## STOICHIOMETRY: MOLES TO MOLES NOTES

## Vocabulary:

Fill in the blank:
Stoichiometry- Greek, "stoiechion" ( $\qquad$ ) and "metron" (to $\qquad$ ). The calculation of the amount of substances in a chemical reaction from the balanced equation.

Balance the equation and then label the reactants, products, and coefficients in the following chemical equation:


Conversion factor- a
numeric $\qquad$
of equal measurements used to convert quantities between different $\qquad$ .

Moles- the $\qquad$ of an element or compound containing (Avagadro's number) particles (ex. atoms, ions, etc.) of that element/compound.
Molar(Molecular) Mass- the $\qquad$ (in $\qquad$ ) of a single mole of particles (atoms, ions, or molecules) of an element/compound.

## Steps:

1. $\qquad$ the equation
2. Determine the $\qquad$ to $\qquad$ ratio between $A$ and $B$
3. $\qquad$ across, $\qquad$ bottom

General Form for mole to mole conversions:


## ketzbook's Stoichiometry Tricks Video:

Nitrogen reacts with Hydrogen to produce a component of fertilizer called ammonia, $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$. How many moles of Nitrogen, $\mathrm{N}_{2}$, do you need to make 10 moles of ammonia, $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ ?

1. Balance the equation:
$\qquad$ $\mathrm{N}_{2}+$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{H}_{2}$-> $\qquad$ $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
2. Determine the mole-to-mole ratio:
3. __ moles $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ require $\qquad$ moles $\mathrm{N}_{2}$
4. Using the given information to solve the problem:

