



## 07.Quantification of Elements and Compounds

1. Define atomic mass unit.

2. Fill in the blanks.

Atomic mass unit = \_\_\_\_\_

3. Define relative atomic mass.

4. Write an expression for relative atomic mass.

5. The mass of a  $^{12}\text{C}$  atom is  $1.99 \times 10^{-23}$  g ( $\sim 2 \times 10^{-23}$  g). The mass of a Potassium (K) atom is  $6.476 \times 10^{-23}$  g ( $\sim 6.5 \times 10^{-23}$  g). Find the relative atomic mass of K.

6. Define relative molecular mass.

7. Mass of a water molecule is  $2.99 \times 10^{-23}$  g ( $\sim 3 \times 10^{-23}$  g). The mass of  $^{12}\text{C}$  atom is  $1.99 \times 10^{-23}$  g ( $\sim 2 \times 10^{-23}$  g). Find the relative molecular mass of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

8. Calculate the relative molecular mass of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  using the relative atomic mass. (H=1, O=16)

9. Define Avogadro constant.

10. If Mg=24, calculate the number of Mg atoms in 12g of Mg, 24g of Mg and in 48g of Mg.

11. What is the SI unit used to measure the amount of substances?

12. Define the term "mole".

13. If Na=23, find the mass of 1mol of Na.

14. Find the number of moles of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  molecules in 360g of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . (H=1, O=16) (Use the relationship  $n=m/M$ ).

15. i. Find the relative molecular mass of Urea ( $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ ). C=12, O=16, N=14, H=1.

ii. Find the molar mass of Urea.

iii. Find the number of Urea molecules in 120g of Urea