

# DPP - Daily Practice Problems

Name :

Date :

Start Time :

End Time :

# CHEMISTRY

# 02

SYLLABUS : Basic Concepts of Chemistry 2 (Mole Concept)

Max. Marks : 120

Time : 60 min.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- The Daily Practice Problem Sheet contains 30 MCQ's. For each question only one option is correct. Darken the correct circle/bubble in the Response Grid provided on each page.
- You have to evaluate your Response Grids yourself with the help of solution booklet.
- Each correct answer will get you 4 marks and 1 mark shall be deducted for each incorrect answer. No mark will be given/ deducted if no bubble is filled. Keep a timer in front of you and stop immediately at the end of 60 min.
- The sheet follows a particular syllabus. Do not attempt the sheet before you have completed your preparation for that syllabus. Refer syllabus sheet in the starting of the book for the syllabus of all the DPP sheets.
- After completing the sheet check your answers with the solution booklet and complete the Result Grid. Finally spend time to analyse your performance and revise the areas which emerge out as weak in your evaluation.

**DIRECTIONS (Q.1-Q.21) :** There are 21 multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (a), (b), (c) and (d), out of which ONLY ONE choice is correct.

Q.1 How many carbon atoms are present in 0.35 mol of  $C_6H_{12}O_6$  ?

- (a)  $6.023 \times 10^{23}$  carbon atoms  
(b)  $1.26 \times 10^{23}$  carbon atoms  
(c)  $1.26 \times 10^{24}$  carbon atoms  
(d)  $6.023 \times 10^{24}$  carbon atoms

Q.2 How many molecules are present in 5.23 gm of glucose ( $C_6H_{12}O_6$ )?

- (a)  $1.65 \times 10^{22}$  (b)  $1.75 \times 10^{22}$   
(c)  $1.75 \times 10^{21}$  (d) None of these

Q.3 What is the weight of  $3.01 \times 10^{23}$  molecules of ammonia?

- (a) 17 gm (b) 8.5 gm  
(c) 34 gm (d) None of these

Q.4 8 litre of  $H_2$  and 6 litre of  $Cl_2$  are allowed to react to maximum possible extent. Find out the final volume of reaction mixture. Suppose P and T remains constant throughout the course of reaction :

- (a) 7 litre (b) 14 litre  
(c) 2 litre (d) None of these

Q.5 Naturally occurring chlorine is 75.53%  $Cl^{35}$  which has an atomic mass of 34.969 amu and 24.47%  $Cl^{37}$  which has a mass of 36.966 amu. Calculate the average atomic mass of chlorine-

- (a) 35.5 amu (b) 36.5 amu  
(c) 71 amu (d) 72 amu

RESPONSE GRID

1. (a)(b)(c)(d) 2. (a)(b)(c)(d) 3. (a)(b)(c)(d) 4. (a)(b)(c)(d) 5. (a)(b)(c)(d)

