1 Solvents are used to dissolve substances that cannot dissolve in water.
A sample of one solvent contains 1.2 g of carbon, 0.30 g of hydrogen and 0.80 g of oxygen.

Relative atomic masses: $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{I} ; \mathrm{C}=12 ; \mathrm{O}=16$.
Calculate the empirical (simplest) formula of the solvent.
You must show all of your working to gain full marks for this question.

| $1.2 / 12$ | $0.30 / 1$ | $0.80 / 16$ | [1mark] |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $=0.1$ | 0.30 | 0.05 | [1 mark] |
| 2 | 6 | 1 | [1mark] |
| Formula $=\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{1}$ |  | [1 mark] |  |

You won't get full marks if you only show the answer for this question.
If you make a mistake with the numbers, but do the correct working, you lose only one mark.

2 A powder that can be used to make paints contains the following proportions of elements.
38.0 lead (
$6.5 \%$ chlorine (CI)
1.1\% carbon (C)
4.4\% oxygen (O)

Calculate the empirical formula of this compound.

To gain full marks you must show all your working.
Relative atomic masses: $\mathrm{C}=12 ; \mathrm{O}=16 ; \mathrm{Cl}=35.5 ; \mathrm{Pb}=207$

| $38 / 207$ | $6.5 / 35.5$ | $1.1 / 12$ | $4.4 / 16$ | [1 mark] |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $=0.183$ | 0.183 | 0.091 | 0.275 | [1 mark] |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | [1mark] |
| Formula $=\mathrm{Pb}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ |  |  | [1 mark] |  |

Some funny looking numbers in this one, so important that you calculate carefully. If you get numbers like this, i.e. not whole numbers or simple decimals then always double check.

3 A sample of a lead oxide used in paint was found to contain 12.42 g of lead and 1.28 g of oxygen.

Calculate the empirical (simplest) formula of this compound. You must show all your working to gain full marks.

Relative atomic masses: $\mathrm{O}=16 ; \mathrm{Pb}=207$.


