## Ch 3 Practice Problems

1. The atomic mass of rhenium is 186.2 . Given that $37.1 \%$ of natural rhenium is rhenium-185, what is the other stable isotope?
A) ${ }_{75}^{183} \mathrm{Re}$
B) ${ }_{\quad{ }_{75}^{187} \mathrm{Re}}$
C) $\quad{ }_{75}^{189} \mathrm{Re}$
D) ${ }_{75}^{181} \mathrm{Re}$
E) $\quad{ }_{75}^{190} \mathrm{Re}$
2. For a new element, $67.16 \%$ is an isotope with mass $280.8 \mathrm{amu}, 2.76 \%$ is an isotope with mass 283.7 amu , and $30.08 \%$ is an isotope with mass 284.8 amu . Calculate the average atomic mass of this new element.
A) 282.1 amu
B) 283.1 amu
C) 313.4 amu
D) 280.8 amu
E) 849.3 amu
3. Indium has atomic number 49 and atomic mass 114.8 g . Naturally occurring indium contains a mixture of indium-112 and indium-115 in an atomic ratio of approximately
A) $6 / 94$.
B) $25 / 75$.
C) $50 / 50$.
D) $75 / 25$.
E) $94 / 6$.
4. A sample of iron weighing 16.8 g contains how many moles of iron atoms?
A) 0.0874 moles
B) 0.301 moles
C) 0.646 moles
D) 0.132 moles
E) 3.32 moles
5. A single atom of an element weighs $5.81 \times 10^{-23} \mathrm{~g}$. Identify the isotope.
A) ${ }^{80} \mathrm{Br}$
B) ${ }^{35} \mathrm{Cl}$
C) ${ }^{103} \mathrm{Rh}$
D) ${ }^{45} \mathrm{Sc}$
E) none of these
6. An alkali metal oxide contains $83.01 \%$ metal by mass. Determine the identity of the metal.
A) Cs
B) K
C) Li
D) Na
E) Rb
7. What is the molar mass of ethanol $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}\right)$ ?
A) $\quad 45.07$
B) 38.90
C) $\quad 46.07$
D) 34.17
E) $\quad 62.07$
8. For which of the following compounds does 1.0 g represent $5.55 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~mol}$ ?
A) $\quad \mathrm{NO}_{2}$
B) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C) $\quad \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
D) $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
E) CO
9. Calculate the molar mass of a sample if a single molecule weighs $5.34 \times 10^{-23} \mathrm{~g}$.
A) $1.13 \times 10^{46} \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
B) $12.0 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
C) $5.34 \times 10^{-23} \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
D) $32.2 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
E) none of these
10. What is the mass (in grams) of one molecule of phosphorus pentachloride?
A) $1.10 \times 10^{-22} \mathrm{~g}$
B) $3.46 \times 10^{-22} \mathrm{~g}$
C) $\quad 1.00 \mathrm{~g}$
D) $\quad 208.22 \mathrm{~g}$
E) $1.25 \times 10^{26} \mathrm{~g}$
11. How many molecules of ammonia are present in 3.7 g of ammonia?
A) $2.2 \times 10^{1}$
B) $2.2 \times 10^{24}$
C) $3.6 \times 10^{-25}$
D) $1.3 \times 10^{23}$
E) $4.5 \times 10^{23}$
12. How many atoms of hydrogen are present in 4.0 g of ammonia?
A) $4.2 \times 10^{23}$
B) $7.8 \times 10^{24}$
C) $1.2 \times 10^{-24}$
D) $1.8 \times 10^{24}$
E) 0.70
13. The mass of 0.82 mol of a diatomic molecule is 131.3 g . Identify the molecule.
A) $\mathrm{F}_{2}$
B) $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
C) $\mathrm{Br}_{2}$
D) $\mathrm{I}_{2}$
E) Xe
14. What mass of styrene (molar mass $104.1 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$ ) contains $4.50 \times 10^{20}$ molecules of styrene?
A) $7.48 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~g}$
B) $7.48 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~g}$
C) $7.78 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~g}$
D) $\quad 0.00778 \mathrm{~g}$
E) $7.48 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~g}$
15. Phosphorus has the molecular formula $\mathrm{P}_{4}$ and sulfur has the molecular formula $\mathrm{S}_{8}$. How many grams of phosphorus contain the same number of molecules as 6.41 g of sulfur?
A) $\quad 3.10 \mathrm{~g}$
B) 3.21 g
C) $\quad 6.19 \mathrm{~g}$
D) $\quad 6.41 \mathrm{~g}$
E) none of these
16. A given sample of xenon fluoride contains molecules of a single type, $\mathrm{XeF}_{n}$, where $n$ is some whole number. Given that $9.03 \times 10^{20}$ molecules of $\mathrm{XeF}_{n}$ weigh 0.311 g , calculate $n$.
A) 1
B) 2
C) 4
D) none of these
17. $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ is the active ingredient in baking soda. How many grams of oxygen are in 0.44 g of $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ ?
A) 0.016 g
B) 1.3 g
C) $\quad 0.084 \mathrm{~g}$
D) 0.0052 g
E) $\quad 0.25 \mathrm{~g}$
18. Compound $\mathrm{X}_{2} \mathrm{Y}$ is $60 \% \mathrm{X}$ by mass. Calculate the percent Y by mass of the compound $\mathrm{X}_{2} \mathrm{Y}_{2}$.
A) $20 \%$
B) $30 \%$
C) $40 \%$
D) $60 \%$
E) $80 \%$
19. Cortisone consists of molecules, each of which contains 21 atoms of carbon (plus other atoms). The mass percentage of carbon in cortisone is $69.98 \%$. What is the molar mass of cortisone?
A) $\quad 176.5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
B) $252.2 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
C) $\quad 287.6 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
D) $\quad 312.8 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
E) $\quad 360.4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$
20. An oxybromate compound, $\mathrm{NaBrO}_{\mathrm{x}}$, where x is a whole number, is analyzed and found to contain $52.95 \% \mathrm{Br}$ by mass.