Space for Rough Work



- Q. 6** Calculate the mass in gm of 2g atom of Mg -  
 (a) 12 gm (b) 24 gm  
 (c) 6 gm (d) None of these
- Q. 7** In 5 g atom of Ag (At. wt. of Ag = 108), calculate the weight of one atom of Ag -  
 (a)  $17.93 \times 10^{-23}$  gm (b)  $16.93 \times 10^{-23}$  gm  
 (c)  $17.93 \times 10^{23}$  gm (d)  $36 \times 10^{-23}$  gm
- Q. 8** A compound possesses 8% sulphur by mass. The least molecular mass is  
 (a) 200 (b) 400 (c) 155 (d) 355
- Q. 9** Calculate the mass in gm of  $2N_A$  molecules of  $CO_2$  -  
 (a) 22 gm (b) 44 gm  
 (c) 88 gm (d) None of these
- Q. 10** In a mole of water vapour at STP, the volume actually occupied or taken by the molecules (i.e., Avogadro's No.  $\times$  Volume of one molecule) is  
 (a) zero  
 (b) less than 1% of 22.4 litres  
 (c) about 10% of the volume of container  
 (d) between 1% to 2% of 22.4 litres
- Q. 11** How many molecules are present in one ml of water vapours at STP?  
 (a)  $1.69 \times 10^{19}$  (b)  $2.69 \times 10^{-19}$   
 (c)  $1.69 \times 10^{-19}$  (d)  $2.69 \times 10^{19}$
- Q. 12** How many years it would take to spend Avogadro's number of rupees at the rate of 1 million rupees in one second?  
 (a)  $19.098 \times 10^{19}$  years (b) 19.098 years  
 (c)  $19.098 \times 10^9$  years (d) None of these
- Q. 13** An atom of an element weighs  $6.644 \times 10^{-23}$  g. Calculate g atoms of element in 40 kg -  
 (a) 10 gm atom (b) 100 gm atom  
 (c) 1000 gm atom (d)  $10^4$  gm atom
- Q. 14** Calculate the number of  $Cl^-$  and  $Ca^{+2}$  ions in 222 g anhydrous  $CaCl_2$  -  
 (a)  $2N_A$  ions of  $Ca^{2+}$  &  $4N_A$  ions of  $Cl^-$   
 (b)  $2N_A$  ions of  $Cl^-$  &  $4N_A$  ions of  $Ca^{2+}$   
 (c)  $1N_A$  ions of  $Ca^{2+}$  &  $1N_A$  ions of  $Cl^-$   
 (d) None of these
- Q. 15** Calculate the weight of lime (CaO) obtained by heating 200 kg of 95% pure lime stone ( $CaCO_3$ ).  
 (a) 104.4 kg (b) 105.4 kg (c) 212.8 kg (d) 106.4 kg
- Q. 16** The chloride of a metal has the formula  $MCl_3$ . The formula of its phosphate will be -  
 (a)  $M_2PO_4$  (b)  $MPO_4$  (c)  $M_3PO_4$  (d)  $M(PO_4)_2$
- Q. 17** A silver coin weighing 11.34 g was dissolved in nitric acid. When sodium chloride was added to the solution all the silver (present as  $AgNO_3$ ) was precipitated as silver chloride. The weight of the precipitated silver chloride was 14.35 g. Calculate the percentage of silver in the coin -  
 (a) 4.8 % (b) 95.2% (c) 90 % (d) 80%
- Q. 18** Phosgene, a poisonous gas used during World War-I, contains 12.1% C, 16.2% O and 71.7% Cl by mass. What is the empirical formula of phosgene?  
 (a)  $COCl_2$  (b)  $CO_2Cl_2$   
 (c)  $COCl$  (d) None of these
- Q. 19** What volume of hydrogen gas, at 273 K and 1 atm pressure, will be consumed in obtaining 21.6 g of elemental boron (atomic mass = 10.8) from the reduction of boron trichloride by hydrogen?  
 (a) 22.4L (b) 89.6L (c) 67.2L (d) 44.8L
- Q. 20** Which of the following will weigh maximum amount?  
 (a) 40 g iron  
 (b) 1.2 g atom of N  
 (c)  $1 \times 10^{23}$  atoms of carbon  
 (d) 1.12 litre of  $O_2$  at STP

RESPONSE  
GRID

6. (a)(b)(c)(d) 7. (a)(b)(c)(d) 8. (a)(b)(c)(d) 9. (a)(b)(c)(d) 10. (a)(b)(c)(d)  
 11. (a)(b)(c)(d) 12. (a)(b)(c)(d) 13. (a)(b)(c)(d) 14. (a)(b)(c)(d) 15. (a)(b)(c)(d)  
 16. (a)(b)(c)(d) 17. (a)(b)(c)(d) 18. (a)(b)(c)(d) 19. (a)(b)(c)(d) 20. (a)(b)(c)(d)

Space for Rough Work



Q.21 How many moles of potassium chlorate to be heated to produce 11.2 litre oxygen?

