

# The law of constant composition of a chemical compound

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## The law of constant composition of a chemical compound

Source: domena publiczna.

[Link to the lesson](#)

### Before you start you should know

- that chemical reactions are transformations during which new substances are created;
- that the chemical reaction equation is a record of the course of chemical transformation using symbols of elements and patterns of chemical compounds;
- that substrates are substances involved in a chemical reaction, and products are substances obtained as a result;
- how to determine the mass ratio in a chemical compound based on its formula.

### You will learn

- to give the content of the mass preservation law and interpret it;
- to you will solve tasks using the law of mass conservation.

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie dźwiękowe abstraktu

## Do chemical compounds have the same composition?

At the end of the 18th century, the French chemist Joseph Louis Proust formulated a law referring to the composition of chemical compounds, which was called the [law of constant composition](#).

Today, this law seems obvious to us and not very revealing. But we must remember that it was formulated at a time when nothing was known about the structure of matter, concepts such as the notion of an atom or a molecule were unknown and no one used the chemical formulas of compounds. Currently based on a chemical formula, for example water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )

), and data contained in the periodic table, we can determine the mass ratio of hydrogen to oxygen in water (2: 16 then 1 : 8), less than 150 years ago, the conclusion of such an application required many tedious experimental works.

The formulation of this law was of fundamental importance for the further development of chemistry. It has become the foundation for further research leading to the creation of the atomic theory of matter.

## How can the law of constant composition be used in chemical calculations?

Knowledge of the law of mass conservation and the law of constant composition is the basis of chemical calculations. Thanks to them, it is possible to determine the proportions in which the reactants reacted with each other to form specific products, or to estimate the amount of products produced based on the mass of the substrates used.



In Poland, the largest active salt mine is located in Kłodawa

Source: Ciacho5, licencja: CC BY-SA 4.0.

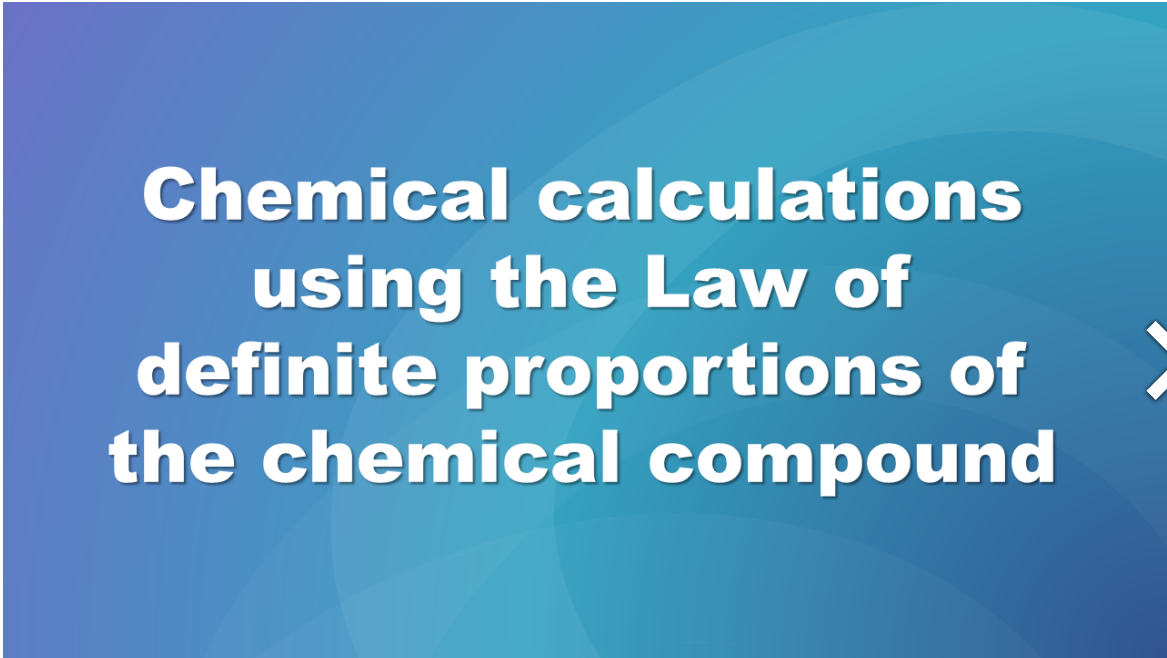
The mass ratio of hydrogen to oxygen in the water molecule,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , is 1 : 8, which means that in water for 1 part of the mass of hydrogen there are 8 parts of oxygen mass. Regardless of which units of mass we will use, these relationships will always be the same. For example, if there is 1 g of hydrogen in a given water sample, then oxygen will be 8 g and the water sample will have a mass of:  $1 \text{ g} + 8 \text{ g} = 9 \text{ g}$ . The same mass ratio will exist both in one molecule of water with a molecular weight of 18 u and in samples of water with a mass of 18

