

Molarity Worksheet

1. What does molarity mean?
2. What is the molarity of a solution that contains 4.53 moles of lithium nitrate in 2.85 liters of solution?
3. What is the molarity of a solution that contains 0.00372 moles of hydrochloric acid in 2.39×10^{-2} liters of solution?
4. What is the molarity of a solution where 0.4 mol of NaCl is dissolved in a 1.6 L solution?
5. What is the molarity of a 0.3-liter solution containing 0.5 moles of NaCl?
6. What is the molarity of a 9.79 liter solution that contains 0.4 M HCl?
7. Find the molarity of the following solutions.
 - a. 1.0 moles of potassium fluoride is dissolved to make 0.10 L of solution.
 - b. 1.0 grams of potassium fluoride is dissolved to make 0.10 L of solution.
 - c. 1.0 grams of potassium fluoride is dissolved to make 0.10 mL of solution.
8. How many grams of potassium carbonate are needed to make 200 mL of a 2.5 M solution?

Molarity Worksheet

Answers

1. What does molarity mean?

Molarity = Number of moles of solute/1 liter solution

2. What is the molarity of a solution that contains 4.53 moles of lithium nitrate in 2.85 liters of solution?

Molarity = $4.53 \text{ mol LiNO}_3 / 2.85 \text{ L soln} = 1.59 \text{ M LiNO}_3$

3. What is the molarity of a solution that contains 0.00372 moles of hydrochloric acid in 2.39×10^{-2} liters of solution?

Molarity = $0.00372 \text{ mol HCL} / 2.39 \times 10^{-2} \text{ L soln} = 0.156 \text{ M HCL}$

4. What is the molarity of a solution where 0.4 mol of NaCl is dissolved in a 1.6 L solution?

Molarity = $0.4 \text{ mol NaCl} / 1.6 \text{ L soln} = 0.25 \text{ M NaCl}$

5. What is the molarity of a 0.3-liter solution containing 0.5 moles of NaCl?

Molarity = $0.5 \text{ mol NaCl} / 0.3 \text{ L soln} = 1.67 \text{ M NaCl}$

6. What is the molarity of a 9.79 liter solution that contains 0.4 M HCl?

Molarity = $0.4 \text{ mol HCl} / 9.79 \text{ L soln} = 0.0409 \text{ M HCl}$

7. Find the molarity of the following solutions.

a. 1.0 moles of potassium fluoride is dissolved to make 0.10 L of solution.

Molarity = $1.0 \text{ mole KF} / 0.10 \text{ L soln} = 10 \text{ M KF}$

b. 1.0 grams of potassium fluoride is dissolved to make 0.10 L of solution.

No. of moles of KF = $1.0 \text{ g KF} \times 1 \text{ mole KF} / 58 \text{ g KF} = 0.0172 \text{ mol KF}$

Molarity = $0.0172 \text{ mol KF} / 0.10 \text{ L soln} = 0.17 \text{ M}$

c. 1.0 grams of potassium fluoride is dissolved to make 0.10 mL of solution.

No. of moles of KF = $1.0 \text{ g KF} \times 1 \text{ mole KF} / 58 \text{ g KF} = 0.0172 \text{ mol KF}$

Molarity = $0.0172 \text{ mol KF} / 0.10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L soln} = 170 \text{ M}$

8. How many grams of potassium carbonate are needed to make 200 mL of a 2.5 M solution?

Number of moles of $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 = 200 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L} \times 2.5 \text{ mol/L} = 0.5 \text{ mol}$

Amount of $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 = 138.21 \text{ g/mol} \times 0.5 \text{ mol} = 69.105 \text{ g}$