molarity pogil

molarity pogil stands as a cornerstone concept in chemistry, essential for understanding solutions and their quantitative aspects. This article delves deep into the world of molarity, exploring its definition, calculation, applications, and related concepts through the lens of the POGIL (Process-Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning) approach. We will uncover how molarity, defined as moles of solute per liter of solution, is a fundamental measure of concentration and how mastering its calculation is crucial for laboratory work and scientific understanding. This comprehensive guide will cover everything from the basic formula to practical examples and its significance in various chemical disciplines, providing a clear and structured learning experience.

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Understanding Molarity: The Core Concept

Molarity is a fundamental quantitative measure of the concentration of a solute within a solution. In essence, it tells us how much of a substance is dissolved in a specific volume of another substance. This concept is not just an academic exercise; it is a practical tool used daily in laboratories across various scientific fields, from academic research to pharmaceutical development and environmental monitoring. A deep understanding of molarity is therefore indispensable for any student or professional working with chemical solutions. Its ability to precisely define the amount of dissolved substance allows chemists to predict reaction rates, control reaction outcomes, and ensure the safety and efficacy of chemical processes.

The POGIL Approach to Molarity

The POGIL methodology is an educational framework designed to foster deeper understanding through guided inquiry. When applied to molarity, POGIL activities typically present students with data, models, and scenarios that prompt them to discover the definition and calculation of molarity themselves, rather than simply being told. This hands-on, student-centered approach encourages critical thinking, problem-solving, and collaboration. By actively engaging with the material, learners build a more robust conceptual framework for molarity, leading to improved retention and a greater ability to apply the concept in new contexts. The emphasis is on the process of learning, making the acquisition of knowledge about molarity a more meaningful and enduring experience.

Defining Molarity: Moles per Liter

At its heart, molarity (symbolized by 'M') is defined as the number of moles of solute dissolved in exactly one liter of solution. The formula for molarity is straightforward: Molarity = Moles of Solute / Liters of Solution. This unit is incredibly useful because the mole is the SI unit for the amount of substance, representing a specific number of particles (Avogadro's number). Therefore, molarity directly relates the macroscopic quantity of a substance (its mass, which can be measured) to the microscopic quantity of particles (moles) in a defined volume. This direct link between measurable quantities and the fundamental particles involved makes molarity a powerful tool for quantitative chemistry.

Calculating Molarity: Step-by-Step Guidance

Calculating molarity involves a series of logical steps, each building upon the previous one to arrive at the correct concentration value. This systematic approach is crucial for accuracy, especially in complex laboratory settings. Mastery of these steps ensures that any chemical calculation involving molarity will be performed efficiently and correctly, minimizing errors and maximizing the reliability of experimental results.

Identifying the Solute and Solvent

The first crucial step in any molarity calculation is to correctly identify the solute and the solvent within the mixture. The solute is the substance that is dissolved, and the solvent is the substance that does the dissolving, typically present in a larger quantity. For instance, when salt (sodium chloride) is dissolved in water, salt is the solute, and water is the solvent. Correct identification is vital because the quantity of the solute is what determines the concentration, and the total volume of the solution (solute + solvent) is the denominator in the molarity formula. Misidentifying these components will lead to incorrect calculations of moles and volume.

Determining Moles of Solute

Once the solute is identified, the next step is to determine the number of moles of this solute. Often, the solute's mass is provided in grams. To convert grams to moles, you need to know the molar mass of the solute. The molar mass is found by summing the atomic masses of all the atoms in the chemical formula of the solute, typically obtained from the periodic table. The calculation is then: Moles = Mass (in grams) / Molar Mass (in grams/mole). If the number of moles is directly given, this step is, of course, bypassed.

Converting Volume to Liters

The definition of molarity specifies the volume of the solution in liters. Therefore, any given volume of solution must be converted to liters. Common units for volume in laboratory settings are milliliters (mL). To convert milliliters to liters, you divide by 1000, as there are 1000 milliliters in 1 liter. For example, 500 mL is equal to 0.5 L. Ensuring the volume is in liters is a critical prerequisite for applying the molarity formula accurately.

