## Concentration Worksheet ALL TYPES

Concentration is a measurement of the amount of solute dissolved in a certain amount of solution. Various units can be used to express concentration. They include:

- $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{L}$ : grams of solute per litre of solution
$-\%(\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{V})$ : grams of solute per 100 mL of solution
$-\%(\mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{V})$ : $\quad \mathrm{mL}$ of solute per 100 mL of solution
$-\%(\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{m})$ : grams of solute per 100 g of solution
- ppm : $\quad 1 \mathrm{mg}$ of solute per 1 L of solution

Some basic conversions:
$1 \mathrm{~L}=1000 \mathrm{~mL}$
$1 \mathrm{~kg}=1000 \mathrm{~g}$
$1 \mathrm{~g}=1000 \mathrm{mg}$
Convert the following amounts to equivalent measures:

1. 8 g of solute in 1.5 L solution
a. $\qquad$ g/L
b. $\qquad$ \% (m/V)
c. $\qquad$ ppm
2. 50 g of solute in 2000 mL of solution
a. $\qquad$ g/L
b. $\qquad$ \% (m/V)
c. $\qquad$ ppm
3. 300 mL of solute in 2 L of solution.
a. $\qquad$ \% (V/V)
4. 40 g of solute in 500 g of solution
a. ___ \% (m/m)
5. A laboratory technician needs to prepare 450 mL of a $15 \%(\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{v}) \mathrm{NaCl}$ solution. What amount of solute will be required?
6. The following solutions were found in a school laboratory. Jason was asked to organize them in ascending order of concentration. What should the final order be?
