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## CHEMISTRY

## NCERT - NCERT CHEMISTRY(TELUGU)

## CHEMICAL CALCULATION

## Solved Problem

1. Calculate the formula weight of each of the following to three significant figures, using a table of atomic weight (AW): (a) chloroform $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}(\mathrm{~b})$ Iron (III) sulfate, $\mathrm{Fe}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}$.

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2. What is the mass in grams of a chlorine atom, Cl ?

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3. What is the mass in grams of a hydrogen chloride, HCl ?

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4. $Z n I_{2}$, can be prepared by the direct combination of elements. A chemist determines from the amounts of elements that 0.0654 mol $Z n I_{2}$ can be formed.

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5. How many molecules are there in a 3.46 g sample of hydrogen chloride, HCl ?

Note: The number of molecules in a sample is related to moles of compound ( $1 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{HCl}=6.023 \times 10^{23} \mathrm{HCl}$ molecules). Therefore if
you first convert grams HCl to moles, then you can convert moles to number of molecules).

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6. A compound has the following composition $\mathrm{Mg}=9.76 \%, \mathrm{~S}=$
$13.01 \%, 0=26.01, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}=51.22$, what is its empirical formula?
$[\mathrm{Mg}=24, \mathrm{~S}=32, \mathrm{O}=16, \mathrm{H}=1]$

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7. A compound on analysis gave the following percentage composition $\mathrm{C}=54.54 \%, \mathrm{H}, 9.09 \% \mathrm{O}=36.36$. The vapour density of the compound was found to be 44 . Find out the molecular formula of the compound.
8. A compound on analysis gave the following percentage composition: $\mathrm{Na}=14.31 \% \mathrm{~S}=9.97 \%, \mathrm{H}=6.22 \%, \mathrm{O}=69.5 \%$, calcualte the molecular formula of the compound on the assumption that all the hydrogen in the compound is present in combination with oxygen as water of crystallisation. Molecular mass of the compound is $322[\mathrm{Na}=23, \mathrm{~S}=32, \mathrm{H}=1, \mathrm{O}=16]$.

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9. Identify the oxidising agent, reducing agent, substance oxidised and substance reduced in the following reactions.
$\mathrm{MnO}_{2}+4 \mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow \mathrm{MnCl}_{2}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

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10. 4.5 g of urea (molar mass $=60 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ ) are dissolved in water and solution is made to 100 ml in a volumetric flask. Calculate the molarity of solution.

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11. Calculate the normality of solution containing 3.15 g of hydrated oxalic acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4} \cdot 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)$ in 250 ml of solution $($ Mol. Mass $=$ 126).

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12. Calculate the molality of an aqueous solution containing 3.0 g of urea (mol.mass=60) in 250 g of water.
13. What volume of 6 M HCl and 2 M HCl should be mixed to get one litre of 3 M HCl ?

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14. How much volume of 10 M HCl should be diluted with water to prepare 2.00 L of 5 M HCl .

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## Problem

1. Calculate the oxidation number of underlined elements in the following species.

$$
\underline{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{O}_{2}, \underline{\mathrm{Cr}_{2}} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}, \underline{\mathrm{Pb}_{3}} \mathrm{O}_{4}, \underline{\mathrm{P}} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{3-}
$$

2. 0.548 g of the metal reacts with dilute acid and liberates 0.0198 g of hydrogen at S.T.P. Calculate the equivalent mass of the metal.

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3. 0.635 g of a metal gives on oxidation 0.795 g g of its oxide.

Calculate the equivalent mass of the metal.

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4. In the determination of molecular mass by Victor - Meyer's

Method 0.790 g of a volatile liquid displaced $1.696 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of moist air at 303 K and at $1 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{Nm}^{-2}$ pressure. Aqueous tension at 303 K is $4.242 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{Nm}^{-2}$. Calculate the molecular mass and vapour density of the compound.