What is x ?
A) 0
B) 1
C) 2
D) 3
E) 4
21. What is the percent by mass of hydrogen in ammonium acetate?
A) $5.23 \%$
B) $3.92 \%$
C) $9.15 \%$
D) $14.3 \%$
E) $7.07 \%$
22. The empirical formula of a group of compounds is CHCl . Lindane, a powerful insecticide, is a member of this group. The molar mass of lindane is 290.8 . How many atoms of carbon does a molecule of lindane contain?
A) 2
B) 3
C) 4
D) 6
E) 8
23. What is the empirical formula of a hydrocarbon (a compound that consists of only carbon and hydrogen) that contains $81.7 \%$ carbon by mass?
A) $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
B) $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}$
C) $\quad \mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{10}$
D) $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{12}$
E) none of these
24. TNT consists of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen. It is $37.02 \%$ carbon by mass, $18.49 \%$ nitrogen by mass, and $42.27 \%$ oxygen by mass. The molar mass of TNT is between $210 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$ and $245 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$. What is the molecular formula for TNT?
A) $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
B) $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{~N}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
C) $\quad \mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}$
D) $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
E) none of these
25. Vitamin C contains the elements $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{H}$, and O . It is known to contain $40.9 \% \mathrm{C}$ and $4.58 \% \mathrm{H}$ by mass. The molar mass of vitamin C has been found to be about 180 . The molecular formula for vitamin C is
A) $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
B) $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
C) $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{4}$
D) $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
E) none of these
26. Caffeine consists of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. When 0.1920 g of caffeine is burned in an excess of oxygen, 0.3482 g of carbon dioxide and 0.0891 g water are formed. Caffeine is $28.84 \%$ nitrogen by mass. Its molar mass is between 190 and $200 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$. What is the formula for caffeine?
A) $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B) $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
C) $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{4}$
D) $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{~N}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
E) none of these
27. When the equation $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{22}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is balanced with the smallest set of integers, the sum of the coefficients is
A) 4
B) 64
C) 75
D) 44
E) 53
28. $w \mathrm{PCl}_{5}+\mathrm{xH}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{yPOCl}_{3}+\mathrm{zHCl}$

