## Class 11

16-5-2015

1. Define Mole. What is the volume occupied by 1 mole of any gas at STP?
2. Name the concentration term used to express number of moles of solute per kilogram of the solvent? Give the mathematical expression for the same.
3. What is meant by mole fraction? For a solution of components $A$ and $B$, what is the mole fraction of $A$ if that of $B$ is 0.025 ?
4. Calculate the mass of
a) an atom of silver. (Atomic Mass $\mathrm{Ag}=108 \mathrm{~g}$ )
b) $112 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ gas at STP. (Atomic Mass $\mathrm{H}=1 \mathrm{~g}$ )
5. State and explain law of multiple proportions with the help of an example.
6. Calculate the mass of iron which will be converted into its oxide $\left(\mathrm{Fe}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)$ by the action of 18 g of steam on it, according to the chemical equation
$3 \mathrm{Fe}+4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{Fe}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}+4 \mathrm{H}_{2}$
(Atomic mass $\mathrm{Fe}=56 \mathrm{~g}, \mathrm{H}=1, \mathrm{O}=16$ )
7. Balance the following chemical equations:
a) $\mathrm{SO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S} \rightarrow \mathrm{~S}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
b) $\mathrm{Al}_{4} \mathrm{C}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}+\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
8. Calculate the number of molecules present
a) in 34.2 g of cane sugar $\left(\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{22} \mathrm{O}_{11}\right) \quad$ (Atomic Mass, $\mathrm{C}=12$ )
b) in one drop of water having mass 0.05 g .
9. a) Concentrated aqueous sulphuric acid is $98 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ by mass and has a density of $1.84 \mathrm{gcm}^{-3}$. Calculate its Molarity. (Molar mass $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}=98 \mathrm{~g}$ )
b) Calculate the volume of concentrated hydrochloric acid of molarity 12.38 M required to make 1.00 L of 0.10 M HCl .
10. a) Define Limiting Reagent.
b) If 20 g of $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ is treated with 20 g of HCl , how many grams of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ will be produced as per the chemical equation (molar mass CaCO3 $=100 \mathrm{~g}, \mathrm{HCl}=36.5 \mathrm{~g}$ )

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}+2 \mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow \mathrm{CaCl}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{CO}_{2} \tag{1+2}
\end{equation*}
$$