Applying the Molarity Formula

With the moles of solute and the volume of the solution in liters correctly determined, the final step is to apply the molarity formula: Molarity (M) = Moles of Solute / Liters of Solution. This calculation yields the molar concentration of the solution. The units of molarity are moles per liter (mol/L), often abbreviated as 'M'. This resulting value quantifies the concentration and is essential for subsequent chemical calculations and experimental procedures.

Practical Examples of Molarity Calculations

Example 1: Calculating Molarity from Mass and Volume

Suppose you dissolve 11.7 grams of sodium chloride (NaCl) in enough water to make 250 mL of solution. First, find the molar mass of NaCl. The atomic mass of Na is approximately 22.99 g/mol, and Cl is approximately 35.45 g/mol. So, the molar mass of NaCl is 22.99 + 35.45 = 58.44 g/mol. Now, convert grams of NaCl to moles: Moles of NaCl = 11.7 g / 58.44 g/mol = 0.200 mol. Next, convert the volume to liters: 250 mL = 0.250 L. Finally, calculate molarity: Molarity = 0.200 mol / 0.250 L = 0.800 M NaCl. This means there are 0.800

moles of sodium chloride in every liter of this solution.

Example 2: Calculating Molarity from Moles and Volume

If you have 0.05 moles of potassium permanganate ($KMnO_4$) dissolved in 500 mL of water, you can directly calculate the molarity. The first step is to convert the volume to liters: 500 mL = 0.500 L. Then, apply the molarity formula: Molarity = Moles of Solute / Liters of Solution. In this case, Molarity = 0.05 mol / 0.500 L = 0.10 M $KMnO_4$. This is a simpler calculation as the moles are directly provided.

Example 3: Calculating Molarity from Number of Particles and Volume

Consider a scenario where you have 3.01×10^{23} molecules of glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) dissolved in 1.0 L of water. To find the moles of glucose, you use Avogadro's number (6.022×10^{23} particles/mol). Moles of glucose = (3.01×10^{23} molecules) / (6.022×10^{23} molecules/mol) = 0.500 mol. Since the volume is already 1.0 L, the molarity is simply: Molarity = 0.500 mol / 1.0 L = 0.500 M glucose. This example demonstrates how to bridge the gap from the number of particles to moles.

Molarity and Its Applications in Chemistry

Solution Preparation

Preparing solutions of specific molar concentrations is a fundamental skill in any chemistry laboratory. When a chemist needs a solution of a particular molarity, they must carefully calculate the mass of the solute required and dissolve it in a precise volume of solvent to achieve the target concentration. This precision is critical for consistent and reproducible experimental results. For example, preparing a 0.1 M solution of hydrochloric acid requires dissolving a specific mass of HCl in water to a final volume of one liter.

Titration Calculations

Titration is a quantitative analytical technique used to determine the concentration of an unknown solution by reacting it with a solution of known concentration (the titrant). Molarity is central to titration calculations. By knowing the molarity of the titrant, the volume used, and the stoichiometry of the reaction, chemists can accurately calculate the molarity of the analyte. This technique is widely used for acid-base titrations, redox titrations, and complexometric titrations, playing a vital role in quality control and chemical analysis.

Stoichiometry with Solutions

When chemical reactions occur in solution, molarity is used to relate the amounts of reactants and products. Stoichiometric calculations involving solutions require converting volumes of solutions to moles using their molarities. This allows chemists to predict how much of each reactant is needed for a complete reaction or how much product will be formed. For instance, in a reaction between aqueous solutions, the mole ratios from the balanced chemical equation are applied to the moles calculated from the molarities and volumes of the solutions.

Environmental Science and Industrial Chemistry

Molarity plays a significant role in fields beyond the traditional laboratory. In environmental science, the concentration of pollutants in water or air is often expressed in molarity or related units, allowing for assessments of water quality and the impact of industrial discharge. In industrial chemistry, maintaining precise molar concentrations of reactants and products is crucial for optimizing reaction yields, controlling product quality, and ensuring the efficiency of large-scale chemical manufacturing processes. From water treatment plants to chemical synthesis facilities, molarity is a constant factor.

Related Concentration Units and Their Comparison to Molarity

While molarity is the most common measure of concentration in chemistry, other units are also used. Understanding these units and how they relate to molarity provides a more comprehensive view of solution concentrations and their specific applications. Each unit has advantages depending on the context and the properties being emphasized.

