## JBA 2025 – Chemistry Content Check 3

Name:			Score:			
1.	Which of the following contains the greatest number of moles of O? (2 points)					
	a. b.	2.3 mol H <sub>2</sub> O 1.2 mol H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	c. d.	0.9 mol NaNO <sub>3</sub> 0.5 mol Ca(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	Answer <u>d</u>	
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2. Consider the reaction below. How many moles of B need to react to produce 2 moles of C? (2 points)

		$5A + 4B \rightarrow 3C$	
a.	0.75 mol	c. 3.00 mol	
b.	2.67 mol	d. 4.00 mol	Answer <u>b</u>

3. Ammonium sulfate has the formula (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. What is the molar mass of ammonium sulfate? (2 points)

a.	114.10 g/mol	c.	84.14 g/mol		
b.	132.14 g/mol	d.	63.08 g/mol	Answer	b

4. Lidocaine, shown below, is both a local anesthetic and an antiarrhythmic drug. In emergency medical situations, patients with irregular heartbeats frequently receive lidocaine injections or drips. What is the molecular formula of lidocaine? (2 points)



- a.  $C_{14}H_{20}N_{2}O$  c.  $C_{14}H_{13}N_{2}O$ b.  $C_{14}H_{17}N_{2}O$  d.  $C_{14}H_{22}N_{2}O$  Answer d
- 5. Match the term with its definition. (4 points)

Dalkene	A. one Avogadro's number of anything	
Fstoichiometry	B. a collection of atoms in a molecule that has predictable properties and reactivity	
Bfunctional group	. a compound of carbon and hydrogen containing at least one carbon-carbon triple bond	
Amole	D. a compound of carbon and hydrogen containing at least one carbon-carbon double bond	
	E. a compound of carbon and hydrogen containing at least one carbon-carbon single bond	
	F. the process of using a balanced reaction to determine the relationships between reactants and products.	

6. Complete the following table. (6 points) (Avogadro's number:  $6.02x10^{23}$  molecules = 1 mol)

g H <sub>2</sub> O	=	8.14 mol H <sub>2</sub> O	=	molecules H <sub>2</sub> O
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In order to relate moles and mass, we need to use the molar mass, so we must calculate the molar mass of water:

 $\frac{2 \text{ mol H}}{1 \text{ mol H}_{2}O} \times \frac{1.01 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol H}} + \frac{1 \text{ mol O}}{1 \text{ mol H}_{2}O} \times \frac{16.00 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol O}} = \frac{18.02 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol H}_{2}O}$ 

Therefore, the molar mass of H<sub>2</sub>O is 18.02 g/mol Now the conversion between moles and grams:

8.14 mol H<sub>2</sub>
$$\Theta$$
 x 18.02 g = 146.68 g = 147 g H<sub>2</sub> $\Theta$ 

To convert between moles and molecules, we use Avogadro's number that tells us that  $1 \text{ mol} = 6.022 \text{ x } 10^{23} \text{ molecules}.$ 

8.14 mol H<sub>2</sub>O x <u>6.022 x 10<sup>23</sup> molecules</u> = 4.9019 x 10<sup>24</sup> molecules = **4.90 x 10<sup>24</sup> molecules** H<sub>2</sub>O 1 mol H<sub>2</sub>O

7. Balance the following reactions: (6 points)

a.  $2_C_2H_6 + 7_O_2 \rightarrow 4_CO_2 + 6_H_2O$ 

b. 
$$PCl_5 + 4_H_2O \rightarrow H_3PO_4 + 5_HCl$$

8. For the reaction below, what is the mass of AlCl<sub>3</sub> that is formed when 0.771 g Cl<sub>2</sub> reacts with an excess of aluminum? (6 pts)

$$2Al(s) + 3Cl_2(g) \rightarrow 2AlCl_3(s)$$

The process requires us to convert from grams of chlorin to moles of chlorine using its molar mass, then use the balanced reaction to convert to moles of aluminum chloride, before using the molar mass of aluminum chloride to determine grams of aluminum chloride.

 $0.771 \text{ g-Cl}_2 \text{ x } \underline{1 \text{ mol Cl}_2}_{70.90 \text{ g-Cl}_2} = \mathbf{0.01087 \text{ mol Cl}_2}$ 

**0.01087** mol Cl<sub>2</sub> x 
$$2 \mod AlCl_3 = 0.00725 \mod AlCl_3$$
  
3 mol Cl<sub>2</sub>

**0.00725** mol AlCl<sub>3</sub> x  $\underline{133.34 \text{ g AlCl}_3} = 0.967 \text{ g AlCl}_3$ 1 mol AlCl<sub>3</sub>

