

Name: _____

4. What is the concentration of a solution prepared by dissolving 6.1 g of KSCN in enough water to make 500.0 mL of solution?
5. Describe how to prepare 250 mL of a standard 5.00 M KNO_3 solution. Be sure to identify any special lab equipment required. Show all calculations.
6. Determine the volume of solution that contains 80.0 g of 2.00 M copper(II) nitrate.

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7. A student adds enough water to 120 mL of a 6.0 M solution of NaOH until the final volume of the solution is 2.0 L. What is the concentration of the diluted solution?

8. What volume of a 18.0 M H_2SO_4 solution is required to make 2.5 L of a 1.0 M H_2SO_4 solution?

9. What mass of ammonium chloride, NH_4Cl , is present in 0.30 L of a 0.40 M NH_4Cl solution?

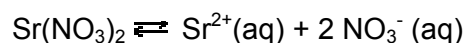
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10. A chemist evaporates 25.0 mL of NaCl solution to dryness and finds 0.585 g of NaCl. What was the molarity of the original solution?

11. What is the concentration of an ammonia solution prepared by diluting 75.00 mL solution of concentrated ammonia, NH_3 (14.8 M) to a volume of 2.000 L.

12. Calculate the concentrations **of the ions** in the following solutions. Be sure to write a balanced equation for each dissociation reaction. You MUST remember to include proper ion charges for all ions! The first equation is shown for you.

a) an aqueous solution containing 0.075 M strontium nitrate, $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$



b) a 0.15 M solution of sodium sulfate, Na_2SO_4

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c) a 2.000 L aqueous solution containing 107.0 g ammonium chloride, NH_4Cl

Hint: Begin by calculating the concentration of the NH_4Cl solution.

d) 250.0 mL solution containing 25.50 g of sodium phosphate

Hint: Be sure to write the correct chemical formula for sodium phosphate. Then determine the concentration of the sodium phosphate solution. Write a balanced dissociation equation in order to next determine the concentration of the ions in solution.