

## Practicing Molarity Worksheet

1. What mass of lithium phosphate would you use to make 2.5 liters of 1.06 M lithium phosphate solution?
2. If you evaporated 250 mL of a 3.5 M solution of iron (II) nitrite, what mass of iron (II) nitrite would you recover?
3. A curious chemist wants to determine how many atoms are in a 4.0 L solution of 3.0 M silver nitrate. Determine how he can do this.
4. To make a 4.00 M solution, how many moles of solute will be needed if 12.0 liters of solution are required?
5. How many moles of sucrose are dissolved in 250 mL of solution if the solution concentration is 0.150 M?
6. What is the molarity of a solution of  $\text{HNO}_3$  that contains 12.6 grams of  $\text{HNO}_3$  in 1.0 L of solution?
7. Calculate molarity by dissolving 25.0 g NaOH in 325 mL of solution.
8. Calculate grams of solute needed to prepare 225 mL of 0.400 M KBr solution.
9. Calculate mL of 0.650 M  $\text{KNO}_3$  needed to contain 25.0 g  $\text{KNO}_3$ .
10. What is the molarity of a solution in which 58 g of NaCl are dissolved in 1.0 L of solution?

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## Answers

1. What mass of lithium phosphate would you use to make 2.5 liters of 1.06 M lithium phosphate solution?

$$\text{Molarity} = 2.5 \text{ L soln} \times 1.06 \text{ mol Li}_3\text{PO}_4 / 1 \text{ L soln} \times 115.79 \text{ g Li}_3\text{PO}_4 / 1 \text{ mol Li}_3\text{PO}_4 = 310 \text{ g Li}_3\text{PO}_4$$

2. If you evaporated 250 mL of a 3.5 M solution of iron (II) nitrite, what mass of iron (II) nitrite would you recover?

$$\text{Molarity} = 0.250 \text{ L soln} \times 3.5 \text{ mol Fe(NO}_2)_2 / 1 \text{ L soln} \times 147.86 \text{ g Fe(NO}_2)_2 / 1 \text{ mol Fe(NO}_2)_2 = 130 \text{ g Fe(NO}_2)_2$$

3. A curious chemist wants to determine how many atoms are in a 4.0 L solution of 3.0 M silver nitrate. Determine how he can do this.

$$\text{Molarity} = 4.0 \text{ L soln} \times 3.0 \text{ mol AgNO}_3 / 1 \text{ L soln} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mole AgNO}_3 / 1 \text{ mol AgNO}_3 \times 5 \text{ atoms} / 1 \text{ mole} = 3.6 \times 10^{25} \text{ atoms}$$

4. To make a 4.00 M solution, how many moles of solute will be needed if 12.0 liters of solution are required?

$$4.00 \text{ M} = \text{number of moles} / 12.0 \text{ L soln} \Rightarrow \text{Number of moles} = 4.00 \text{ M} \times 12.0 \text{ L} = 48 \text{ mol}$$

5. How many moles of sucrose are dissolved in 250 mL of solution if the solution concentration is 0.150 M?

$$0.150 \text{ M} = \text{Number of moles} / 250 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L soln} \Rightarrow \text{Number of moles} = 0.150 \text{ M} \times 250 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L soln}$$

6. What is the molarity of a solution of HNO<sub>3</sub> that contains 12.6 grams of HNO<sub>3</sub> in 1.0 L of solution?

$$\text{Moles of HNO}_3 = 12.6 \text{ grams HNO}_3 \times 1 \text{ mol} / 63 \text{ g HNO}_3 = 0.200 \text{ mol HNO}_3$$

$$\text{Molarity} = 0.200 \text{ mol HNO}_3 / 1.0 \text{ L of soln} = 0.200 \text{ M}$$

7. Calculate molarity by dissolving 25.0 g NaOH in 325 mL of solution.

$$\text{Molarity} = (25.0 \text{ g NaOH} \times 1 \text{ mol} / 40 \text{ g NaOH}) / 325 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L soln} = 1.92 \text{ M}$$

8. Calculate grams of solute needed to prepare 225 mL of 0.400 M KBr solution.

$$\text{Moles of KBr} = 0.400 \text{ M} \times 225 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L} = 0.09 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Amount of KBr} = 0.09 \text{ mol} \times 119 \text{ g/mol} = 10.71 \text{ g}$$

9. Calculate mL of 0.650 M KNO<sub>3</sub> needed to contain 25.0 g KNO<sub>3</sub>.

$$25.0 \text{ g} \times (1 \text{ mol} / 101 \text{ g}) \times (1000 \text{ mL} / 0.650 \text{ mol}) = 381 \text{ mL}$$

10. What is the molarity of a solution in which 58 g of NaCl are dissolved in 1.0 L of solution?

$$\text{Number of moles} = 58 \text{ g NaCl} \times 1 \text{ mol} / 58 \text{ g NaCl} = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Molarity} = 1 \text{ mol} / 1.0 \text{ L} = 1 \text{ M}$$