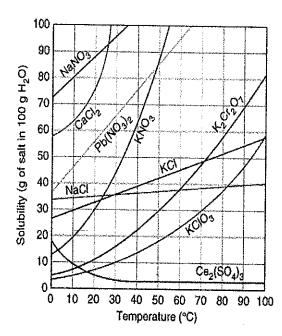
Use the provided solubility curve to answer the following questions.





For questions 1-4, an amount of solute is given and a temperature is stated. If all of the solute is dissolved in 100 g of water at the given temperature, would the resulting solution be unsaturated, saturated, or supersaturated?

- 1. 60 g KCl at 70°C . Superscturated
- 2. 10 g KClO₃ at 60°C
- 3. 80 g NaNO₃ at 10°C
- 4. 70 g CaCl₂ at 20°C _unsaturated

For questions 5-8, a solute and a temperature are given. State how many grams of each solute must be added to 100 g of water to form a saturated solution at the given temperature.

- 5. $Pb(NO_3)_2$ at $10^{\circ}C$ $4 \circ G$ 6. $Ce_2(SO_4)_3$ at $50^{\circ}C$ $2 \circ G$
- 7. NaCl at 20°C 35 8. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ at 50°C 35 4

For questions 9 and 10, underline the solution that has the higher concentration.

- 9. At 10°C: a saturated solution of KNO₃ or a saturated solution of CaCl₂.
- 10. At 50°C: a saturated solution of KNO3 or an unsaturated solution of NaNO3 consisting of 90 g of the solute dissolved in 100 g of water.

For questions 11-16, show your work and circle your final answer.

11. If 115 g KNO_3 are added to 100 g of water at 35°C, how many grams do not dissolve?

12. What mass of KCl would be needed to form a saturated solution if the KCl was dissolved in 200 g of water at $80^{\circ}C$?

13. How many grams of solute are needed to prepare 500 g of 3.5% by mass Na_2CO_3 in water?

$$3.5 = \frac{x}{500}$$
. 100
 $x = 17.5 q$

14. A 500 mL sample of 5.0% ethanol by volume contains how many mL of pure ethanol?

$$5.0 = \frac{x}{500}$$
 100
 $x = \sqrt{25} \text{ mL}$

15. What is the molarity of 320 g of glucose $(C_6H_{12}O_6)$ in a 500 mL solution?

16. A saltwater solution contains 3.0 mol/kg of sodium chloride (NaCl). What mass of sodium chloride would 250 g of this solution contain?

