Unit 8
Class Work

NAME 3/29/14

8.7 Concentration

SPARK

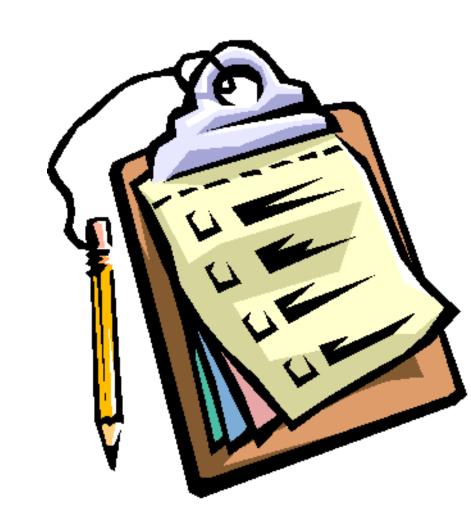
- 1. What symbol indicates a solution in a chemical equation?
- 2. If I have 2.5 g of NaHCO₃, how many moles of NaHCO₃ do I have? [GFM: 84 g/mol]
- 3. How many liters are in 200 mL of solution?

Objective

SWBAT calculate the concentration of a solution

Agenda:

- SPARK/Objective
- Hook
- Molarity
- Practice
- Homework



Anions Quiz Shout Outs!

- Ramlah
- Ysabelle
- Rimsha
- Shayna
- Rahila
- Wyllana
- Monica

- Rasanya
- Chaynah
- Mahnoor
- Videos are posted on the website!

Cations Quiz Shout Outs!

- Wendy
- Damani
- Nadia
- Geniever
- Mekhrangiz
- Nadira
- Shagufta

Videos are posted on the website!

Juice from Concentrate

How do you make juice from concentrate?

What do you do if you want the juice to taste **juicier**?

What do you do if you are giving the juice to a baby who shouldn't have too much sugar?



Observe and Answer...

 Given the two reaction systems with vinegar and baking soda as the reactant, what do you notice was the difference between the reactions and WHY do you think this happened?

In your table groups, discuss what you saw and why you think this happened!

Molarity is a measure of concentration

Check out Table T!

$$molarity = \frac{moles of solute}{liters of solution}$$

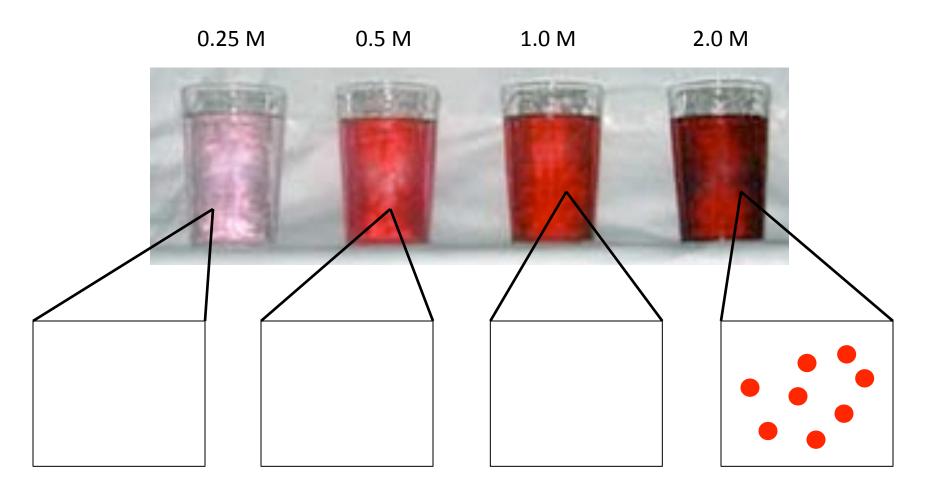
moles of solute

Molarity (M) =

Liters of solution

 What is the concentration of 200 L solution containing 600 moles of KNO₃?

What does this mean?



Which solution is the most concentrated?

- (1) 1 mole of solute dissolved in 1 liter of solution
- (2) 2 moles of solute dissolved in 3 liters of solution
- (3) 6 moles of solute dissolved in 4 liters of solution
- (4) 4 moles of solute dissolved in 8 liters of solution

What is the total number of moles of H_2SO_4 needed to prepare 5.0 liters of a 2.0 M solution of H_2SO_4 ?

How many moles of solute are contained in 200 milliliters of a 1 M solution?

What about when we talk about REALLY SMALL AMOUNTS OF SOLUTE?

For small concentrations, we use ppm (parts per million)

Scientists use ppm mostly in an environmental context. (Ex. Pollution, concentrations of chloride in our drinking water, etc.)

Parts per million calculation

parts per million =
$$\frac{\text{grams of solute}}{\text{grams of solution}} \times 1000000$$

What do you notice is different about the molarity formula versus the parts per million formula?

A 3.2-gram sample of air contains 0.00074 gram of hydrogen cyanide. Determine the concentration, in parts per million, of the hydrogen cyanide in this sample.

Why is concentration important?

Carbon monoxide levels	Response to CO levels
0-8 ppm	Non-smoker
20 ppm	Loss of oxygen to vital organs begin
35 ppm	Legal limit of 8-hour exposure in workplace
50 ppm	Urban "Air Pollution Emergency" alert
60 ppm	Headaches, nausea, mild central nervous system dysfunction

Smoking is <u>NOT</u> cool.

Classwork

Complete your 8.7 classwork!

Exit Ticket

Complete your 8.7 Exit Ticket!

HOMEWORK

Finish 8.7 Classwork/Homework