g, 200 kg or 1 ton.

The mass ratio of the individual elements in the compound is always constant – independent of the mass of the compound sample as well as the way the compound is obtained.

### Task 1

Watch the presentation „Chemical calculations using the law of constant composition of a chemical compound”.



## Chemical calculations using the Law of definite proportions of the chemical compound

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Nagranie dźwiękowe abstraktu



Calculate the mass of aluminum (in grams) that is found in the sample of its oxide, if it is known that the sample contains 96 g of oxygen.

### Exercise 1

If magnesium combines with sulfur in the mass ratio  $Mg : S = 3 : 4$ , it is 15g of magnesium sulfur connections in the amount of:

- 20g
- 20u
- 24g
- 24u

### Exercise 2

In the sulfur vapor, 11.2g of iron was heated to give 17.6g of iron sulphide. In what mass ratio did iron and sulfur join?

- 1 : 1
- 2 : 3
- 7 : 4
- 7 : 6

## Summary

- According to the conservation law, the mass states in each chemical reaction the total mass of substrates is equal to the sum of masses of products obtained as a result.

- The mass of one of the substrates or products can be calculated based on the mass conservation law if the residual masses are known.
- The law of constancy of composition says that the mass ratio of elements in a chemical compound is always constant and independent of the method and place of its receipt (each chemical compound has an unchanging qualitative and quantitative composition).
- Knowledge of the mass ratio of chemical elements in a compound allows to calculate the mass of chemical elements in a given mass of a compound.
- On the basis of the mass ratio of elements in a chemical compound, its total formula can be determined.

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## Keywords

law of constant composition, reaction, substance

## Glossary

### law of constant composition

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Nagranie dźwiękowe słówka: prawo stałości składu

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**prawo stałości składu** – prawo odnoszące się do stosunków masowych w związkach chemicznych, zgodnie z którym stosunek masowy pierwiastków w związku chemicznym jest zawsze stały i niezależny od sposobu oraz miejsca jego otrzymania

### mass conservation law

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie dźwiękowe słówka: prawo zachowania masy

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**prawo zachowania masy** – reguła, według której mówi w przypadku każdej reakcji chemicznej całkowita masa substratów jest równa łącznej masie produktów

# Lesson plan (Polish)

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**Temat:** Prawo stałości składu związku chemicznego

**Adresat**

Uczeń szkoły podstawowej (klasy 7. i 8.)

**Podstawa programowa:**

Szkoła podstawowa. Chemia.

III. Reakcje chemiczne. Uczeń:

7. stosuje do obliczeń prawo stałości składu i prawo zachowania masy (wykonuje obliczenia związane ze stechiometrią wzoru chemicznego i równania reakcji chemicznej).

**Ogólny cel kształcenia**

Uczeń interpretuje prawo zachowania masy oraz rozwiązuje zadania, wykorzystując prawo zachowania masy.

**Kompetencje kluczowe**

- porozumiewanie się w językach obcych;
- porozumiewanie się w języku ojczystym;
- kompetencje informatyczne;
- kompetencje matematyczne i podstawowe kompetencje naukowo-techniczne;
- umiejętność uczenia się.

**Kryteria sukcesu**

**Uczeń nauczy się:**

- znajomości treści prawa zachowania masy i dokonasz jego interpretacji;
- rozwiązywać zadania, wykorzystując prawo zachowania masy.