Mass Percent Concentration

Mass percent concentration expresses the mass of the solute as a percentage of the total mass of the solution. It is calculated as: Mass % = (Mass of Solute / Mass of Solution) x 100%. This unit is useful when the mass of the solute is easily measured, and the precise volume of the solution is less critical or difficult to determine accurately. It is often used for solid solutes in liquid solvents.

Molality

Molality (symbolized by 'm') is defined as the number of moles of solute per kilogram of solvent. The formula is: Molality = Moles of Solute / Kilograms of Solvent. A key difference from molarity is that molality uses the mass of the solvent, not the volume of the solution. This makes molality independent of temperature changes, as mass is not significantly affected by temperature, whereas volume can be. Molality is particularly useful in studies of colligative properties like boiling point elevation and freezing point depression.

Normality (Historical Context)

Normality (N) is an older unit of concentration that expresses the number of equivalents of solute per liter of solution. An equivalent depends on the specific reaction and the nature of the solute (e.g., for acids and bases, it relates to the number of acidic or basic hydrogen ions). While historically important, normality has largely been superseded by molarity in modern chemistry due to its reaction-dependency, making it less universally applicable and potentially confusing. It is primarily encountered in older literature or specific industrial applications.

Comparing Molarity and Molality

The primary distinction between molarity and molality lies in their denominator: molarity uses the volume of the solution, while molality uses the mass of the solvent. Because the volume of a solution can change with temperature, molarity is temperature-dependent. Conversely, molality is temperature-independent because mass does not change with temperature. For most general chemistry applications and reactions, molarity is preferred due to its direct relationship with reaction volumes. However, when studying colligative properties or when precise temperature independence is required, molality becomes the more appropriate choice.

Factors Affecting Molarity

Several physical factors can influence the molarity of a solution, primarily by affecting the volume of the solution or the amount of solute. Understanding these influences is important for maintaining the accuracy of prepared solutions and interpreting experimental data.

Temperature Changes

As mentioned, temperature significantly affects molarity. When a solution is heated, its volume typically expands. Since molarity is moles of solute per liter of solution, an increase in volume (with the moles of solute remaining constant) will lead to a decrease in molarity. Conversely, cooling a solution causes it to contract, increasing its molarity. This is why volumetric glassware used for precise measurements often has temperature specifications.

Volume Changes

Any process that alters the total volume of the solution will directly impact its molarity, assuming the number of moles of solute remains constant. For instance, if a portion of the solvent evaporates, the volume decreases, and the molarity increases. Conversely, if more solvent is added, the volume increases, and the molarity decreases.

Dissolving More Solute

Naturally, if more solute is dissolved in a solution, the number of moles of solute increases. If the volume of the solution remains the same, this will result in an increase in molarity. This is a fundamental way to create a more concentrated solution from a less concentrated one, assuming the solvent capacity is not exceeded.

The Significance of Molarity in Scientific Inquiry

Molarity is more than just a calculation; it is a fundamental concept that underpins quantitative reasoning in chemistry and related sciences. Its ability to precisely describe the concentration of a solution allows for predictable and reproducible chemical processes. From designing experiments to interpreting results, a solid grasp of molarity empowers scientists to understand and manipulate the chemical world around them. It serves as a common language for discussing and comparing the composition of solutions, facilitating collaboration and advancing scientific knowledge. The consistent application of molarity ensures the reliability of findings, from basic laboratory experiments to cutting-edge research.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the primary concept covered in a POGIL activity on molarity?

The primary concept is understanding and calculating molarity, which is the concentration of a solution expressed as moles of solute per liter of solution.

What are the key components of a POGIL activity for molarity?

Key components typically include guided inquiry questions, model building/interpretation, data analysis, and problem-solving exercises related to molarity calculations.

How does POGIL approach the calculation of molarity for the first time?

POGIL usually starts by introducing the definition of molarity and providing simple examples, then guiding students to derive the formula themselves through a series of probing questions and conceptual development.

What types of problems are commonly encountered in a molarity POGIL activity?

Common problems involve calculating molarity given mass and volume, calculating the mass of solute needed for a specific molarity and volume, and calculating the volume of solution from mass and molarity.

