to produce 0.4 moles of } \text{K}_2\text{HgI}_4 = 2 \times 0.4 = 0.8$$

26. (c) This is Avogadro's hypothesis.

According to this, equal volume of all gases contain equal no. of molecules under similar condition of temperature and pressure.

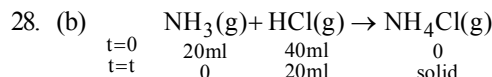
27. (c) 1 mole of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ would give $\frac{1}{2}$ mole of P_2O_5



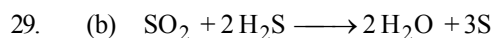
$$2(36+1+31+64)=264 \quad 62+80=142$$

$$\% \text{ of } \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = \frac{\text{wt. of } \text{P}_2\text{O}_5}{\text{wt. of salt}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{142}{264} \times 100 = 53.78\%$$

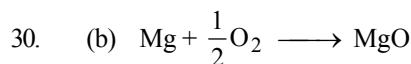


Final volume = 20 ml



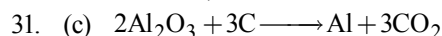
$$22.4 \text{ L (STP) of } \text{H}_2\text{S} = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Mass of S produced} = \frac{3 \times 32}{2} \text{ g} = 48 \text{ g}$$



$$\text{Mass of oxygen required for 3 g of Mg} = \frac{16 \times 3}{24} = 2 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Hence, excess reactant} = 3 - 2 = 1 \text{ g oxygen}$$



$$\text{Gram equivalent of } \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \equiv \text{gm equivalent of C}$$

$$\text{Now equivalent weight of Al} = \frac{27}{3} = 9$$

$$\text{Equivalent weight of C} = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \quad (\text{C} \xrightarrow{0} \text{CO}_2^{+4})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of gram equivalent of Al} &= \frac{270 \times 10^3}{9} \\ &= 30 \times 10^3 \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\text{No. of gram equivalent of C} = 30 \times 10^3$$

Again,

$$\text{No. of gram equivalent of C}$$

$$= \frac{\text{mass in gram}}{\text{gram equivalent weight}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 \times 10^3 = \frac{\text{mass}}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{mass} = 90 \times 10^3 \text{ g} = 90 \text{ kg}$$

$$32. \quad (c) \quad \text{Density} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$$

$$1 \text{ gram cm}^{-3} = \frac{1 \text{ gram}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Density}} = \frac{1 \text{ gram}}{1 \text{ gram cm}^{-3}} = 1 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\therefore \text{Volume occupied by 1 gram water} = 1 \text{ cm}^3$$

or Volume occupied by

$$\frac{6.023 \times 10^{23}}{18} \text{ molecules of water} = 1 \text{ cm}^3$$

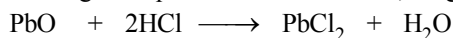
$$[\therefore 1 \text{ g water} = \frac{1}{18} \text{ moles of water}]$$

Thus volume occupied by 1 molecule of water

$$= \frac{1 \times 18}{6.023 \times 10^{23}} \text{ cm}^3 = 3.0 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3.$$

i.e. the correct answer is option (c).

$$33. \quad (d) \quad \text{Writing the equation for the reaction, we get}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 207 + 16 & 2 \times 36.5 & 207 + 71 \\ = 223 \text{ g} & = 73 \text{ g} & = 278 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

$$\text{No. of moles of PbO} = \frac{6.5}{223} = 0.029$$

$$\text{No. of moles of HCl} = \frac{3.2}{36.5} = 0.0877$$

Thus PbO is the limiting reactant 1 mole of PbO produce 1 mole PbCl₂.