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  mol (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$  mol (c)  $\frac{1}{4}$  mol (d)  $\frac{2}{3}$  mol

**DIRECTIONS (Q.22-Q.24):** In the following questions, more than one of the answers given are correct. Select the correct answers and mark it according to the following codes:

Codes :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct (b) 1 and 2 are correct  
(c) 2 and 4 are correct (d) 1 and 3 are correct

Q.22 5.325g sample of methyl benzoate, a compound used in the manufacture of perfumes is found to contain 3.758 g of carbon, 0.316g hydrogen and 1.251g of oxygen. . If mol. weight of methyl benzoate is 136.0

Choose the correct options –

- (1) Empirical formula of compound is  $C_4H_4O$   
(2) Molecular formula of compound is  $C_8H_8O_2$   
(3) Empirical formula of compound is  $C_8H_8O_2$   
(4) Molecular formula of compound is  $C_4H_4O$

Q.23 Choose the correct statements –

- (1) The number of atoms in 52 mole of He is  $31.3 \times 10^{24}$   
(2) The number of atoms in 52 amu of He is 13  
(3) The number of atoms in 52g of He is  $78.26 \times 10^{23}$   
(4) The number of atoms in 52g of He is  $52.26 \times 10^{23}$

Q.24 Choose the correct statements –

- (1) The number of atoms in 1g of helium is  $1.506 \times 10^{22}$   
(2) The mass of 1 molecule of CO is  $4.65 \times 10^{-23}$  g  
(3) The volume at STP occupied by 240gm of  $SO_2$  is 22.4 litre  
(4) The volume at STP occupied by 240gm of  $SO_2$  is 84 litre

**DIRECTIONS (Q.25-Q.27):** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows :

Representation of the chemical change in terms of symbol and formulae of the reactants & products is called a chemical equation.

**Information conveyed by a chemical equation**

- (1) Qualitatively, a chemical equation tells us the names of the various reactants  
(2) Quantitatively, it expresses  
(a) The relative no. of molecules of reactants and products  
(b) The relative no. of moles of reactants and products  
(c) The relative masses of reactants and products  
(d) The relative volumes of gaseous reactants and products

**Limiting Reagent :** The reactant which is completely consumed during the reaction is called limiting reagent-

Q.25 Calculate the mass of oxygen required to burn 14g  $C_2H_4$  completely-

- (a) 48g (b) 54g (c) 36g (d) 78g

Q.26 Calculate the volume of  $H_2$  at STP that will be displaced by 1 g of Zn when it is completely dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid.

- (a) 0.1425  $dm^3$  (b) 2.3425  $dm^3$   
(c) 0.3425  $dm^3$  (d) 1.3425  $dm^3$

Q.27 10 ml of liquid carbon disulphide (sp. gravity 2.63) is burnt in oxygen. Find the volume of the resulting gases measured at STP.

- (a) 13.26lit. (b) 23.26lit.  
(c) 33.26 lit. (d) 43.26lit.

RESPONSE  
GRID

21. (a)(b)(c)(d) 22. (a)(b)(c)(d) 23. (a)(b)(c)(d) 24. (a)(b)(c)(d) 25. (a)(b)(c)(d)  
26. (a)(b)(c)(d) 27. (a)(b)(c)(d)

Space for Rough Work

**DIRECTIONS (Q.28-Q.30) :** Each of these questions contains two statements: **Statement-1 (Assertion)** and **Statement-2 (Reason)**. Each of these questions has four alternative choices, only one of which is the correct answer. You have to select the correct choice.

- (a) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1.  
 (b) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1.  
 (c) Statement -1 is False, Statement-2 is True.  
 (d) Statement -1 is True, Statement-2 is False.

**Q.28 Statement 1 :** One mole of  $\text{SO}_2$  contains double the number of molecules present in one mole of  $\text{O}_2$ .

**Statement 2 :** Molecular weight of  $\text{SO}_2$  is double to that of  $\text{O}_2$ .

**Q.29 Statement 1 :** The ratio by volume of gaseous reactants and products is in agreement with their molar ratio.

**Statement 2 :** Volume of a gas is inversely proportional to the number of moles of a gas.

**Q.30 Statement 1 :** 1 amu equals to  $1.99 \times 10^{-23}$  g

**Statement 2 :**  $1.99 \times 10^{-23}$  g equals to  $\frac{1}{12}$  th of mass of a  $\text{C}^{12}$  atom.

RESPONSE GRID

28. (a) (b) (c) (d)    29. (a) (b) (c) (d)    30. (a) (b) (c) (d)

### DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEM SHEET 2 - CHEMISTRY

Total Questions	30	Total Marks	120
Attempted		Correct	
Incorrect		Net Score	
Cut-off Score	32	Qualifying Score	48
Success Gap = Net Score – Qualifying Score			
Net Score = (Correct × 4) – (Incorrect × 1)			

