

**ELE3CTROLYTES & EQUIVALENTS****Exit Ticket 11**

1. Briefly provide definition and an example for each of the following terms:

a) Strong electrolyte: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Weak electrolyte: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Non-electrolyte: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Determine the number of equivalents in each of the following:

a) 0.30 mol of  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  : \_\_\_\_\_

b) 5.0 mol of  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ : \_\_\_\_\_

c) 15 g of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  : \_\_\_\_\_

3. An IV solution contains 4.0 mEq/L of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ . How many g of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  are in 3.0 L of this solution?

4. Classify each of the following as **strong electrolyte (SE)**, **weak electrolyte (WE)** or **non-electrolytes (NE)**:

a) acetic acid: \_\_\_\_\_

b) methanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH): \_\_\_\_\_

c) potassium chloride (KCl): \_\_\_\_\_

5. Indicate whether each of the following compounds dissolves in water to give ions, molecules, or both.

A) both

B) ions

C) molecules

a) NaCl, a strong electrolyte: \_\_\_\_\_

b) HI, a strong electrolyte: \_\_\_\_\_

c) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH, a nonelectrolyte: \_\_\_\_\_

d) KNO<sub>3</sub>, a strong electrolyte: \_\_\_\_\_

e) glucose, a nonelectrolyte: \_\_\_\_\_

f) H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, a weak electrolyte: \_\_\_\_\_