How does POGIL facilitate understanding of the relationship between moles, volume, and molarity?

Through conceptual models and step-by-step questioning, POGIL helps students visualize and understand how these three quantities are interconnected, leading to the molarity formula (M = moles/L).

What is a common misconception POGIL activities aim to address regarding molarity?

A common misconception addressed is confusing molarity with other concentration units like mass percentage or molality, or incorrectly using volume in milliliters instead of liters in the molarity calculation.

How are POGIL activities on molarity typically structured?

They are often structured in modules, starting with basic definitions, progressing to simple calculations, then more complex problems like dilutions, and sometimes involving experimental design or interpretation.

What is the role of peer interaction in a molarity POGIL session?

Peer interaction is crucial for discussing concepts, collaboratively answering questions, and reinforcing understanding as students work through the guided inquiry process in small groups.

What advanced topics might be introduced in a subsequent POGIL activity on molarity?

Advanced topics could include molar dilutions, calculating the concentration of ions in a solution, or stoichiometric calculations involving molarity.

How does the POGIL approach differ from traditional lecture-based learning for molarity?

POGIL emphasizes student-centered learning and active inquiry, where students construct their own understanding through guided questioning and collaborative problem-solving, rather than passively receiving information from a lecturer.

Additional Resources

Here are 9 book titles related to Molarity POGIL, each with a short description:

1. The _Molarity_ Maze: Navigating Concentration Problems
This book offers a guided exploration of molarity calculations, breaking down complex problems into manageable steps. It focuses on the conceptual understanding behind molarity, moving beyond rote memorization to build true problem-solving skills. Students will find this an invaluable resource for mastering the nuances of solution concentration.

2. POGILing _Molarity_: From Inquiry to Mastery
Designed specifically for POGIL educators and learners, this text delves into the pedagogical approach of Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning as applied to molarity. It provides interactive activities and thought-provoking questions to foster deep comprehension and collaboration. The book emphasizes student-driven discovery and the development of critical thinking about solution chemistry.

3. _Molarity_ Mechanics: Building a Strong Foundation
This foundational text provides a clear and concise introduction to the concept of molarity. It systematically builds the necessary mathematical and chemical principles, assuming no prior advanced knowledge. The book focuses on the fundamental calculations and definitions essential for understanding solution concentrations accurately.

4. _Molarity_ in Motion: Real-World Applications and Experiments
This engaging book connects the abstract concept of molarity to tangible, real-world scenarios. It explores how molarity is used in fields like medicine, environmental science, and industry, offering practical examples.

Readers will learn to appreciate the practical significance of molarity through illustrated case studies and suggested laboratory activities.

5. The _Molarity_ Mindset: Thinking Like a Chemist
This book aims to cultivate a chemical way of thinking specifically around molarity. It encourages students to analyze problems from multiple angles, anticipate challenges, and develop strategies for efficient calculation. The emphasis is on developing an intuitive understanding of how different components affect solution concentration.

6. _Molarity_ Masterclass: Advanced Concepts and Troubleshooting
For those who have grasped the basics of molarity, this book tackles more advanced topics and common pitfalls. It covers issues like dilutions, titrations, and the impact of temperature on concentration with detailed explanations. This resource is ideal for students seeking to refine their molarity skills and overcome persistent difficulties.

7. _Molarity_ Models: Visualizing Solution Behavior
This text uses a variety of visual aids and conceptual models to demystify molarity. It employs diagrams, analogies, and interactive simulations to help students visualize what molarity represents at a molecular level. The book makes abstract ideas concrete, facilitating a deeper understanding of solution composition.

8. The _Molarity_ Compass: Guiding Your Calculations
This book acts as a navigational tool for students working with molarity problems. It provides clear decision trees and problem-solving frameworks to guide learners through various calculation scenarios. The focus is on developing systematic approaches that ensure accuracy and efficiency in all molarity-related tasks.

9. _Molarity_ Unpacked: Deconstructing Stoichiometric Solutions
This title explores the intricate relationship between molarity and stoichiometry. It demonstrates how molarity serves as a crucial bridge in quantitative chemical analysis, enabling calculations involving reactions in solution. The book emphasizes the interconnectedness of concepts, showing how molarity unlocks deeper stoichiometric understanding.

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Molarity POGIL

Ebook Title: Mastering Molarity: A POGIL Approach to Solution Chemistry

Outline:

Introduction: What is Molarity? Importance in Chemistry and Real-World Applications.
Chapter 1: Defining Molarity: Formula, Units, and Calculations. Practice Problems.
Chapter 2: Molarity Calculations: Dilution and Solution Preparation. Step-by-step procedures and examples.
Chapter 3: Advanced Molarity Problems: Stoichiometry and Titrations involving Molarity.
Chapter 4: Applications of Molarity in Real-World Scenarios. Examples from various fields.
Conclusion: Recap of Key Concepts and Further Exploration.

Mastering Molarity: A POGIL Approach to Solution Chemistry

Introduction: Understanding the Significance of Molarity

Molarity, a cornerstone concept in chemistry, defines the concentration of a solute within a solution. It's expressed as the number of moles of solute per liter of solution (mol/L or M). Understanding molarity is crucial for numerous reasons, extending far beyond the confines of a chemistry classroom. Its applications are vital in various fields, including medicine (drug dosage calculations), environmental science (analyzing pollutant concentrations), and manufacturing (controlling chemical reactions). This ebook provides a comprehensive guide to mastering molarity using the Process-Oriented Guided-Inquiry Learning (POGIL) methodology, encouraging active learning and problem-solving skills. We will move beyond simple definitions to explore the practical applications and complexities of molarity calculations.

Chapter 1: Defining Molarity: The Foundation of Solution Chemistry

Molarity (M) is formally defined as:

Molarity (M) = moles of solute / liters of solution

Understanding this simple equation is the first step towards mastering molarity. Let's break it down:

Solute: This is the substance being dissolved. It can be a solid, liquid, or gas.
Solvent: This is the substance that dissolves the solute. Water is the most common solvent.
Solution: This is the homogeneous mixture formed when the solute dissolves in the solvent.

The units of molarity are crucial: moles per liter (mol/L). It's essential to use consistent units throughout your calculations. If you're given the mass of the solute, you'll need to convert it to moles using its molar mass (grams per mole). Similarly, volumes must be converted to liters.

Example: Calculate the molarity of a solution prepared by dissolving 5.85 g of NaCl (molar mass = 58.44 g/mol) in enough water to make 250 mL of solution.

1. Convert grams to moles: (5.85 g NaCl) / (58.44 g/mol) = 0.100 mol NaCl
2. Convert mL to L: 250 mL (1 L / 1000 mL) = 0.250 L
3. Calculate molarity: (0.100 mol NaCl) / (0.250 L) = 0.400 M

This chapter will involve numerous practice problems of varying complexity to reinforce your understanding of the molarity formula and unit conversions.

Chapter 2: Molarity Calculations: Dilution and Solution Preparation

Often, you won't prepare a solution directly from a solid solute. Instead, you might need to dilute a more concentrated stock solution to achieve the desired molarity. This involves adding more solvent to decrease the concentration. The key principle governing dilution is that the moles of solute remain constant. We can use the following equation:

$M1V1 = M2V2$

Where:

M1 = initial molarity
V1 = initial volume
M2 = final molarity
V2 = final volume

Example: You have 100 mL of a 2.0 M stock solution of HCl. What volume of water must be added to dilute it to 0.50 M?

1. First, find V2: (2.0 M)(100 mL) = (0.50 M)(V2) => V2 = 400 mL
2. The volume of water added is V2 - V1 = 400 mL - 100 mL = 300 mL

This chapter will delve into detailed, step-by-step procedures for preparing solutions of specific molarities, covering various scenarios including dilutions and calculations involving different units of volume and concentration.

Chapter 3: Advanced Molarity Problems: Stoichiometry and Titrations

Molarity's importance extends beyond simple calculations. It becomes crucial when dealing with stoichiometry (the relationship between reactants and products in a chemical reaction) and titrations (a technique to determine the concentration of a solution).

Stoichiometry: Knowing the molarity of a reactant allows you to calculate the moles of product formed or the moles of another reactant required.

Titrations: Titrations utilize molarity to determine the unknown concentration of a solution (analyte) by reacting it with a solution of known concentration (titrant). The equivalence point (where the moles of acid and base are equal) is crucial for calculating the analyte's concentration.

This chapter will explore these advanced applications, providing numerous examples and practice problems to solidify understanding.

Chapter 4: Applications of Molarity in Real-World Scenarios

Molarity's relevance transcends academic exercises; it finds wide application in various real-world contexts.

Medicine: Drug dosages are often expressed in molarity or related concentration units, ensuring accurate medication administration.
Environmental Science: Monitoring pollutant concentrations in water and air is crucial for environmental protection. Molarity is the fundamental unit for expressing these concentrations.
Manufacturing: Precise control over reactant molarities is essential in chemical manufacturing to ensure product quality and efficiency.
Agriculture: Fertilizers contain specific nutrient concentrations, often expressed in terms of molarity or related units, to optimize plant growth.

This chapter will showcase these diverse applications, illustrating the practical significance of molarity in various fields.

Conclusion: A Solid Foundation for Future Studies

This ebook has provided a comprehensive exploration of molarity, from its basic definition to its advanced applications. Mastering molarity is essential for success in chemistry and related fields. By understanding the concepts and practicing the calculations presented, you'll develop a strong foundation for more complex topics in chemistry and related scientific disciplines. Further exploration into advanced solution chemistry concepts will build upon the principles covered here.

FAQs:

1. What is the difference between molarity and molality? Molarity uses liters of solution, while molality uses kilograms of solvent.
2. How do I convert molarity to other concentration units? Conversion factors are used; for example, molarity can be converted to ppm (parts per million) or percent by mass.
3. What happens to molarity when a solution is diluted? Molarity decreases because the number of moles of solute remains constant while the volume increases.
4. Why is molarity important in stoichiometric calculations? Molarity provides a direct link between the volume of a solution and the moles of solute, essential for stoichiometric ratios.
5. How does temperature affect molarity? Temperature affects the volume of the solution, thus indirectly affecting molarity.
6. What are some common errors in molarity calculations? Common errors include incorrect unit conversions, neglecting significant figures, and misinterpreting the definition of molarity.
7. What is the significance of the equivalence point in a titration? At the equivalence point, the moles of acid and base are equal, allowing calculation of the unknown concentration.
8. Can molarity be used for gases? Yes, but it's usually less practical than other concentration units for gases.
9. Where can I find more practice problems on molarity? Numerous online resources and textbooks offer extensive practice problems.

Related Articles:

1. Solution Stoichiometry: Explores the quantitative relationships between reactants and products in solution reactions.
2. Acid-Base Titrations: A detailed explanation of titration techniques and calculations.
3. Dilution Calculations: A comprehensive guide to dilution calculations and preparing solutions.
4. Calculating Molar Mass: A step-by-step guide to determine the molar mass of compounds.
5. Understanding Solution Concentrations: A broad overview of various concentration units, including molarity, molality, etc.
6. Applications of Molarity in Medicine: Specific examples of how molarity is used in pharmaceutical calculations and drug delivery.
7. Environmental Chemistry and Molarity: The role of molarity in monitoring and controlling pollutants.
8. Molarity and Chemical Equilibrium: The connection between molarity and equilibrium constants.
9. POGIL Activities for Solution Chemistry: Additional POGIL activities related to solution chemistry concepts.

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molarity pogil: Analytical Chemistry Juliette Lantz, Renée Cole, The POGIL Project, 2014-08-18 The activities developed by the ANAPOGIL consortium fall into six main categories frequently covered in a quantitative chemistry course: Analytical Tools, Statistics, Equilibrium, Chromatography and Separations, Electrochemistry, and Spectrometry. These materials follow the constructivist learning cycle paradigm and use a guided inquiry approach. Each activity lists content and process learning goals, and includes cues for team collaboration and self-assessment. The classroom activities are modular in nature, and they are generally intended for use in class periods ranging from 50-75 minutes. All activities were reviewed and classroom tested by multiple instructors at a wide variety of institutions.

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molarity pogil: Barriers and Opportunities for 2-Year and 4-Year STEM Degrees National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, National Academy of Engineering, Policy and Global Affairs, Board on Higher Education and Workforce, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Board on Science Education, Committee on Barriers and Opportunities in Completing 2-Year and 4-Year STEM Degrees, 2016-05-18 Nearly 40 percent of the students entering 2- and 4-year postsecondary institutions indicated their intention to major in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) in 2012. But the barriers to students realizing their ambitions are reflected in the fact that about half of those with the intention to earn a STEM bachelor's degree and more than two-thirds intending to earn a STEM associate's degree fail to earn these degrees 4 to 6 years after their initial enrollment. Many of those who do obtain a degree take longer than the advertised length of the programs, thus raising the cost of their education. Are the STEM educational pathways any less efficient than for other fields of study? How might the losses be stemmed and greater efficiencies realized? These questions and others are at the heart of this study. Barriers and Opportunities for 2-Year and 4-Year STEM Degrees reviews research on the roles that people, processes, and institutions play in 2-and 4-year STEM degree production. This study pays special attention to the factors that influence students' decisions to enter, stay in, or leave STEM majorsâ€quality of instruction, grading policies, course sequences, undergraduate learning environments, student supports, co-curricular activities, students' general academic preparedness and competence in science, family background, and governmental and institutional policies that affect STEM educational pathways. Because many students do not take the traditional 4-year path to a STEM undergraduate degree, Barriers and Opportunities describes several other common pathways and also reviews what happens to those who do not complete the journey to a degree. This book describes the major changes in student demographics; how students, view, value, and utilize programs of higher education; and how institutions can adapt to support successful student outcomes. In doing so, Barriers and Opportunities questions whether definitions and characteristics of what constitutes success in STEM should change. As this book explores these issues, it identifies where further research is needed to build a system that works for all students who aspire to STEM degrees. The conclusions of this report lay out the steps that faculty, STEM departments, colleges and universities, professional societies, and others can take to improve STEM education for all students interested in a STEM degree.

molarity pogil: Concepts of Biology Samantha Fowler, Rebecca Roush, James Wise, 2023-05-12 Black & white print. Concepts of Biology is designed for the typical introductory biology course for nonmajors, covering standard scope and sequence requirements. The text includes interesting applications and conveys the major themes of biology, with content that is meaningful and easy to understand. The book is designed to demonstrate biology concepts and to promote scientific literacy.

molarity pogil: *Principles of Modern Chemistry* David W. Oxtoby, 1998-07-01 PRINCIPLES OF MODERN CHEMISTRY has dominated the honors and high mainstream general chemistry courses and is considered the standard for the course. The fifth edition is a substantial revision that maintains the rigor of previous editions but reflects the exciting modern developments taking place in chemistry today. Authors David W. Oxtoby and H. P. Gillis provide a unique approach to learning chemical principles that emphasizes the total scientific process'from observation to application'placing general chemistry into a complete perspective for serious-minded science and engineering students. Chemical principles are illustrated by the use of modern materials, comparable to equipment found in the scientific industry. Students are therefore exposed to chemistry and its applications beyond the classroom. This text is perfect for those instructors who are looking for a more advanced general chemistry textbook.

molarity pogil: Biochemistry Laboratory Rodney F. Boyer, 2012 The biochemistry laboratory course is an essential component in training students for careers in biochemistry, molecular biology, chemistry, and related molecular life sciences such as cell biology, neurosciences, and genetics. Increasingly, many biochemistry lab instructors opt to either design their own experiments or select them from major educational journals. Biochemistry Laboratory: Modern Theory and Techniques addresses this issue by providing a flexible alternative without experimental protocols. Instead of requiring instructors to use specific experiments, the book focuses on detailed descriptions of modern techniques in experimental biochemistry and discusses the theory behind such techniques in detail. An extensive range of techniques discussed includes Internet databases, chromatography, spectroscopy, and recombinant DNA techniques such as molecular cloning and PCR. The Second Edition introduces cutting-edge topics such as membrane-based chromatography, adds new exercises and problems throughout, and offers a completely updated Companion Website.

