Figure S1. Representative titration curves from previous week's experiment. In each experiment, 20 mL of 0.1 M acid is added to a 400 mL beaker, with 100 mL of distilled water. The pH is monitored by a pH meter, and 0.1 M NaOH is delivered dropwise with a buret.






Glycine Hydrochloride



Figure S2. Plot of pH as a function of molar ratio of conjugate base to acid for ammonia/ammonium ( $\mathbf{\Delta}$ ), Tris/TrisHCl ( $)$ ), and acetate/acetic acid (■). Students create mixtures of 0.5 M acid and conjugate base solutions using volumetric glassware and measure the pH of the resulting solutions.


Figure S3. Representative student data showing the addition of concentrated HCl or NaOH to a stoichometric mixture of acetic acid/acetate (top graph, ■), TrisHCl/Tris (bottom graph, ©) or distilled water ( ). Students make two separate 20 mL solutions by combining 10 mL of 0.5 M acid and 10 mL of 0.5 M conjugate base. They measure the pH of each solution, then add 10 mL of 0.1 M HCl to one solution and 10 mL of 0.1 M NaOH to the other, mix, and measure the pH again. They also add 10 mL of 0.1 M HCl to 20 mL of water in one beaker, and 10 mL of 0.1 M NaOH in another beaker, and measure the pH of each.



Figure S4. Representative student data showing the influence of dilution on a solution of a) top graph, acetic acid/acetate ( $\mathbf{\Delta}$ ), acetate ( $\boldsymbol{(})$ or acetic acid ( $\square$ ), or b) bottom graph, TrisHCl/Tris ( $\Delta$ ), Tris ( $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ ) or TrisHCl ( $\square$ ). Students add 10 mL of 0.5 M acid to 10 mL of 0.5 M conjugate base and mix. They pipet 5 mL of this solution into a 50 mL volumetric flask and bring to volume with water. They transfer this solution to a beaker, and repeat the 10 -fold dilution. The same two dilutions are performed with the 0.5 M acid and 0.5 M conjugate base solutions, and the pH of each solution is measured with the pH meter.