0.029 mole PbO produces 0.029 mole PbCl₂.

$$34. \quad (c) \quad \text{No. of molecules}$$

$$\text{Moles of CO}_2 = \frac{44}{44} = 1$$

N_A

$$\text{Moles of O}_3 = \frac{48}{48} = 1$$

N_A

$$\text{Moles of H}_2 = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

4N_A

$$\text{Moles of SO}_2 = \frac{64}{64} = 1$$

N_A

$$35. \quad (a) \quad \text{Relative atomic mass}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Mass of one atom of the element}}{1/12^{\text{th}} \text{ part of the mass of one atom of Carbon} - 12}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{\text{Mass of one atom of the element}}{\text{mass of one atom of the C} - 12} \times 12$$

Now if we use $1/6$ in place of $1/12$ the formula becomes

$$\text{Relative atomic mass} = \frac{\text{Mass of one atom of element}}{\text{Mass of one atom of carbon}} \times 6$$

\therefore Relative atomic mass decrease twice

$$36. \quad (d) \quad \text{Since molarity of solution is 3.60 M. It means 3.6 moles of H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ is present in its 1 litre solution.}$$

$$\text{Mass of 3.6 moles of H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$= \text{Moles} \times \text{Molecular mass}$$

$$= 3.6 \times 98 \text{ g} = 352.8 \text{ g}$$

$$\therefore 1000 \text{ ml solution has } 352.8 \text{ g of H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$29\% \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ by mass means } 29 \text{ g of H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ is present in } 100 \text{ g of solution}$$

$$\therefore 352.8 \text{ g of H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ is present in}$$

$$= \frac{100}{29} \times 352.8 \text{ g of solution} = 1216 \text{ g of solution}$$

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}} = \frac{1216}{1000} = 1.216 \text{ g/ml} = 1.22 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$37. \quad (a) \quad \text{Molality} = \text{Moles of solute} / \text{Mass of solvent in kg}$$

$$\text{Molality} = \frac{0.01/60}{0.3} = \frac{0.01}{60 \times 0.3};$$

$$d = 1 \text{ g/ml} = 5.55 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

$$38. \quad (d) \quad \text{The following reaction occurs:}$$



From the above equation, we find that Mohr's salt (FeSO₄(NH₄)₂SO₄·6H₂O) and dichromate reacts in 6 : 1 molar ratio.

$$39. \quad (d) \quad \therefore 18 \text{ gm, H}_2\text{O contains} = 2 \text{ gm H}$$

$$\therefore 0.72 \text{ gm H}_2\text{O contains} = \frac{2}{18} \times 0.72 \text{ gm} = 0.08 \text{ gm H}$$

$$\therefore 44 \text{ gm CO}_2 \text{ contains} = 12 \text{ gm C}$$

$$\therefore 3.08 \text{ gm CO}_2 \text{ contains} = \frac{12}{44} \times 3.08 = 0.84 \text{ gm C}$$

$$\therefore \text{C} : \text{H} = \frac{0.84}{12} : \frac{0.08}{1} = 0.07 : 0.08 = 7 : 8$$

$$\therefore \text{Empirical formula} = \text{C}_7\text{H}_8$$

$$40. \quad (b) \quad \text{For one mole of the oxide}$$

$$\text{Moles of M} = 0.98$$

$$\text{Moles of O}^{2-} = 1$$

$$\text{Let moles of M}^{3+} = x$$

$$\therefore \text{Moles of M}^{2+} = 0.98 - x$$

On balancing charge

$$(0.98 - x) \times 2 + 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 0.04$$

$$\therefore \% \text{ of M}^{3+} = \frac{0.04}{0.98} \times 100 = 4.08\%$$

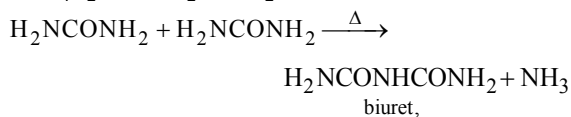
41. (d) $2\text{C}_6\text{H}_6 + 15\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 12\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$
 $\frac{2(78)}{15(32)}$
 $\therefore 156 \text{ gm of benzene required oxygen} = 15 \times 22.4 \text{ litre}$
 $\therefore 1 \text{ gm of benzene required oxygen} = \frac{15 \times 22.4}{156} \text{ litre}$
 $\therefore 39 \text{ gm of Benzene required oxygen}$
 $= \frac{15 \times 22.4 \times 39}{156} = 84.0 \text{ litre}$

42. (d)

Element	Percentage	Atomic mass	Relative no. of atoms	Simplest ratio
C	20%	12	1.66	1
H	6.7%	1	6.7	4
N	46.7%	14	3.33	2
O	26.6%	16	1.66	1

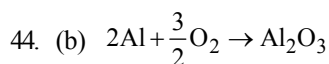
Empirical formula = Molecular formula

= $\text{CH}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}$ or NH_2CONH_2



When an aqueous solution of biuret is treated with dilute sodium hydroxide and a drop of copper sulphate, a violet colour is produced. This test is known as biuret test, is characteristic of compounds having the group $-\text{CONH}$.

