Name:
Period:

## Conceptual Questions

| 1) Define Dalton's Law in your own words. | 2) <br> Different types of gases exert different pressures on their <br> containers even if they have the same volume, temperature, <br> and number of moles. True or False. Explain. <br> 3) Write a generic equation for <br> determining the pressure of a <br> gas collected over water. <br> 4) Convert 890 mm Hg to atm. <br> (5)Convert the pressure of water <br> vapor at 350K (in C from your <br> table) into kPa. |  |
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## Mathematical Questions

- Show plugging in the variables to the correct places in the equation
- Get an actual answer, including units! Box your answer!
- Don't forget - you must show units and any conversions that might be involved.
- You can either rearrange your equation before you plug in your variables, or after. Do what works for you!
- If needed, use the Water Vapor Pressure Table from your Reference Sheet

6) A container holds three gases: oxygen, carbon dioxide, and helium. The partial pressures of the three gases are $2.00 \mathrm{~atm}, 3.00 \mathrm{~atm}$, and 4.00 atm , respectively. What is the total pressure inside the container? 9 atm
7) A gas mixture contains hydrogen, helium, neon and argon. The total pressure of the mixture is 93.6 kPa . The partial pressures of helium, neon and argon are $15.4 \mathrm{kPa}, 25.7$ kPa , and 35.6 kPa , respectively. What is the pressure extended by the hydrogen? 16.9 kPa

8) A mixture of 14.0 grams of hydrogen, 84.0 grams of nitrogen, and 2.00 moles of oxygen are placed in a flask. When the partial pressure of the oxygen is 78.00 mm of mercury, what is the total pressure in the flask? 465.27 mmHg