Space for Rough Work



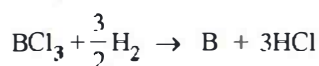
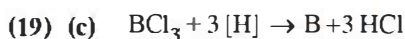
## DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

## CHEMISTRY SOLUTIONS

## 02

- (1) (c) 1 mol of  $C_6H_{12}O_6$  has =  $6 N_A$  atoms of C  
 $\therefore$  0.35 mol of  $C_6H_{12}O_6$  has  
 =  $6 \times 0.35 N_A$  atoms of C  
 =  $2.1 N_A$  atoms  
 =  $2.1 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} = 1.26 \times 10^{24}$  carbon atoms
- (2) (b)  $\therefore$  180 gm glucose has =  $N_A$  molecules  
 $\therefore$  5.23 gm glucose has =  $\frac{5.23 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}}{180}$   
 =  $1.75 \times 10^{22}$  molecules
- (3) (b)  $\therefore 6.023 \times 10^{23}$  molecules of  $NH_3$  has weight = 17 gm  
 $\therefore 3.01 \times 10^{23}$  molecules of  $NH_3$  has weight  
 =  $\frac{17 \times 3.01 \times 10^{23}}{6.023 \times 10^{23}} = 8.5$  gm
- (4) (b)
- |                        |       |   |        |               |         |
|------------------------|-------|---|--------|---------------|---------|
|                        | $H_2$ | + | $Cl_2$ | $\rightarrow$ | $2 HCl$ |
| Volume before reaction | 8 lit |   | 6 lit  |               | 0       |
| Volume after reaction  | 2     |   | 0      |               | 12      |
- $\therefore$  Volume after reaction  
 = Volume of  $H_2$  left + Volume of  $HCl$  formed  
 =  $2 + 12 = 14$  lit
- (5) (a) Average atomic mass  
 =  $\frac{\% \text{ of I isotope} \times \text{its atomic mass} + \% \text{ of II isotope} \times \text{its atomic mass}}{100}$   
 =  $\frac{75.53 \times 34.969 + 24.47 \times 36.966}{100} = 35.5$  amu.
- (6) (d)  $\therefore$  1 gm atom of Mg has mass = 24 gm  
 $\therefore$  2 gm atom of Mg has mass =  $24 \times 2 = 48$  gm.
- (7) (a)  $\therefore N_A$  atoms of Ag weigh 108 gm  
 $\therefore$  1 atom of Ag weigh  
 =  $\frac{108}{N_A} = \frac{108}{6.023 \times 10^{23}} = 17.93 \times 10^{-23}$  gm.
- (8) (b)  $\therefore$  8 gm sulphur is present in 100 gm of substance  
 $\therefore$  32 gm sulphur will present =  $\frac{100}{8} \times 32 = 400$
- (9) (c)  $\therefore N_A$  molecules of  $CO_2$  has molecular mass = 44  
 $\therefore 2 N_A$  molecules of  $CO_2$  has molecular mass  
 =  $44 \times 2 = 88$  gm.
- (10) (b) It is about 22.4 L.
- (11) (d)  $\therefore$  22.4 litre water vapour at STP has  
 =  $6.023 \times 10^{23}$  molecules  
 $\therefore 1 \times 10^{-3}$  litre water vapours at STP has  
 =  $\frac{6.023 \times 10^{23}}{22.4} \times 10^{-3} = 2.69 \times 10^{19}$
- (12) (c)  $\therefore$  1 million or  $10^6$  rupees are spent in 1 sec.  
 $\therefore 6.023 \times 10^{23}$  rupees are spent in  
 =  $\frac{1 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}}{10^6}$  sec  
 =  $\frac{1 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}}{10^6 \times 60 \times 60 \times 24 \times 365}$  years =  $19.098 \times 10^9$  year
- (13) (c)  $\therefore$  Weight of 1 atom of element =  $6.644 \times 10^{-23}$  gm  
 $\therefore$  Weight of  $N_A$  atoms of element  
 =  $6.644 \times 10^{-23} \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} = 40$  gm  
 $\therefore$  40 gm of element has 1 g atom.  
 $\therefore 40 \times 10^3$  gm of element has  $\frac{40 \times 10^3}{40}$   
 =  $10^3$  g atom.
- (14) (a)  $\therefore$  Mol. wt. of  $CaCl_2 = 111$  g  
 $\therefore 111$  g  $CaCl_2$  has =  $N_A$  ions of  $Ca^{2+}$   
 $\therefore 222$  g of  $CaCl_2$  has  $\frac{N_A \times 222}{111} = 2 N_A$  ions of  $Ca^{2+}$   
 Also  $\therefore 111$  g  $CaCl_2$  has =  $2 N_A$  ions of  $Cl^-$   
 $\therefore 222$  g  $CaCl_2$  has =  $\frac{2 N_A \times 222}{111}$  ions of  $Cl^-$   
 =  $4 N_A$  ions of  $Cl^-$ .
- (15) (d)  $\therefore$  100 kg impure sample has pure  $CaCO_3 = 95$  kg  
 $\therefore 200$  kg impure sample has pure  $CaCO_3$   
 =  $\frac{95 \times 200}{100} = 190$  kg.  
 $CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$   
 $\therefore 100$  kg  $CaCO_3$  gives  $CaO = 56$  kg.  
 $\therefore 190$  kg  $CaCO_3$  gives  $CaO = \frac{56 \times 190}{100} = 106.4$  kg.
- (16) (b)  $MPO_4$  since M has +3 valency.
- (17) (b)  $Ag + 2HNO_3 \rightarrow AgNO_3 + NO_2 + H_2O$   
 108  
 $AgNO_3 + NaCl \rightarrow AgCl + NaNO_3$   
 143.5  
 $\therefore 143.5$  gm of silver chloride would be precipitated by 108 g of silver.  
 or 14.35 g of silver chloride would be precipitated by 10.8 g of silver.  
 Hence 11.34 g of silver coin contain 10.8 g of pure silver.  
 $\therefore 100$  g of silver coin contain  $\frac{10.8}{11.34} \times 100 = 95.2\%$ .
- (18) (a)
- | Element | %    | Molar ratio                | Simplest molar ratio    |
|---------|------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| C       | 12.1 | $\frac{12.1}{12} = 1.01$   | $\frac{1.01}{1.01} = 1$ |
| O       | 16.2 | $\frac{16.2}{16} = 1.01$   | $\frac{1.01}{1.01} = 1$ |
| Cl      | 71.7 | $\frac{71.7}{35.5} = 2.02$ | $\frac{2.02}{1.01} = 2$ |
- Hence empirical formula =  $COCl_2$





