## WS 7.8 Review Worksheet

1. How much KCI can be dissolved in 100 g of water at 62.0°C?

2. How much KNO3 can be dissolved in 136.0 g of water at 71.0°C?



11. How many grams of NaNO2 are needed to make 150 ml of 3.0 M NaNO2 solution?

12. What volume of 1.3 M CaCl2 solution can be made using 3.6 g CaCl2?

13. 17.5 mL of 3.00 M HCl is place in a 100.0 mL volumetric flask and water is added up to the mark. What will be the molarity of the diluted HCI?

14. What volume of 1.3 M HBr should be added to 55 mL of 5.0 M HBr to make the total concentration 4.5 M?

15. Use numbered steps to describe precisely how you would use a 25.0 mL volumetric flask to make up some 0.750 M NaF soln. Indicate how much NaF to use & check answer below.

16. Some room temperature water (A) has some KBr mixed in and it all dissolves (B). Some more KBr is added and it all settles to the bottom (C). After vigorous shaking, however, about 1/2 of the KBr dissolves (D). This is then cooled down to 5°C and some of the dissolved KBr recrystallizes out (E). This is then heated to 75°C, and all the KBr quickly dissolves (F). This is then cooled back down to room temp with no KBr recrystallizing out (G). A single granule of KBr is added and a bunch of crystals form throughout the container (H). Indicate whether the solution was unsaturated, saturated, or supersaturated at each point in time:

D\_\_\_\_\_ E\_\_\_\_ F\_\_\_\_\_ В С А Н

17. You are given what appears to be a clear, colorless liquid in a sealed flask. You are asked to determine whether it is a solution, a colloid or a suspension. What would you do, and what would it show?

18. You are given two beakers each of what contains what appears to be water. One contains water; the other contains a solution of LiNO<sub>3</sub> in water. Describe at least three distinct ways you could differentiate which liquid is which.

Ans (IRO): sat sat sat uns uns uns uns sup 0.525 0.788 8.6 25 31

Ans:

Ans:

Ans:

Ans:

G