**Metody/techniki kształcenia**

- **podające**
  - pogadanka.
- **eksponujące**
  - film.
- **programowane**
  - z użyciem komputera;
  - z użyciem e-podręcznika.

- **praktyczne**
  - ćwiczeń przedmiotowych.

## **Formy pracy**

- praca indywidualna;
- praca w parach;
- praca całego zespołu klasowego.

## **Środki dydaktyczne**

- e-podręcznik;
- tablica interaktywna, tablety/komputery;
- zeszyt i kredki lub pisaki.

## **Przebieg lekcji**

### **Faza wstępna**

1. Nauczyciel rozdaje uczniom metodniki lub kartki w trzech kolorach: zielonym, żółtym i czerwonym do zastosowania w pracy techniką świateł drogowych. Przedstawia cele lekcji sformułowane w języku ucznia na prezentacji multimedialnej oraz omawia kryteria sukcesu (może przesłać uczniom cele lekcji i kryteria sukcesu pocztą elektroniczną lub zamieścić je np. na Facebooku, dzięki czemu uczniowie będą mogli prowadzić ich portfolio).
2. Prowadzący wspólnie z uczniami ustala – na podstawie wcześniej zaprezentowanych celów lekcji – co będzie jej tematem, po czym zapisuje go na tablicy interaktywnej/tablicy kredowej. Uczniowie przepisują temat do zeszytu.

### **Faza realizacyjna**

1. Uczniowie czytają fragment pt. „Czy związki chemiczne mają jednakowy skład?”. Wyjaśniają, na czym polega prawo stałości składu i kto je sformułował.
2. Uczniowie zapoznają się z galerią zdjęć zamieszczoną w abstrakcie. Omawiają ją wspólnie z nauczycielem. Prowadzący lekcję wspomina o bertolidach – związkach, które nie posiadają stałego składu ilościowego.
3. Prowadzący lekcję wyświetla prezentację „Obliczenia chemiczne z zastosowaniem prawa stałości składu związku chemicznego” i wyjaśnia, jak można wykorzystać prawo stałości składu w obliczeniach chemicznych. Wyświetla także prezentację przedstawiającą sposób ustalania masy glinu w próbce jego tlenku.
4. Uczniowie, pracując w parach, rozwiązują zadania: a) Oblicz, ile gramów tlenu przereaguje z 7,2 g magnezu, skoro wiadomo, że magnez łączy się z tlenem w stosunku masowym 3 : 2; b) Podczas spalania 10 g miedzi w parach siarki powstało 12,50 g siarczku miedzi. Wyznacz, jaki to siarczek: miedzi(I) czy miedzi(II). Ochotnicy przedstawiają rozwiązania, nauczyciel koryguje błędy.



5. Uczniowie wykonują ćwiczenie nr 1. Nauczyciel omawia z nimi właściwe rozwiązanie.

### Faza podsumowująca

1. Nauczyciel krótko przedstawia najważniejsze zagadnienia omówione na zajęciach. Odpowiada na dodatkowe pytania podopiecznych i wyjaśnia wszelkie ich wątpliwości. Uczniowie uzupełniają notatki.
2. Nauczyciel odtwarza nagranie abstraktu. Co jakiś czas zatrzymuje je, prosząc uczniów, by opowiedzieli własnymi słowami to, co przed chwilą usłyszeli. W ten sposób uczniowie utrwalają informacje poznane w czasie lekcji oraz ćwiczą słuchanie ze zrozumieniem.

### Praca domowa

1. Wykonaj ćwiczenie nr 2.

## W tej lekcji zostaną użyte m.in. następujące pojęcia oraz nagrania

### Pojęcia

law of constant composition

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Nagranie dźwiękowe słówka: prawo stałości składu

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mass conservation law

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Nagranie dźwiękowe słówka: prawo zachowania masy

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**prawo zachowania masy** – reguła, według której mówi w przypadku każdej reakcji chemicznej całkowita masa substratów jest równa łącznej masie produktów

### Teksty i nagrania

### **The law of constant composition of a chemical compound**

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Today, this law seems obvious to us and not very revealing. But we must remember that it was formulated at a time when nothing was known about the structure of matter, concepts such as the notion of an atom or a molecule were unknown and no one used the chemical formulas of compounds. Currently based on a chemical formula, for example water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), and data contained in the periodic table, we can determine the mass ratio of hydrogen to oxygen in water (2: 16 then 1 : 8), less than 150 years ago, the conclusion of such an application required many tedious experimental works.