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## Example

1. Calculate the mass of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ that would be obtained by completely dissolving 10 kg of pure $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ in HCl .
$\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}+2 \mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow \mathrm{CaCl}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

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2. Calculate the mass of oxygen obtained by complete decomposition of 10 kg of pure potassium chlorate (Atomic mass $\mathrm{K}=39, \mathrm{O}=16$ and $\mathrm{Cl}=35.5$ )
$2 \mathrm{KClO}_{3} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{KCl}+3 \mathrm{O}_{2}$
3. Calculate the mass of lime that can be prepared by heating 200 kg of limestone that is $90 \%$ pure $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$

$$
\mathrm{CaCO}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{CaO}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}
$$

$$
100 \mathrm{~kg} \times 10^{-3} \quad 56 \mathrm{~kg} \times 10^{-3}
$$

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## Problems Of Practice

1. Calculate the formula weight of compounds $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$

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2. Calculate the formula weight of compounds glucose $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}\right)$
3. Calculate the formula weight of compounds NaOH

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4. Calculate the formula weight of compounds $\mathrm{Mg}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$

## (D) Watch Video Solution

5. Calculate the formula weight of compounds methanol $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}\right)$

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6. Calculate the formula weight of compounds $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}$
7. Calculate the formula weight of compounds $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$

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8. What is the mass in grams of a calcium atom, Ca ?

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9. What is mass in grams of an ethanol molecule, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$ ?

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10. Calcualte the mass (in grams) of each of the following species.
a. Na atom b. S atom c. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}$ molecule d. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$ formula unit
11. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ is a colourless liquid. A concentrated solution of it is used as a source of oxygen for Rocket propellant fuels. Dilute aqueous solutions are used as a bleach. Analysis of a solution shows that it contains $0.909 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ in 1.00 L of solution. What is the mass of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ in this volume of solution?.

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12. Boric acid, $H_{3} B O_{3}$ is a mild antiseptic and is often used as an eye wash. A sample contains $0.543 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{BO}_{3}$. What is the mass of boric acid in the sample?.

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13. $C S_{2}$ is a colourless, highly inflammable liquid used in the manufacture of rayon and cellophane. A sample contains 0.0205
$\mathrm{mol} C S_{2}$. Calculate the mass of $C S_{2}$ in the sample.

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14. Nitric acid, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ is a colourless, corrosive liquid used in the manufacture of Nitrogen fertilizers and explosives. In an experiment to develop new explosives for mining operations, a 28.5 g sample of $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ was poured into a beaker. How many moles of $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ are there in this sample of $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ ?

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15. Obtain the moles of substances in the following.
a. 3.43 g of C b. $7.05 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{Br} r_{2}$
c. $76 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{10}$ d. $35.4 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{Li}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
e. 2.57 g As f. 7.83 g $P_{4}$
$41.4 g N_{2} H_{4}$ h. 153 g $A l_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}$
16. How many molecules are there in 56 mg HCN ?

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17. Calculate the following

Number of molecules in $43 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{NH}_{3}$

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18. Calculate the following

Number of atoms in $32.0 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{Br} r_{2}$

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19. Calculate the following

Number of atoms in 7.46 g Li

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20. A substance on analysis, gave the following percentage composition, $\mathrm{Na}=43.4 \%, \mathrm{C}=11.3 \%, \mathrm{O}=43.3 \%$ calculate its empirical formula $[\mathrm{Na}=23, \mathrm{C}=12, \mathrm{O}=16]$.

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21. What is the simplest formula of the compound which has the following percentage composition: Carbon 80\%, hydrogen 20\%.

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22. A compound on analysis gave the following percentage composition: $\mathrm{C}-54.54 \%, \mathrm{H}=9.09 \%, \mathrm{O}=36.36 \%$

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23. An organic compound was found to have contained carbon = $40.65 \%$, hydrogen $=8.55 \%$ and Nitrogen $=23.7 \%$. Its vapour density was found to be 29.5. What is the molecular formula of the compound?

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24. A compound contains $32 \%$ carbon, $4 \%$ hydrogen and rest oxygen. Its vapour density is 75 . Calculate the empirical and molecular formula.
25. An acid of molecular mass 104 contains $34.6 \%$ carbon, $3.85 \%$ hydrogen and the rest is oxygen. Calcualte the molecualr formula of the acid.

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26. What is the simplest formula of the compound which has the following percentage composition: carbon $80 \%$, Hydrogen $20 \%$, If the molecular mass is 30 , calcualte its molecular formula.

