## Quantitative chemistry

## Moles in solution

H(1)
A scientist carries out a titration to find the concentration of some sulfuric acid. The scientist finds that $25.00 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of $0.0880 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ sodium hydroxide, NaOH , is neutralised by $17.60 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of dilute sulfuric acid, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$. The reaction is shown below:
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})+2 \mathrm{NaOH}(\mathrm{aq}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})$
a Calculate the amount, in moles, of NaOH used. (1 mark, $\star \star \star$ )
b Calculate the amount, in moles, of $\mathbf{H}_{2} \mathbf{S O}_{4}$ used. (1 mark, $\star \star \star$ )
c Calculate the concentration, in $\mathrm{mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$, of the sulfuric acid. ( 1 mark, $\star \star \star$ )

