

# Unit E – The Mole and More

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_

## Papers worth reviewing

- What Makes a Good Data Table?
- What makes a Good Graph?
- LAD E1 – Formula of a Hydrate
- LAD E2 – Molarity and Dilution
- NoteSheet E1 – The Mole
- NoteSheet E2 – Empirical Formulas
- NoteSheet E3 – Hydrates
- NoteSheet E4 – Molecular Formulas
- NoteSheet E5 – Molarity
- Practice E1 – Wholey Moley (and the In Class Practice E1)
- Practice E2 – Empirical Formulas (and the In Class Practice E2)
- Practice E3 – Hydrates (and the In Class Practice E3)
- Practice E4 – Molecular Formulas (and the In Class Practice E4)
- Practice E5 – Molarity (and the In Class Practice E5)
- Practice E6 – Review Problems of All Types
- Consider using the class presentation and clicker questions for review as well (available on the unit E document page at the top)
- Consider reviewing your openers.  
(You can find a pdf with all the openers...and more, with answers on the documents page)
- Consider using the vocabulary list on the back of this sheet

## Objectives

1. Define and understand what a mole is.  
$$\frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ items}}{1 \text{ mol}} \text{ or } \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ items}}$$
  - know Avogadro's number and units
  - understand that the periodic table provides molar masses, the mass of one mole of particles  $\frac{\# g}{1 \text{ mol}}$  or  $\frac{1 \text{ mol}}{\# g}$
  - know how to calculate molar masses of compounds given a formula
2. Be able to make mole conversions
  - mass  $\rightleftharpoons$  moles  $\rightleftharpoons$  items  $\rightleftharpoons$  parts (atoms)
  - understand that percent composition values can be used as masses
3. Given masses, percentages, or particles, be able to calculate empirical formulas for
  - ionic compounds
  - hydrates
  - molecular compounds
4. Be able to work calculations using the molarity formula  
$$\text{Molarity}(M) = \frac{\# \text{ moles}}{1 \text{ Liter}} \text{ or } \frac{\# \text{ millimoles}}{1 \text{ milliliter}}$$
  - calculate moles & mass needed for a particular molar solution
  - calculate the number of moles in a solution
  - calculate volume from molarity and moles
5. Be able to use the "dilution equation"  
$$M_{\text{concentrated}} V_{\text{concentrated}} = M_{\text{dilute}} V_{\text{dilute}}$$
  - to calculate the "stock" solution required to make a particular dilution
  - calculate the molarity resulting from a particular dilution
6. Know your diatomic elements
  - H<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub>, Br<sub>2</sub>, I<sub>2</sub>, At<sub>2</sub>

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### Vocabulary List

- mole (millimole)
- Avogadro's number
- molar mass, aka molecular weight
- molecule vs atom vs formula unit (aka ionicule)
- percent composition
- theoretical
- experimental
- ionic compounds
- heating to a constant mass
- hydrate
  - mono-
  - di-
  - tri-
  - tetra-
  - penta-
  - hexa-
  - hepta-
  - septa-
  - octo-
  - nono-
  - deca-
  - dodeca-
- anhydrate
- molecular compound
- empirical formula
- molecular formula
- molarity
- solute
- solvent
- solution
- aqueous solution
- concentrated
- dilute
- volumetric flask
- diatomic elements

*This vocabulary list is meant to complement your study. Knowing this list alone, without the concepts on the front would not prepare you for the test.*