$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of moles of B obtained} &= \frac{\text{Wt. of B}}{\text{At. mass of B}} \\ &= \frac{21.6}{10.8} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Thus 1 mole B} &= \frac{3}{2} \text{ mole of H}_2 \\ 2 \text{ mole B} &= 3 \text{ mole of H}_2 \\ &= 3 \times 22.4 \text{ L of H}_2 = 67.2 \text{ L of H}_2 \end{aligned}$$

(20) (a)

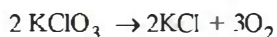
(a) Mass of iron = 40 g

(b) Mass of 1.2 g atom of N =  $14 \times 1.2 = 16.8$  gm

(c) Mass of  $1 \times 10^{23}$  atoms of C =  $\frac{12 \times 1 \times 10^{23}}{6.023 \times 10^{23}} = 1.99$  gm.

(d) Mass of 1.12 litre of  $\text{O}_2$  at STP =  $\frac{32 \times 1.12}{22.4} = 1.6$  g

(21) (b)



Mole for reaction  $\frac{2}{2} \quad \frac{2}{2} \quad \frac{3}{3}$

$\therefore 3 \times 22.4$  litre  $\text{O}_2$  is formed by 2 mole  $\text{KClO}_3$

$\therefore 11.2$  litre  $\text{O}_2$  is formed by =  $\frac{2 \times 11.2}{3 \times 22.4} = \frac{1}{3}$

(22) (b)