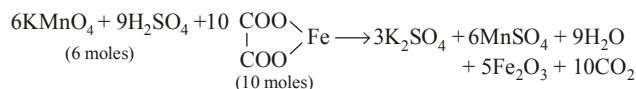
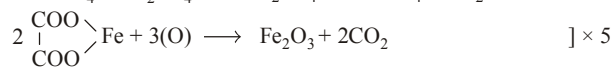
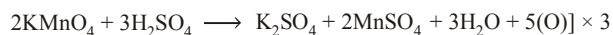
43. (c) Eq. wt of KMnO_4 in acid medium is 31.6 g. Hence this much amount must be dissolved in 1 litre to prepare normal solution.



According to equation $\frac{3}{2}$ mole of O_2 combines with 2 mole Al.

2 mole Al = 54 gm

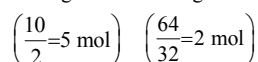
45. (a)



From above equation 6 moles MnO_4^- required to oxidise 10 moles of oxalate.

Thus number of moles of MnO_4^- required to oxidise one

mole of oxalate = $\frac{6}{10} = 0.6$ moles



In this reaction oxygen is the limiting agent. Hence amount of H_2O produced depends on the amount of O_2 taken

$\therefore 0.5$ mole of O_2 gives $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1$ mol

$\therefore 2$ mole of O_2 gives $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4$ mol

47. (a) $2\text{Al}(\text{s}) + 6\text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{Al}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 6\text{Cl}^{-}(\text{aq}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g})$
 $\therefore 6$ moles of HCl produces = 3 moles of H_2
 $= 3 \times 22.4 \text{ L of H}_2 \text{ at S.T.P}$

$\therefore 1$ mole of HCl produces = $\frac{3 \times 22.4}{6} \text{ L}$

of H_2 at S.T.P

= 11.2 L of H_2 at STP

48. (d) We know that from the reaction $\text{H}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{HCl}$ that the ratio of the volume of gaseous reactants and products is in agreement with their molar ratio. The ratio of $\text{H}_2 : \text{Cl}_2 : \text{HCl}$ volume is 1 : 1 : 2 which is the same as their molar ratio. Thus volume of gas is directly related to the number of moles. Therefore, the assertion is false but reason is true.

49. (d) One mole of any substance corresponding to 6.023×10^{23} entities in respective of its weight.

Molecular weight of $\text{SO}_2 = 32 + 2 \times 16 = 64 \text{ gm}$.

Molecular weight of $\text{O}_2 = 16 \times 2 = 32 \text{ gm}$.

\therefore Molecular weight of SO_2 is double to that of O_2

50. (d) 1.231 has four significant figures all no. from left to right are counted, starting with the first digit that is not zero for calculating the no. of significant figure.

EXERCISE - 3

AAJ KA TOPPER

Exemplar Questions

1. (b) Average of readings of student A

$$= \frac{3.01 + 2.99}{2} = 3.00$$

Average of readings of student B

$$= \frac{3.05 + 2.95}{2} = 3.00$$

Correct reading = 3.00

Since, average value in both the cases is close to the correct value. Hence, readings of both are accurate.

Readings of student A differ only by 0.02 and also close to the correct reading hence, readings are precise too. But readings of student B differ by 0.1 and hence are not precise.

