# Formulae, Stoichiometry and the Mole Concept 

 Question Paper 2| Level | O Level |
| :--- | :--- |
| Subject | Chemistry |
| Exam Board | Cambridge International Examinations |
| Topic | Formulae, Stoichiometry and the Mole |
| Concept |  |
| Booklet | Question Paper 2 |


| Time Allowed: | 53 minute |
| :--- | :---: |
| Score: | $/ 44$ |
| Percentage: | $/ 100$ |

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1 Calcium reacts with water as shown.

$$
\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{~s})+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})
$$

What is the total mass of the solution that remains when 40 g of calcium reacts with 100 g of water?
A 58 g
B 74 g
C 138 g
D 140 g

2 Hydrogen reacts with oxygen as shown in the equation below.

$$
2 \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{I})
$$

How much gas will remain if $2 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ of hydrogen are reacted with $1 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ of oxygen at room temperature?
A $0 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
B $1 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
C $2 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
D $3 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$

3 Element Z is in Group VI of the Periodic Table.
Which formula is incorrect?
A $\mathrm{Z}^{2-}$
B $\mathrm{Z}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
C $\mathrm{ZO}_{4}^{2-}$
D $\mathrm{ZO}_{3}$

4 What is the concentration of hydrogen ions in $0.05 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ sulfuric acid?
A $0.025 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
B $\quad 0.05 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
C $0.10 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
D $2.0 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$

5 Which equation describes the most suitable reaction for making lead sulphate?
A $\mathrm{Pb}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{PbSO}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2}$
B $\mathrm{PbCO}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{PbSO}_{4}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C $\mathrm{Pb}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{PbSO}_{4}+2 \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
D $\mathrm{Pb}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{PbSO}_{4}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

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6 A sample of copper contains a metal impurity which is below copper in the reactivity series. The diagram shows the apparatus used for refining the sample.


The loss in mass of the anode (positive electrode) is 50 g and the gain in mass of the cathode (negative electrode) is 45 g .

What is the percentage purity of this sample of copper?
A $10.0 \%$
B 11.1\%
C $90.0 \%$
D 95.0\%

7 One mole of a sample of hydrated sodium sulphide contains 162 g of water of crystallisation.
What is the correct formula of this compound?
A $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S} .3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S} \cdot 5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S} .7 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S} .9 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

8 When added to $20 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of 0.5 M sulphuric acid, which substance would give a neutral solution?
A $20 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of 0.5 M sodium hydroxide
B $10 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of 0.5 M sodium hydroxide
C $40 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of 1.0 M sodium hydroxide
D $20 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of 1.0 M sodium hydroxide

9 Carbon dioxide can be obtained as shown in the equation.

$$
3 \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}+2 \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}+3 \mathrm{CO}_{2}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}
$$

How many moles of phosphoric acid, $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$, are needed to produce 1.5 mol of carbon dioxide?
A 0.5
B 1.0
C 1.5
D 2.0

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10 The fertiliser ammonium nitrate $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{NO}_{3}, M_{\mathrm{r}}=80\right)$ is manufactured from ammonia $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}, M_{\mathrm{r}}=17\right)$ by a two-stage process.

Stage $1 \mathrm{NH}_{3}+2 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{HNO}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
Stage $2 \mathrm{HNO}_{3}+\mathrm{NH}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$
What is the maximum mass of fertiliser that can be made if only 17 tonnes of ammonia is available?
A 34 tonnes
B 40 tonnes
C 80 tonnes
D 97 tonnes

11 The element $X$ forms a gaseous molecule $X_{2}$. One volume of $X_{2}$ combines with one volume of hydrogen to form two volumes of a gaseous hydride.

What is the formula for the hydride of $X$ ?
A HX
B $\mathrm{H} X_{2}$
C $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{X}$
D $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{X}_{2}$

12 Which substance has the highest percentage by mass of nitrogen?
A $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{NO}_{3} \quad M_{\mathrm{r}}=80$
B $\quad\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \quad M_{\mathrm{r}}=132$
C $\mathrm{CO}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{2} \quad M_{\mathrm{r}}=60$
D $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4} \quad M_{\mathrm{r}}=149$

13 The element sulphur, S, is in Group VI of the Periodic Table.
Which formula is incorrect?
A $S^{2-}$
B $\quad \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
C $\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}$
D $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$

14 Which equation represents the reaction of calcium with cold water?
A $\mathrm{Ca}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{CaO}+\mathrm{H}_{2}$
B $2 \mathrm{Ca}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{CaOH}+\mathrm{H}_{2}$
C $\mathrm{Ca}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2}$
D $\mathrm{Ca}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2}$