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molarity pogil: Chemistry Education Javier García-Martínez, Elena Serrano-Torregrosa, 2015-05-04 Winner of the CHOICE Outstanding Academic Title 2017 Award This comprehensive collection of top-level contributions provides a thorough review of the vibrant field of chemistry education. Highly-experienced chemistry professors and education experts cover the latest developments in chemistry learning and teaching, as well as the pivotal role of chemistry for shaping a more sustainable future. Adopting a practice-oriented approach, the current challenges and opportunities posed by chemistry education are critically discussed, highlighting the pitfalls that can occur in teaching chemistry and how to circumvent them. The main topics discussed include best practices, project-based education, blended learning and the role of technology, including e-learning, and science visualization. Hands-on recommendations on how to optimally implement innovative strategies of teaching chemistry at university and high-school levels make this book an essential resource for anybody interested in either teaching or learning chemistry more effectively, from experience chemistry professors to secondary school teachers, from educators with no formal training in didactics to frustrated chemistry students.

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molarity pogil: Innovative Methods of Teaching and Learning Chemistry in Higher Education Ingo Eilks, Bill Byers, 2015-11-06 Two recent initiatives from the EU, namely the Bologna Process and the Lisbon Agenda are likely to have a major influence on European Higher Education. It seems unlikely that traditional teaching approaches, which supported the elitist system of the past, will promote the mobility, widened participation and culture of 'life-long learning' that will provide the foundations for a future knowledge-based economy. There is therefore a clear need to seek new approaches to support the changes which will inevitably occur. The European Chemistry Thematic Network (ECTN) is a network of some 160 university chemistry departments from throughout the EU as well as a number of National Chemical Societies (including the RSC) which provides a discussion forum for all aspects of higher education in chemistry. This handbook is a result of one of their working groups, who identified and collated good practice with respect to innovative methods in Higher Level Chemistry Education. It provides a comprehensive overview of innovations in university chemistry teaching from a broad European perspective. The generation of this book through a European Network, with major national chemical societies and a large number of chemistry departments as members make the book unique. The wide variety of scholars who have contributed to the book, make it interesting and invaluable reading for both new and experienced chemistry lecturers throughout the EU and beyond. The book is aimed at chemistry education at universities and other higher level institutions and at all academic staff and anyone interested in the teaching of chemistry at the tertiary level. Although newly appointed teaching staff are a clear target for the book, the innovative aspects of the topics covered are likely to prove interesting to all committed chemistry lecturers.

molarity pogil: Argumentation in Science Education Sibel Erduran, María Pilar Jiménez-Aleixandre, 2007-12-06 Educational researchers are bound to see this as a timely work. It brings together the work of leading experts in argumentation in science education. It presents research combining theoretical and empirical perspectives relevant for secondary science classrooms. Since the 1990s, argumentation studies have increased at a rapid pace, from stray papers to a wealth of research exploring ever more sophisticated issues. It is this fact that makes this volume so crucial.

molarity pogil: America's Lab Report National Research Council, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Center for Education, Board on Science Education, Committee on High School Laboratories: Role and Vision, 2006-01-20 Laboratory experiences as a part of most U.S. high school science curricula have been taken for granted for decades, but they have rarely been carefully examined. What do they contribute to science learning? What can they contribute to science learning? What is the current status of labs in our nationÃ¯Â¿Â½s high schools as a context for learning science? This book looks at a range of questions about how laboratory experiences fit into U.S. high schools: What is effective laboratory teaching? What does research tell us about learning in high school science labs? How should student learning in laboratory experiences be assessed? Do all student have access to laboratory experiences? What changes need to be made to improve laboratory experiences for high school students? How can school organization contribute to effective laboratory teaching? With increased attention to the U.S. education system and student outcomes, no part of the high school curriculum should escape scrutiny. This timely book investigates factors that influence a high school laboratory experience, looking closely at what currently takes place and what the goals of those experiences are and should be. Science educators, school administrators, policy makers, and parents will all benefit from a better understanding of the need for laboratory experiences to be an integral part of the science curriculum-and how that can be accomplished.

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molarity pogil: Biochemistry Education Assistant Teaching Professor Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry Thomas J Bussey, Timothy J. Bussey, Kimberly Linenberger Cortes, Rodney C. Austin, 2021-01-18 This volume brings together resources from the networks and communities that contribute to biochemistry education. Projects, authors, and practitioners from the American Chemical Society (ACS), American Society of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (ASBMB), and the Society for the Advancement of Biology Education Research (SABER) are included to facilitate cross-talk among these communities. Authors offer diverse perspectives on pedagogy, and chapters focus on topics such as the development of visual literacy, pedagogies and practices, and implementation.

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