2. (c) The relation between the temperatures on two scales is given by the following relationship :

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9}{5} \text{ T } ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$$

$$\therefore \text{ T } ^{\circ}\text{C} = (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) \times \frac{5}{9} = \frac{200 - 32}{9} \times 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ T } ^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{168 \times 5}{9} = 93.3^{\circ}\text{C}$$

3. (c) Molarity = $\frac{\text{weight} \times 1000}{\text{molecular weight} \times \text{volume (mL)}}$

$$= \frac{5.85 \times 1000}{58.5 \times 500} = 0.2 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

4. (b) For dilution, a general formula is
- $$\frac{M_1 V_1}{\text{(Before dilution)}} = \frac{M_2 V_2}{\text{(After dilution)}}$$
- $$500 \times 5M = 1500 \times M_2$$
- $$M_2 = \frac{5}{3} = 1.66 \text{ M}$$
5. (d) number of atoms = No. of moles $\times N_A$
- Moles of 4 g He = $\frac{4}{4} = 1 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow N_A \text{ atoms}$
- $$46 \text{ g Na} = \frac{46}{23} = 2 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow 2 N_A \text{ atoms}$$
- $$0.40 \text{ g Ca} = \frac{0.40}{40} = 0.1 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow 0.1 N_A \text{ atoms}$$
- $$12 \text{ g He} = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow 3 N_A \text{ atoms}$$
- i.e. 12 g He contains greatest number of atoms.
6. (c) In the given question, 0.9 g L⁻¹ means that 1000 mL (or 1L) solution contains 0.9 g of glucose.
Molecular mass of glucose (C₆H₁₂O₆) = 180 u
- $$\therefore \text{Number of moles of glucose} = \frac{0.9}{180} = 0.005 \text{ M}$$
- $$= 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol glucose}$$
- Hence, 1000 mL or 1L solution contains 0.005 mole glucose or the molarity of glucose is 0.005 M.
7. (d) Molality (m) = $\frac{\text{Moles of solute}}{\text{Mass of solvent (in kg)}}$
- \therefore Molecular weight of HCl = 36.5 g
- $$\therefore \text{Moles of HCl} = \frac{18.25}{36.5} = 0.5$$
- $$m = \frac{0.5 \times 1000}{500} = 1 \text{ m}$$
8. (a) Number of millimoles of H₂SO₄.
- $$= \text{molarity} \times \text{volume in mL}$$
- $$= 0.02 \times 100 = 2 \text{ millimoles}$$
- $$= 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$
- Number of molecules = Number of moles $\times N_A$.
- $$= 2 \times 10^{-3} \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}$$
- $$= 12.044 \times 10^{20} \text{ molecules}$$
9. (b) Molecular mass of CO₂ = 44 g
- \therefore 44 g of CO₂ contain C = 12 g atoms of carbon
- $$\therefore \% \text{ of C in CO}_2 = \frac{12}{44} \times 100 = 27.27\%$$
- i.e. mass percent of carbon in CO₂ is 27.27%.
10. (c) Empirical formula mass of CH₂O = 30
Molecular mass = 180 (Given)
- $$n = \frac{\text{Molecular mass}}{\text{Empirical formula mass}} = \frac{180}{30} = 6$$
- \therefore Molecular formula = n \times empirical formula

$$= 6 \times \text{CH}_2\text{O}$$

$$= \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$$

11. (a) For a solution, Mass = volume \times density
- $$= 1.5 \text{ mL} \times 3.12 \text{ g mL}^{-1} = 4.68 \text{ g}$$
- The digit 1.5 has only two significant figures, so the answer must also be limited to two significant figure. So it is rounded off to 4.7 g.
12. (c) The properties of a compound are quite different from the properties of constituent elements. e.g., ammonia is a compound containing hydrogen and nitrogen combined together in a fixed proportion. But the properties of ammonia are completely different from its constituents, hydrogen and nitrogen.
13. (a) According to the law of conservation of mass,
Total mass of reactants = Total mass of products
14. (b) In this equation
- $$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{C}_3\text{H}_8(\text{g}) & + & \text{O}_2(\text{g}) & \longrightarrow & \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) & + & \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) \\ 44\text{g} & & 32\text{g} & & 44\text{g} & & 18\text{g} \end{array}$$
- i.e. mass of reactants \neq mass of products
Hence, law of conservation of mass is not obeyed.
15. (b) In CO₂, 12 parts by mass of carbon combine with 32 parts by mass of oxygen while in CO, 12 parts by mass of carbon combine with 16 parts by mass of oxygen. Therefore, the masses of oxygen combine with a fixed mass of carbon (12 parts) in CO₂ and CO are 32 and 16 respectively. These masses of oxygen bear a simple ratio of 32 : 16 or 2 : 1 to each other.
This is an example of law of multiple proportion.