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27. Calculate the oxidation number of underlined elements in the following species.
$\underline{\mathrm{MnSO}_{4}}$

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28. Calculate the oxidation number of underlined elements in the following species.
$\underline{S_{2}} \mathrm{O}_{3}$

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29. Calculate the oxidation number of underlined elements in the following species.
$\mathrm{H} \underline{\mathrm{NO}_{3}}$

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30. Calculate the oxidation number of underlined elements in the following species.
$\mathrm{K}_{2} \underline{\mathrm{Mn} \mathrm{O}_{4}}$

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31. Calculate the oxidation number of underlined elements in the following species.
${ }^{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{H}_{4}^{+}$

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32. Balance the equations $\mathrm{Mg}+\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Mg}^{2+}+\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ )
(in acidic medium )

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33. Balance the equations $\mathrm{Cr}^{3+}+\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{CrO}_{4}^{-}+\mathrm{Na}^{+}$
34. Balance the equations $\mathrm{S}^{2-}+\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{NO}+\mathrm{S}$

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35. Balance the equations $\mathrm{Fe} \mathrm{S}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ ( molecular form )

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36. In the reaction : $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}+\mathrm{OH}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cl}^{-}+\mathrm{ClO}_{4}^{-}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ chlorine is :
37. Calculate the volume of 14.3 m NH 3 , solution needed to prepare 1L of 0.1M solution.

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38. How would you make up 425 mL of $0.150 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ from $68.0 \%$ $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ ? The density of $68.0 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ is $1.41 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$.

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39. Calculate the molarity of a solution obtained by mixing 100 mL of $0.3 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ and 200 mL of $1.5 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$

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40. Calculate the molality of a solution by dissolving 0.850 g of ammonia $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)$ in 100 g of water.

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41. $\mathrm{NiSO}_{4}$ reacts with $\mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ to give a yellow green precipitate of $\mathrm{Ni}_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{2}$ and a solution of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$.
$3 \mathrm{NiSO}_{4}(a q)+2 \mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}(a q) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ni}_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{2}(s)+3 \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(a q)$ How many mL of 0.375 M NiSO 4 will react with 45.7 mL of 0.265 M $\mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ ?

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42. What volume of 0.250 M HNO 3 reacts with 42.4 mL of 0.150 M
$\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ in the following reaction ?
$2 \mathrm{HNO}_{3(a q)}+\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3(a q)} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NaNO}_{3(a q)}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(a q)}+\mathrm{CO}_{2(a q)}$

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43. A flask contains 53.1 mL of $0.0150 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ solution. How many mL of $0.350 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{Na} \mathrm{NO}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ are required to react completely with $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ in the following reaction .
$\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3(a q)}+\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2(a q)} \rightarrow \mathrm{CaCO}_{3(a q)}+2 \mathrm{NaOH}_{(a q)}$

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## Question Choose The Best Answer

1. The volume occupied by 16 g of oxygen at S.T.P.
A. 22.4 L
B. 44.8 L
C. 11.2 L
D. 5.6 L

## Answer:

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2. Avogadaro's number represents the number of atoms in
A. 12 g of $C^{12}$
B. 320 g of S
C. 32 g of Oxygen
D. 12.7 g of iodine.

## Answer:

3. The value of gram molecular volume of ozone at S.T.P is
A. 22.4 L
B. 2.24 L
C. 11.2 L
D. 67.2 L

## Answer:

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4. The number of atoms present in 0.5 gram- atoms of Nitrogen is
same as the atoms in
A. 12 g of C
B. 32 g of S
C. 8 g of the oxygen
D. 24 g of magnesium

## Answer:

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5. The number of gram-atoms of oxygen in 128 g of oxygen is
A. 4
B. 8
C. 128
D. $8 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$

## Answer:

6. The total number of moles present in 111 g of $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$ is
A. One mole
B. Two moles
C. Three moles
D. Four moles

## Answer:

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7. Which of the following weighs the most?
A. One gram-atom of nitrogen
B. One mole of water
C. One mole of Sodium
D. One molecule of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$

## Answer:

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8. Which of the following contains same number of carbon atoms as are in 6.0 g of carbon (C-12)?
A. 6.0 g ethane
B. 8.0 g methane
C. 21.0g Propane
D. 28.0 g CO

