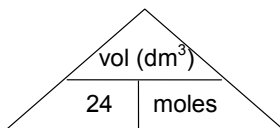




# GAS VOLUMES 1

$$\text{Volume (dm}^3\text{)} = 24 \times \text{moles}$$



The volume must be in dm<sup>3</sup> (there are 1000 cm<sup>3</sup> in 1 dm<sup>3</sup>).

$$\text{vol in dm}^3 = \frac{\text{vol in cm}^3}{1000}$$

Give all answers to 3 significant figures.

1 Find the volume of the following gases (measured at room temperature and pressure).

- a 4.00 moles of oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>)      **volume = 4.00 x 24 = 96.0 dm<sup>3</sup>**
- b 0.250 moles of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)      **volume = 0.25 x 24 = 6.00 dm<sup>3</sup>**
- c 15.0 g of argon (Ar)      **moles Ar =  $\frac{15}{40} = 0.375 \text{ mol}$       volume = 0.375 x 24 = 9.00 dm<sup>3</sup>**
- d 0.220 g of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)      **moles CO<sub>2</sub> =  $\frac{0.220}{44} = 0.00500 \text{ mol}$       volume = 0.00500 x 24 = 0.120 dm<sup>3</sup>**

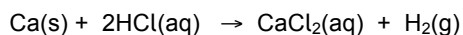
2 Find the number of moles of the following gases (measured at room temperature and pressure).

- a 48.0 dm<sup>3</sup> of carbon monoxide (CO)      **moles CO =  $\frac{48.0}{24} = 2.00 \text{ mol}$**
- b 1.20 dm<sup>3</sup> of hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>)      **moles H<sub>2</sub> =  $\frac{1.20}{24} = 0.0500 \text{ mol}$**
- c 360 cm<sup>3</sup> of oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>)      **moles O<sub>2</sub> =  $\frac{360}{24000} = 0.01500 \text{ mol}$**

3 Find the mass of the following gases (measured at room temperature and pressure).

- a 7.20 dm<sup>3</sup> of ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>)      **moles NH<sub>3</sub> =  $\frac{7.20}{24} = 0.300 \text{ mol}$       mass = 17 x 0.300 = 5.10 g**
- b 480 cm<sup>3</sup> of nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>)      **moles N<sub>2</sub> =  $\frac{480}{24000} = 0.0200 \text{ mol}$       mass = 28 x 0.0200 = 0.560 g**
- c 100 cm<sup>3</sup> of oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>)      **moles O<sub>2</sub> =  $\frac{100}{24000} = 0.00417 \text{ mol}$       mass = 32 x 0.00417 = 0.133 g**

- 4 Find the volume of hydrogen gas (measured at room temperature and pressure) formed when 0.540 g of calcium reacts with hydrochloric acid.



$$\text{moles Mg} = \frac{0.540}{40} = 0.0135 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{moles H}_2 = 0.0135 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{volume H}_2 = 24 \times 0.0135 = 0.324 \text{ dm}^3$$

- 5 Find the volume of carbon dioxide gas (measured at room temperature and pressure) formed when 1.50 g of calcium carbonate reacts with hydrochloric acid.

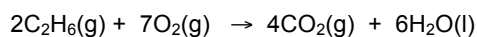


$$\text{moles CaCO}_3 = \frac{1.50}{100} = 0.0150 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{moles CO}_2 = 0.0150 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{volume CO}_2 = 24 \times 0.0150 = 0.360 \text{ dm}^3$$

- 6 Find the volume of carbon dioxide gas (measured at room temperature and pressure) formed when 6.00 kg of ethane (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) burns in oxygen.



$$\text{moles C}_2\text{H}_6 = \frac{6000}{30} = 200 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{moles CO}_2 = 400 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{volume CO}_2 = 24 \times 400 = 9600 \text{ dm}^3$$

Area	Strength	To develop	Area	Strength	To develop	Area	Strength	To develop
Done with care and thoroughness			Can work out moles from mass			Does not round too much		
Shows suitable working			Can work out moles from gas volume			Can use sig figs		
Can work out gas volume from moles			Can work out mass from moles			Gives units		
Can work out $M_r$			Use equation to find reacting moles					