Element	%	Mole ratio	Simplest whole ratio
C	$\frac{3.758 \times 100}{5.325} = 70.57$	$\frac{70.57}{12} = 5.88$	$\frac{5.88}{1.47} = 4$
H	$\frac{0.316 \times 100}{5.325} = 5.93$	$\frac{5.93}{1} = 5.93$	$\frac{5.93}{1.47} = 4$
O	$\frac{1.251 \times 100}{5.325} = 23.50$	$\frac{23.50}{16} = 1.47$	$\frac{1.47}{1.47} = 1$

$\therefore$  Empirical formula =  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}$

$$n = \frac{\text{Mol. wt}}{\text{Empirical formula wt.}} = \frac{136}{68} = 2$$

$\Rightarrow$  Molecular formula =  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$

(23) (a)

(1) 1 mole of He contains  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$  atoms  
 $\therefore 52$  moles of He contain =  $52 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$   
 $= 31.3 \times 10^{24}$  atoms

(2) Atomic weight of He = 4amu

$\therefore 52$  amu of He contain =  $\frac{52}{4} = 13$  atoms of He

(3) Number of moles of He in 52g =  $\frac{52}{4} = 13$  moles

$\therefore$  no. of atoms in 52g of He i.e. 13 moles  
 $= 13 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$  atoms  
 $= 78.26 \times 10^{23}$  atoms

(24) (c)

(1) 4g of Helium contains  $6.023 \times 10^{23}$  atoms

1g of Helium contains =  $\frac{6.023 \times 10^{23}}{4}$   
 $= 1.506 \times 10^{23}$  atoms

(2) Grammolecular weight of  $\text{CO} = 12 + 16 = 28$ g  
 $6.023 \times 10^{23}$  molecules of  $\text{CO}$  weigh 28gm

1 molecule of  $\text{CO}$  weighs =  $\frac{28}{6.023 \times 10^{23}}$   
 $= 4.65 \times 10^{-23}$  g

(3, 4) Molecular weight of  $\text{SO}_2 = 32 + 2 \times 16 = 64$   
 64 gm of  $\text{SO}_2$  occupies 22.4 litre at STP

240 gm of  $\text{SO}_2$  occupies =  $\frac{22.4}{64} \times 240 = 84$  litre at STP

(25) (a)



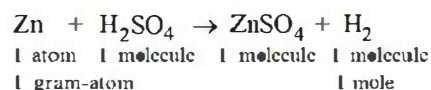
Mole ratio  $\frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{3}{3} \quad \frac{2}{2} \quad \frac{2}{2}$   
 Moles of  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$  to be burnt =  $\frac{14}{28} = \frac{1}{2}$  mole

$\therefore$  1 mole  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$  requires 3 mole  $\text{O}_2$  for combustion

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}$  mole  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$  requires  $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$  mole  $\text{O}_2$

Thus mass of  $\text{O}_2 = \frac{3}{2} \times 32 = 48$  gm

(26) (c)



1 atom 1 molecule 1 molecule 1 molecule

1 gram-atom 2 gm or 22.4 dm<sup>3</sup>

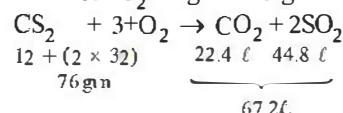
$\therefore 65.4$  g of Zn displaces 22.4 dm<sup>3</sup> of  $\text{H}_2$  at S.T.P.

$\therefore 1.0$  g of Zn displaces  $\frac{22.4}{65.4} \times 1.0 = 0.3425$  dm<sup>3</sup>

(27) (b)

1 ml of  $\text{CS}_2$  weighs 2.63 g

10 ml of  $\text{CS}_2$  weighs 26.3 g



$\therefore 76$ g of  $\text{CS}_2$  yield 67.2 l of a mixture of  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{SO}_2$  at STP

$\therefore 26.3$  g of  $\text{CS}_2$  would yield  $\frac{67.2}{76} \times 26.3 = 23.26$  lit.

(28) (c)

One mole of  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$  have same number of molecules.

(29) (d)

$V \propto n$  at same temperature and pressure.

(30) (a)

$6.023 \times 10^{23}$  atoms of C are present in 12 gm of C-12

$\therefore$  1 atom of C weighs =  $\frac{12}{6.023 \times 10^{23}} = 1.99 \times 10^{-23}$  gm