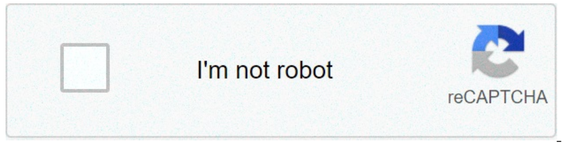

Continue

General chemistry answers

Workbook for general chemistry answers. General chemistry answers questions. Mcgraw hill general chemistry answers. Top hat general chemistry answers. Owlv2 general chemistry answers. Aleks general chemistry answers. Signature lab series general chemistry answers. Sapling learning general chemistry answers pdf.

1) Explain the term Aliquot and Diluent? Food: It is a measured sub-volume of the original Diluent sample: Material with which the sample is diluted 2) What is molality? Molality is the number of soluts in 1 kg of solvent. 3) What is titration? Titration is a process to determine the molarity of a base or acid. In this process, a reaction is carried out among the known volumes of a solution with a known concentration, against the known volume of a solution with an unknown concentration. 4) What is a buffer? A buffer is a watery solution that has a highly stable pH. It is a mixture of a weak acid and its conjugated base or vice versa. Adding a small amount of base or acid to buffer, its pH does not change. 5) How does the buffer work? In the buffer when adding the hydrogen ion, it will be neutralized from the base in the buffer. Hydroxide ions will be neutralized by acid. On the overall pH of the buffer solution, these neutralization reactions do not show much effect. While selecting an acid as a buffer solution, try using an acid that has a pH closed to the desired pH. This will help the buffer achieve an almost equivalent amount of acid and conjugated base, so that it will neutralize as much as H+ and OH -. 6) What is a mole? Mole is the unit used to define the number of chemical substances present in a substance. It is the amount of substance that consists in the same number of chemical units as there are atoms in exactly 12 grams of pure carbon-12. 7) How do you calculate how many glucose levels in 320 mL of 5.0 M of glucose solution? First step: Convert the volume from milliliters to liters 320 X (1 liter/1000mL) = 0.320 Solution L Second use of the formula = M x V = 5.0 glucose/luce solution X 0.320 L solution = 1.6 glucose molecules present in 320m L solution 8) Explain what is the difference between fractionation and distillation? Both methods are used to separate the components present in the solution based on Distillation Melting Points: This technique is used when the boiling point of chemicals are different in the Fraction blends: Is this technique used when the boiling point of chemicals are close to each other in mixtures 9) Method of formula to calculate the pH of a solution? To calculate the pH of a solution you need to use the pH= -log [H+] or pH = -log [H3O+] 10) What is the difference between Molarity and Normality? Both techniques are used for the amount of chemicals present in the solution. However, they are almost similar but differ in the Normality of Molarity – Molarity is used to know the total amount of molecules in a 1 liter solution – normality is used to know the total number of reactive units in 1 literSolution - it is expressed as a mole of a compound mixture Litro di soluzione Ã¨ Ã¨ Ã¨ Ã Ã Ã