

STARTER FOR 1044

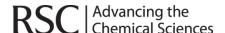
1.1.3. Concentration and dilution

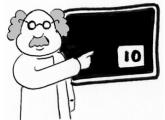
Place the answers to calculations **1** - **9** in order from left to right in the grid below to find which two solutions *A* - *P* react together. (1 mark for each correct answer)

| Solution A 〈 | 2 | \searrow | 9 | \searrow | 1 | \searrow | 1 | $\sqrt{4}$ | \searrow | \bigcirc | $\frac{1}{2}$ | \searrow | 1 | Solution I | \geq |
|----------------------|---|--|------------|---|------------|--|------|-----------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Solution B〈 | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{\searrow}$ | 1 | $\left\langle \right\rangle \frac{6}{3} \left\langle \right\rangle$ | 5 | / \ | 8 > | 5 | \ \ - - | 8 | $\frac{6}{3}$ | $\frac{2}{2}$ | 5 | Solution J | \supset |
| Solution C 〈 | 2 | $\stackrel{6}{\searrow}$ | 2 | $\left\langle \right\rangle $ | 1 | / \ | 2 >- | 9 | $\stackrel{5}{\searrow}$ | \bigcirc | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\sum_{i=1}^{1}$ | 1 | Solution K | \geq |
| Solution D〈 | 5 | $\stackrel{\cancel{3}}{\searrow}$ | 8 | $\stackrel{9}{\searrow}$ | 6 | / \ | 8 > | 5 5 7 | $\left\langle \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\rangle$ | $\left(1\right)$ | $\frac{6}{5}$ | $\left\langle \frac{2}{2} \right\rangle$ | 5 | Solution L | \geq |
| Solution E \langle | 1 | $\stackrel{\circ}{\searrow}$ | _1 | $\rangle_{1}^{\prime}\langle$ | 4 | $\left\langle \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle$ | 4 > | − 9 | $\stackrel{2}{\stackrel{2}{\longrightarrow}}$ | $ \overline{7} $ | $\frac{5}{4}$ | $\left\langle \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle$ | 5 | Solution M | \supset |
| Solution F \langle | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{\searrow}$ | 6 | $\searrow \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | $\left\langle \frac{2}{8} \right\rangle$ | 3 > | 7 | $\stackrel{9}{\searrow}$ | $\left(1\right)$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | \rightarrow | 1 | Solution N | \supset |
| Solution G〈 | 8 | $\left\langle \frac{4}{2} \right\langle$ | \bigcirc | $\stackrel{2}{\searrow}$ | 3 | \rangle_{4}° | 1 > | 4 | $\stackrel{3}{\searrow}$ | 3 | <u> </u> | $\left\langle \frac{8}{2} \right\rangle$ | 1 | Solution O | \supset |
| Solution H 〈 | 6 | $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ | 5 \ | $\left\langle \frac{2}{7} \right\langle$ | ′ 9 }—⟨ | $\left\langle \frac{4}{1}\right\rangle$ | 7 > | $\frac{3}{4}$ 0 | $\stackrel{2}{\searrow}$ | 9 | $\frac{8}{4}$ $\frac{7}{7}$ | $\left\langle \frac{2}{9} \right\rangle$ | 5 | Solution P | \geq |

- 1. How many moles of NaCl must be dissolved in 0.5 dm³ of water to make a 4 mol dm⁻³ solution.
- 2. How many moles of NaOH must be dissolved in 25,000 cm³ of water in order to make a solution with a concentration of 0.8 mol dm⁻³?
- **3.** What volume of water in dm³ must 8 moles of NaHCO₃ be dissolved in to make a solution with a concentration of 0.25 mol dm⁻³?
- **4.** What volume of water in cm³ must 3 moles of KMnO₄ be dissolved in, in order to make a solution with a concentration of 4 mol dm⁻³?
- **5.** A technician found that 2000 cm³ of a 4 mol dm⁻³ solution of copper sulphate was needed for the reaction to go to completion. How many moles of copper sulphate reacted?
- **6.** A student needs to add 8.75×10^{-3} moles of NaOH to neutralise the acid in his sample. How many cm³ of a 0.35 mol dm⁻³ solution should he add?
- **7.** A chemist wants to dilute a stock solution of 10 mol dm⁻³ NaOH to make a solution with a concentration of 1 mol dm⁻³. What volume of water must be added to 100 cm³ of the 10 mol dm⁻³ solution?
- **8.** Lucy wants to make up a solution with a concentration of 2 mol dm⁻³. What volume of water in dm³ must she add to 500 cm³ of 6 mol dm⁻³ stock solution?
- **9.** Alex must add what volume of water in cm³ to 45 cm³ of a 9 mol dm⁻³ solution of H₂SO₄ to make a 1.5 mol dm⁻³ solution?

Which two solutions need to be mixed in order to get a reaction?





Chapter 1: Quantitative chemistry answers

1.1. The mole

1.1.1. Moles and maths

- **1.** 43.7
- **2.** 69.8
- **3.** 0.688
- **4.** 0.683
- **5.** 0.25

1.1.2. Moles and concentration

| a → 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 3 d ↓ |
|----------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---|----------|
| 9 | 4 | c → 7 | b ↓ 1 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 2 | e ↓ 5 | 6 | 4 | 9 |
| 7 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| f ↓ 1 | 5 | 4 | g → 8 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| 6 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| 4 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 8 |
| 8 | 2 | 3 | 9 | h → 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| 5 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 7 | i → 4 | 6 | 2 |

1.1.3. Concentration and dilution