The formulation of this law was of fundamental importance for the further development of chemistry. It has become the foundation for further research leading to the creation of the atomic theory of matter.

Knowledge of the law of mass conservation and the law of constant composition is the basis of chemical calculations. Thanks to them, it is possible to determine the proportions in which the reactants reacted with each other to form specific products, or to estimate the amount of products produced based on the mass of the substrates used.

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- According to the conservation law, the mass states in each chemical reaction the total mass of substrates is equal to the sum of masses of products obtained as a result.
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# Lesson plan (English)

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**Topic: The law of constant composition of a chemical compound**

**Target group**

Elementary school student (grades 7. and 8.)

**Core curriculum:**

Elementary school. Chemistry.

III. Chemical reactions. Pupil:

7. Applies to the calculation of constancy law and mass conservation law (performs calculations related to the stoichiometry of the chemical formula and the chemical reaction equation).

**General aim of education**

The student interprets the law of mass preservation and solves tasks using the law of mass preservation.

**Key competences**

- communication in foreign languages;
- communication in the mother tongue;
- digital competence;
- mathematical competence and basic competences in science and technology;
- learning to learn.

**Criteria for success**

**The student will learn:**

- to knowledge of the content of the law of mass conservation and its interpretation;
- to solve tasks using the law of mass conservation.

**Methods/techniques**

- **expository**
  - talk.
- **exposing**
  - film.
- **programmed**
  - with computer;

- with e-textbook.
- **practical**
  - exercises concerned.

## **Forms of work**

- individual activity;
- activity in pairs;
- collective activity.

## **Teaching aids**

- e-textbook;
- interactive whiteboard, tablets/computers;
- notebook and crayons/felt-tip pens.

## **Lesson plan overview**

### **Introduction**

1. The teacher hands out Methodology Guide or green, yellow and red sheets of paper to the students to be used during the work based on a traffic light technique. He presents the aims of the lesson in the student's language on a multimedia presentation and discusses the criteria of success (aims of the lesson and success criteria can be send to students via e-mail or posted on Facebook, so that students will be able to manage their portfolio).
2. The teacher together with the students determines the topic – based on the previously presented lesson aims – and then writes it on the interactive whiteboard/blackboard. Students write the topic in the notebook.

### **Realization**

1. Students read the fragment titled „Do chemical compounds have the same composition?” They explain what the law of constant composition is and who formulated it.
2. Students get acquainted with the photo gallery in the abstract. They discuss it together with the teacher. The teacher mentions bertolides - compounds that do not have a fixed quantitative composition.
3. The teacher plays the presentation „Chemical calculations using the law of constant composition of a chemical compound” and explains how the law of constant composition can be used in chemical calculations. The teacher also plays the presentation showing how to determine the mass of aluminum in a sample of its oxide.
4. Students, working in pairs, solve the tasks: a) Calculate how many grams of oxygen will react with 7.2 g of magnesium, since it is known that magnesium is combined with oxygen in a mass ratio of 3: 2; b) During combustion of 10 g of copper in sulfur vapors,

12.50 g of copper sulphide were formed. Determine what sulphide was: copper(I) or copper(II). Volunteers present solutions, the teacher corrects mistakes.

5. Students perform exercise number 1. The teacher discusses the right solution with them.

## Summary

1. The teacher briefly presents the most important issues discussed in class. He answers the additional questions of the proteges and explains all their doubts.
2. The teacher plays the recording of the abstract. Every now and then he stops it, asking the students to tell in their own words what they have just heard. In this way, students consolidate information learned during the lesson and practice listening comprehension.

## Homework

1. Carry out exercise number 2.

## The following terms and recordings will be used during this lesson

### Terms

#### law of constant composition

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Nagranie dźwiękowe słówka: prawo stałości składu

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## Texts and recordings

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

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