## Answer:

9. Which of the following contains maximum number of atoms?
A. 2.0 g hydrogen
B. 2.0 g oxygen
C. 2.0 g nitrogen
D. 2.0 g methane

## Answer:

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10. Which one among the following is the standard for atomic mass?
A. H
B. ${ }^{12} C_{6}$
C. ${ }^{14} C_{6}$
D. ${ }^{16} O_{8}$

## Answer:

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11. Which of the following pair of species have same number of atoms under similar conditions ?
A. 1L of each of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
B. 2L each of $O_{3}$ and $O_{2}$
C. 1L each of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
D. 1L each of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and 2 L of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$

## Answer:

# 12. 2.0 g of oxygen contain number of atoms same as in 

A. 4 g of S
B. 7 g of nitrogen
C. 0.5 g of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$
D. 12.3 g of Na

## Answer:

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13. The number of gm-molecules of oxygen in $6.02 \times 10^{24}$ CO molecules is
A. 1 gm-molecule
B. 0.5 gm-molecule
C. 5 gm-molecule
D. 10 gm-molecule

## Answer:

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14. Hydrogen phosphate of certain metal has a formula $\mathrm{MHPO}_{4}$, the formula of metal chloride is
A. MCl
B. $M C l_{3}$
C. $M C l_{2}$
D. $M C l_{4}$

## Answer:

15. A compound contains $50 \%$ of $X$ (atomic mass 10 ) and $50 \% Y$ (at. mass 20). Which formula is certain to above data?
A. $X Y$
B. $X_{2} Y$
C. $X_{4} Y_{3}$
D. $\left(X_{2}\right)_{3} Y_{3}$

## Answer:

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16. Which of the following compound has / have percentage of carbon same as that in ethylene $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}\right)$ ?
A. propene
B. Cyclohexane
C. Ethyne
D. Benzene

## Answer:

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17. 5 L of 0.1 M solution of sodium Carbonate contains
A. 53 g of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
B. 106 g of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
C. 10.6 of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
D. $5 \times 10^{2}$ millimoles of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$

## Answer:

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## Question Fill In The Blanks

1. One mole of a triatomic gas contains $\qquad$ atoms.

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2. One mole of Sulphuric acid contains Oxygen atoms.

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3. 11.2 L of carbon dioxide at S.T.P contains oxygen atoms.
4. Equal volumes of different gases under similar conditions of temperature and pressure contain equal number of $\qquad$

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5. A decimolar solution of NaOH contains $\qquad$ of NaOH per litre of the solution.

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6.7 g of CO contains $\qquad$ O atoms.

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7. The mass of $1 \times 10^{22}$ formula units of $\mathrm{CuSO} \mathrm{O}_{4} .5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is

## Question Match The Following

1. Match the following

## Column A

1. $\mathrm{CaC}_{2}$
2. Law of multiple proportions
3. Hydrargyrum
4. 2 gm -equivalents of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
5.22 .4 L at S.T.P
5. Number of gmmolecules per litre of solution
$7.1 \mathrm{gm} \cdot \mathrm{atom}$ of rhombic sulphur
6. Centimolar solution
7. Mohr's Salt

## Column B

a. $\quad 106 \mathrm{~g}$
b. $\quad 6.02 \times 10^{23} \mathrm{Ne}$ atoms
c. Molarity of solution
d. 0.01 moles of solute in one $L$ of solution
e. Liquid element
f. Calcium carbide
g. $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \cdot \mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right) \cdot 6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
h. $\quad 18 \mathrm{gm}-$ molecules
i. John Dalton

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1. Can two different compounds have same molecular formula ?

Illustrate your answer with two examples.

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2. What are the essentials of a chemical equation ?

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3. What are the informations conveyed by a chemical equation ?

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4. Balance the following equations

$$
\mathrm{Fe}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{Fe}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2}
$$

5. Balance the following equations

$$
\mathrm{Fe}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}+\mathrm{NH}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}+\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}
$$

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6. Balance the following equations

$$
\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{~K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}+\mathrm{MnSO}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{O}_{2}
$$

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7. Balance the following equations
$\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{~K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}+\mathrm{Cr}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$

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