When the equation is properly balanced, what are the coefficients?
A) $\mathrm{w}=1, \mathrm{x}=2, \mathrm{y}=2, \mathrm{z}=4$
B) $\mathrm{w}=2, \mathrm{x}=2, \mathrm{y}=2, \mathrm{z}=2$
C) $\mathrm{w}=2, \mathrm{x}=2, \mathrm{y}=2, \mathrm{z}=4$
D) $\mathrm{w}=1, \mathrm{x}=1, \mathrm{y}=1, \mathrm{z}=2$
E) none of these
29. When the equation $\mathrm{FeCr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}+\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{~K}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}+\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is balanced with the smallest set of integers, the sum of the coefficients is
A) 6
B) 9
C) 15
D) 24
E) 37
30. How many moles of sodium phosphate are required to react completely with 4.6 mol of calcium nitrate to form sodium nitrate and calcium phosphate?
A) 6.9 mol
B) 4.6 mol
C) $\quad 3.1 \mathrm{~mol}$
D) 2.3 mol
E) $\quad 1.5 \mathrm{~mol}$
31. A $6.32-\mathrm{g}$ sample of potassium chlorate was decomposed according to the following equation:
$2 \mathrm{KClO}_{3} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{KCl}+3 \mathrm{O}_{2}$
How many moles of oxygen are formed?
A) $\quad 1.65 \mathrm{~mol}$
B) 0.051 mol
C) 0.0344 mol
D) 0.0774 mol
E) none of these
32. How many grams of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ will be formed when $36.8 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{H}_{2}$ is mixed with $40.2 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and allowed to completely react to form water?
A) $\quad 45.2 \mathrm{~g}$
B) $\quad 77.0 \mathrm{~g}$
C) 22.6 g
D) 331 g
E) $\quad 51.3 \mathrm{~g}$
33. 28.6 g of Al and 17.8 g of $\mathrm{Br}_{2}$ react according to the following equation:
$2 \mathrm{Al}+3 \mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{AlBr}_{3}$
What mass of $\mathrm{AlBr}_{3}$ is formed, assuming $100 \%$ yield?
A) 283 g
B) $\quad 19.8 \mathrm{~g}$
C) $\quad 29.7 \mathrm{~g}$
D) 44.6 g
E) $\quad 46.4 \mathrm{~g}$
34. A 9.22-g sample of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ is reacted with $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$ according to the equation
$2 \mathrm{AgNO}_{3}(a q)+\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}(a q) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{AgCl}(s)+\mathrm{Ba}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}(a q)$
to give 4.86 g of AgCl . What is the percent yield of AgCl ?
A) $44.5 \%$
B) $52.7 \%$
C) $31.2 \%$
D) $62.5 \%$
E) $18.7 \%$
35. In the reaction

$$
2 \mathrm{~A}+\mathrm{B} \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{C}+\mathrm{D}
$$

3.0 mol A and 2.0 mol B react to form 4.0 mol C . What is the percent yield of this reaction?
A) $50 \%$
B) $67 \%$
C) $75 \%$
D) $89 \%$
E) $100 \%$
36. A $15-\mathrm{g}$ sample of lithium is reacted with 15 g of fluorine to form lithium fluoride:
$2 \mathrm{Li}+\mathrm{F}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{LiF}$. After the reaction is complete, what will be present?
A) 2.16 mol lithium fluoride only
B) 0.789 mol lithium fluoride only
C) 2.16 mol lithium fluoride and 0.395 mol fluorine
D) 0.789 mol lithium fluoride and 1.37 mol lithium
E) none of these
37. Consider the following reaction:

$$
4 \mathrm{NH}_{3}(g)+7 \mathrm{O}_{2}(g) \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{NO}_{2}(g)+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(l)
$$

Consider an experiment in which you react ammonia and oxygen. At the end of the experiment, you find that you produced 27.0 g of water, and 8.52 g of ammonia is left over. Calculate the initial mass of ammonia. Assume the reaction went to completion.
A) $\quad 10.8 \mathrm{~g}$
B) $\quad 17.0 \mathrm{~g}$
C) 25.5 g
D) 34.1 g
E) $\quad 68.0 \mathrm{~g}$

Answers:

| 1. B | 2. A | 3. A | 4. B | 5. B | 6. B | 7. C | 8. B | 9. D | 10. B | 11. D | 12. A |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 13. C | 14. C | 15. A | 16. C | 17. E | 18. D | 19. E | 20. D | 21. C | 22. D | 23. B | 24. A |
| 25. D | 26. D | 27. C | 28. D | 29. E | 30. C | 31. D | 32. A | 33. B | 34. D | 35. D | 36. D |
| 37. C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