15 The equation represents the action of dilute nitric acid on copper.

$$
x \mathrm{Cu}+y \mathrm{HNO}_{3} \rightarrow x \mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}+4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+2 \mathrm{NO}
$$

What are the values of $x$ and $y$ ?
A $x=1, y=4$
B $x=1, y=8$
C $x=3, y=4$
D $x=3, y=8$

16 All ammonium salts on heating with sodium hydroxide produce ammonia gas.
From which ammonium salt can the greatest mass of ammonia be obtained?
A $0.5 \mathrm{~mol}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
B $\quad 0.5 \mathrm{~mol}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
C $1.0 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$
D $\quad 1.0 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{NH} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$

17 When ethanol is left standing in the air for some time it becomes acidic.
Which equation represents this change?
A $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{CO} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$
B $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}+3 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{CO}_{2}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D $2 \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2}$

18 The symbols and electronic structures for some elements are shown below.


Which formula is correct for a compound containing silicon?
A $\mathrm{Si}_{4} \mathrm{~F}$
B $\mathrm{SiH}_{4}$
C $\mathrm{SiN}_{5}$
D $\mathrm{Si}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
$192 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ of aqueous sodium hydroxide of concentration $5 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ were required for an experiment. How many moles of sodium hydroxide were needed to make up this solution?
A 2.5
B 5
C 7
D 10

20 An 8 g sample of oxygen atoms contains the same number of atoms as 16 g of element $\mathbf{X}$. What is the relative atomic mass, $A_{\mathrm{r}}$, of $\mathbf{X}$ ?
A 4
B 8
C 16
D 32

21 Which quantity is the same for one mole of ethanol and one mole of ethane?
A mass
B number of atoms
C number of molecules
D volume at r.t.p.

22 In an experiment 264 g of strontium reacts with 213 g of chlorine.
What is the formula of strontium chloride?
A SrCl
B $\mathrm{SrCl}_{2}$
C $\mathrm{SrCl}_{3}$
D $\mathrm{Sr}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$

23 Three elements $X, Y$ and $Z$ have consecutive, increasing proton numbers. If element $X$ is a noble gas, what will be the symbol for the ions of element $Z$ in its compounds?
A $Z^{2-}$
B $Z^{+}$
C $\mathrm{Z}^{2+}$
D $Z^{3+}$

24 How many moles per $\mathrm{dm}^{3}$ of gaseous carbon dioxide are there if 4.4 g occupies $500 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ ?
A $0.1 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
B $0.2 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
C $2.2 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
D $8.8 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$

25 Aluminium sulphate can be obtained as shown in the equation.

$$
2 \mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{Al}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}
$$

How many moles of sulphuric acid are needed to produce 0.5 mol of aluminium sulphate?
A 0.5
B 1.0
C 1.5
D 3.0

26 What is the ratio of the volume of 2 g of hydrogen to the volume of 16 g of methane, both volumes at r.t.p.?
A 1 to 1
B 1 to 2
C $\quad 1$ to 8
D 2 to 1

27 What is the mass of aluminium in 204 g of aluminium oxide, $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ?
A 26 g
B 27 g
C 54 g
D $\quad 108 \mathrm{~g}$

28 The relative molecular mass, $M_{\mathrm{r}}$, of copper(II) sulphate, $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$, is 160 . The relative molecular mass, $M_{\mathrm{r}}$, of water is 18 .

What is the percentage by mass of water in copper(II) sulphate crystals, $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4} \cdot 5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ?
A $\frac{18 \times 100}{160}$
B $\frac{5 \times 18 \times 100}{160+18}$
C $\frac{18 \times 100}{160+18}$
D $\frac{5 \times 18 \times 100}{160+(5 \times 18)}$

29 The formula of china clay (aluminium silicate) was shown in an old book as $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} .2 \mathrm{SiO}_{2} .2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. This formula is shown in a modern book as $\mathrm{Al}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{x} \mathrm{Si}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{y}$.

