How much? The amount of chemical change

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Chemistry · SL · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
conservation of mass /ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃn ɒv mæs/	A balanced equation follows **conservation of mass**.
coefficient /ˌkəʊɪˈfɪʃənt/	The number in front of the letter is the **coefficient**.
mole ratio /məʊl ˈreɪʃɪəʊ/	Use the equation's **mole ratio** to calculate product amounts.
stoichiometry /ˌstəʊɪkɪˈɒmətri/	**Stoichiometry** tells us how many moles of each substance react.
molar volume	The **molar volume** of a gas at room temperature is about 24 dm^3. $24\ dm^3$
titration /taɪˈtreɪʃn/	A **titration** finds the exact volume of acid needed.
standard solution /ˈstændəd səˈluːʃn/	A **standard solution** has a known concentration.
pipette /pɪˈpet/	A **pipette** transfers an accurately measured volume.
indicator /ˈɪndɪkeɪtə/	The **indicator** changes colour at the end point.
burette /bjʊəˈret/	A **burette** delivers measured volumes during a titration.
end point /end pɔɪnt/	The **end point** is the observed indicator colour change.

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titre /ˈtɪtə/	The **titre** equals the final burette reading minus the initial reading.
concordant /kənˈkɔːdənt/	**Concordant** titres agree closely with one another.
limiting reactant /ˈlɪmɪtɪŋ rɪˈæktənt/	The **limiting reactant** runs out first.
in excess	A reactant **in excess** remains after the other reactant runs out.
theoretical yield /θɪəˈretɪkl jiːld/	The **theoretical yield** is the maximum product amount predicted by calculation.
atom economy /ˈætəm ɪˈkɒnəmi/	High **atom economy** means little waste.