NEET/AIPMT (2013-2017) Questions

16. (c) Millimoles of solution of chloride
- $$= 0.05 \times 10 = 0.5$$
- Millimoles of AgNO₃ solution = 10 \times 0.1 = 1
So, the millimoles of AgNO₃ are double than the chloride solution.
- $$\therefore \text{XCl}_2 + 2\text{AgNO}_3 \longrightarrow 2\text{AgCl} + \text{X}(\text{NO}_3)_2$$
17. (a) $M = \frac{6.02 \times 10^{20} \times 1000}{100 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}} = \frac{6.02 \times 10^{21}}{6.02 \times 10^{23}}$
- $$= 0.01 \text{ M}$$
18. (a)
- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| H_2 | + | Cl_2 | \longrightarrow | 2HCl |
| t = 0 22.4 lit | | 11.2 lit | | 0 |
| t = 0 or 1 mole | | 0.5 mole | | 0 |
| at time t | | (1 - 0.5) | | |
| $0.5 \times 2 = 0.5 = 1 \text{ mole}$ | | | | |
19. (a) Initially $\text{Mg} + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 \longrightarrow \text{MgO}$
- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 1g | | 0.56 | | |
| or $\frac{1}{24} \text{ mole}$ | | $\frac{0.56}{32} \text{ mole}$ | | |
| 0.0416 mole | | 0.0175 mole | | |
| (0.0416 - 2 \times 0.0175) | | (2 \times 0.0175) mole | | |
| = 0.0066 mole | | | | |

$$\therefore \text{Mass of Mg} = 0.0066 \times 24$$

$$= 0.158 \approx 0.16 \text{ g}$$

20. (b) If 6.022×10^{23} changes to $6.022 \times 10^{20}/\text{mol}$ than this would change mass of one mole of carbon.

21. (c) 50 ml of 16.9% solution of AgNO_3

$$\left(\frac{16.9}{100} \times 50 \right) = 8.45 \text{ g of AgNO}_3$$

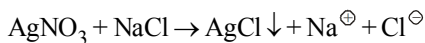
$$n_{\text{mole}} = \frac{8.45 \text{ g}}{(107.8 + 14 + 16 \times 3) \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{8.45 \text{ g}}{169.8 \text{ g/mol}} \right) = 0.0497 \text{ moles}$$

50 ml of 5.8% solution of NaCl contain

$$\text{NaCl} = \left(\frac{5.8}{100} \times 50 \right) = 2.9 \text{ g}$$

$$n_{\text{NaCl}} = \frac{2.9 \text{ g}}{(23 + 35.5) \text{ g/mol}} = 0.0495 \text{ moles}$$



1 mole 1 mole 1 mole

\therefore 0.049 mole 0.049 mole 0.049 mole of AgCl

$$n = \frac{w}{M} \rightarrow w = (n_{\text{AgCl}}) \times \text{Molecular Mass}$$

$$= (0.049) \times (107.8 + 35.5)$$

$$= 7.02 \text{ g}$$

22. (a) Ratio of weight of gases = $w_{\text{H}_2} : w_{\text{O}_2} = 1 : 4$

$$\text{Ratio of moles of gases} = n_{\text{H}_2} : n_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{1}{2} : \frac{4}{32}$$

$$\therefore \text{Molar Ratio} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{32}{4} = 4 : 1$$

23. (d) $\text{MgCO}_3 \longrightarrow \text{MgO} + \text{CO}_2$

84 g of MgCO_3 form 40 g of MgO

$$\therefore 20 \text{ g of MgCO}_3 \text{ form } \frac{40 \times 20}{84} \text{ g of MgO}$$

$$= 9.52 \text{ g of MgO}$$

Since 8.0 g of MgO is formed

$$\text{Purity of sample} = \frac{8}{9.52} \times 100 = 84.0\%$$

24. (d) No. of moles of water

In 1.8 g of $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 0.1$ moles

In 18 g of $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1$ moles

1 mole contain 6.022×10^{23} molecules of water

therefore maximum number of molecules is in 18 moles of water.