

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Stoichiometry Worksheet #1 Answers

1. Given the following equation:  $2 \text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} + 13 \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 8 \text{CO}_2 + 10 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , show what the following molar ratios should be.

- a.  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} / \text{O}_2$
- b.  $\text{O}_2 / \text{CO}_2$
- c.  $\text{O}_2 / \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- d.  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} / \text{CO}_2$
- e.  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} / \text{H}_2\text{O}$

2. Given the following equation:  $2 \text{KClO}_3 \rightarrow 2 \text{KCl} + 3 \text{O}_2$

a. How many moles of  $\text{O}_2$  can be produced by letting 12.00 moles of  $\text{KClO}_3$  react?

**18.0 mol  $\text{O}_2$**

3. Given the following equation:  $2 \text{K} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{KCl}$

a. How many grams of  $\text{KCl}$  is produced from 2.50 g of  $\text{K}$  and excess  $\text{Cl}_2$  ?

**4.77 g  $\text{KCl}$**

b. How many grams of  $\text{KCl}$  is produced from 1.00 g of  $\text{Cl}_2$  and excess  $\text{K}$  ?

**2.10 g  $\text{KCl}$**

4. Given the following equation:  $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2 \text{NaOH}$

a. How many grams of  $\text{NaOH}$  is produced from  $1.20 \times 10^2$  grams of  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ?

**154.8 g  $\text{NaOH}$**

b. How many grams of  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  are required to produce  $1.60 \times 10^2$  grams of  $\text{NaOH}$ ?

**124 g  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$**

5. Given the following equation:  $8 \text{Fe} + \text{S}_8 \rightarrow 8 \text{FeS}$

a. What mass of iron is needed to react with 16.0 grams of sulfur?

**27.87 g  $\text{Fe}$**

b. How many grams of  $\text{FeS}$  are produced?

**43.9 g  $\text{FeS}$**

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6. Given the following equation:  $2 \text{NaClO}_3 \rightarrow 2 \text{NaCl} + 3 \text{O}_2$

a. 12.00 moles of  $\text{NaClO}_3$  will produce how many grams of  $\text{O}_2$ ?

**576 g  $\text{O}_2$**

b. How many grams of  $\text{NaCl}$  are produced when 80.0 grams of  $\text{O}_2$  are produced?

**97.4 g  $\text{NaCl}$**

7. Given the following equation:  $\text{Cu} + 2 \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2 \text{Ag}$

a. How many moles of  $\text{Cu}$  are needed to react with 3.50 moles of  $\text{AgNO}_3$ ?

**1.75 mol  $\text{Cu}$**

b. If 89.5 grams of  $\text{Ag}$  were produced, how many grams of  $\text{Cu}$  reacted?

**26.4 g  $\text{Cu}$**

8. Molten iron and carbon monoxide are produced in a blast furnace by the reaction of iron(III) oxide and coke (pure carbon). The reaction is:  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3 \text{C} \rightarrow 2 \text{Fe} + 3 \text{CO}$

a. If 25.0 kilograms of pure  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  is used, how many kilograms of iron can be produced?

**17.49 kg  $\text{Fe}$**

9. The average human requires 120.0 grams of glucose ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ ) per day. The photosynthetic reaction is:  $6 \text{CO}_2 + 6 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6 \text{O}_2$

a. How many grams of  $\text{CO}_2$  (in the photosynthesis reaction) are required for this amount of glucose?

**175.8 g  $\text{CO}_2$**

*This problem is slightly different from those above.*

10. Given the reaction:  $4 \text{NH}_3 (\text{g}) + 5 \text{O}_2 (\text{g}) \rightarrow 4 \text{NO} (\text{g}) + 6 \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l})$

When 1.20 mole of ammonia reacts, the total number of moles of products formed is:

a. 1.20      b. 1.50      c. 1.80      d. 3.00      e. 12.0

**d. 3.00**