1. We are given the amount of charge on each electron, and we know the total charge is 1 C, so we simply have to divide 1 C by the amount of charge on each electron to obtain the total number of electrons.

$$n = 1\ C / (1.6 \times 10^{-19}\ C)$$

$$n = 6.25 \times 10^{18}$$

This is a very large number, indicating that one Coulomb of charge is a large amount of charge that requires a large number of electrons.