Solutions Study Guide

- 1. What's the difference between a 1M solution and a 1m solution? How were they made differently?
- 2. What do ionic compounds form in solution? Covalent compounds?
- 3. What 3 factors affect solubility? Explain the effects.
- 4. How does soap work?
- 5. What is the most important solvent in the world?
- 6. What 4 factors affect the rate of solubility?
- 7. How does road salt work?
- 8. How do nerve impulses work?
- 9. Use the solubility table on page 443 in your book
 - a. some lines curve up, what does this mean?
 - b. some lines curve down, what does this mean?
 - c. What do you notice is different between the lines that go up and those that go down (phase)
- 10. Know all of your vocab words!

Molarity Problems

- 11. Determine the mass of the solute in a 0.326 L sample of 0.51 M solution of sucrose and water.
- 12. What is the molarity of a 1.5L solution containing 102 g of NaCl?
- 13. 550 mL of a 9.4 M solution of CaCl₂ contains how many moles CaCl₂ were used to make this. When placed in water, it will dissociate into its ions. How many moles of Ca²⁺ and Cl⁻ ions will be made?
- 14. You have 0.90 moles of Sucrose ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$), and add 1.00 Kg of H_2O . A). What is the molality of the solution you made? B). What would the boiling point of the solution be afterward?
- 15. Find the boiling points and freezing points of the following solutions, assuming you have 950 mL of water.
 - 1. 1.88 mol Sucrose

2. 1.88 mol NaCl
3. 1.88 mol Al($C_2H_3O_2$) ₃
16. Calculate the volume of 0.400 M NaOH required to react with 30.0 grams of acetic acid. The equation is:
17. Calculate the number of grams of AgCl formed when 0.100 L of 0.250 M AgNO ₃ reacts with an excess of CaCl ₂ . The equation is: AgNO ₃ (aq) +CaCl ₂ (aq)>AgCl(s) +Ca(NO ₃) ₂ (aq)
18. Calculate the mass of BaSO ₄ formed when excess 0.700 M Na ₂ SO ₄ solution is added to 0.850 L of 0.550 M BaCl ₂ solution Na ₂ SO ₄ +BaCl ₂ >BaSO ₄ +NaCl
19. How are hygroscopic and deliquescent similar/different?