What are the values of $x$ and $y$ in the modern formula?

|  | $x$ | $y$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 2 | 4 |
| B | 2 | 5 |
| C | 4 | 3 |
| D | 4 | 5 |

30 What is the concentration of iodine, $\mathrm{I}_{2}$, molecules in a solution containing 2.54 g of iodine in $250 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of solution?
A $0.01 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
B $0.02 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
C $0.04 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
D $0.08 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$

31 The formula of an oxide of uranium is $\mathrm{UO}_{2}$.
What is the formula of the corresponding chloride?
A $\mathrm{UCl}_{2}$
B $\mathrm{UCl}_{4}$
C $\quad \mathrm{U}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$
D $\mathrm{U}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$

32 The equation for the burning of hydrogen in oxygen is shown below.

$$
2 \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{~g})
$$

Which information does this equation give about the reaction?
A 36 g of steam can be obtained from 16 g of oxygen.
B 2 g of hydrogen combine with 1 g of oxygen.
C 2 mol of steam can be obtained from 1 mol of oxygen.
D 2 atoms of hydrogen combine with 2 atoms of oxygen.

33 A solution of hydrochloric acid has a concentration of $2 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$.
Different volumes of the acid are added to different volumes of aqueous sodium hydroxide.

$$
\mathrm{NaOH}+\mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow \mathrm{NaCl}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}
$$

The maximum temperature of each mixture is measured. The graph shows the results.


What is the concentration of the aqueous sodium hydroxide?
A $0.67 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
B $\quad 1.3 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
C $1.5 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
D $3.0 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$

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34 'Cracking' of hydrocarbons breaks them into smaller molecules.
Which example of 'cracking' would produce the largest volume of products from one mole of hydrocarbon? Assume that all measurements are made at the same temperature and pressure.

A $\quad \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{14}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
B $\quad \mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{18}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
C $\quad \mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{22}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{18}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}(\mathrm{~g})$
D $\quad \mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{26}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{18}(\mathrm{~g})+2 \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}(\mathrm{~g})$

35 When $20 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of a gaseous alkene burns in an excess of oxygen, $60 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of carbon dioxide are formed. Both volumes are measured at r.t.p.

What is the formula of the alkene?
A $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
B $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}$
C $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12}$
D $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{14}$

36 'Meta-fuel', $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}_{4}$, is a fuel used in camping stoves.
What is the equation for its complete combustion?
A $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}_{4}+2 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 8 \mathrm{C}+8 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}_{4}+5 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 8 \mathrm{CO}+8 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}_{4}+10 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 8 \mathrm{CO}_{2}+8 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}_{4}+8 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{CO}_{2}+4 \mathrm{CO}+8 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

37 All ammonium salts on heating with sodium hydroxide produce ammonia gas.
From which ammonium salt can the greatest mass of ammonia be obtained?
A $0.5 \mathrm{~mol}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
B $\quad 0.5 \mathrm{~mol}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
C $1.0 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$
D $1.0 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$

38 A $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ sample of dilute sulphuric acid contains 0.025 moles of the acid.
What is the hydrogen ion concentration in the solution?
A $0.25 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
B $\quad 0.50 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
C $\quad 1.00 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$
D $\quad 2.00 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$

39 Elements X and Y combine to form the gas $\mathrm{XY}{ }_{2}$.
What are $X$ and $Y$ ?

|  | X | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | calcium | chlorine |
| B | carbon | hydrogen |
| C | carbon | oxygen |
| D | hydrogen | oxygen |

40 Which sulphide contains the greatest mass of sulphur in a 10 g sample?

| sulphide | formula | mass of one <br> mole/g |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| A | NiS | 90 |
| B | $\mathrm{FeS}_{2}$ | 120 |
| C | $\mathrm{MoS}_{2}$ | 160 |
| D | PbS | 239 |

$41 \quad 124 \mathrm{~g}$ of phosphorus vapour has the same volume as 71 g of chlorine gas at the same temperature and pressure.

What is the formula of a molecule of phosphorus?
A $P_{8}$
B $\quad P_{4}$
C $\quad \mathrm{P}_{2}$
D P

42 An $80 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ sample of air is trapped in a syringe. The air is slowly passed over heated iron in a tube until there is no further decrease in volume.


When cooled to the original temperature, which volume of gas remains?
A $80 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
B $\quad 64 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
C $20 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
D $16 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$

43 What is the mass of magnesium which completely reacts with $250 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of $1.0 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ sulphuric acid?
A 6 g
B $\quad 12 \mathrm{~g}$
C 48 g
D 96 g

44 A volume of ethane, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$, at r.t.p. has a mass of 20 g .
What is the mass of an equal volume of propene, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}$, at r.t.p.?
A $\quad 20 \mathrm{~g}$
B $\quad 21 \mathrm{~g}$
C $\quad 28 \mathrm{~g}$
D 42 g

