

Science Department

Chemistry ATAR - Year 12

Acids & Bases Test

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions to Students:**

1. 50 minutes permitted

2. Attempt all questions

3. Write in the spaces provided

4. Show all working when required

5. All answers to be in blue or black pen, diagrams in pencil.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Multiple Choice** | **Short Answer** | **TOTAL** |  | **Final Percentage** |
|  | /10 | /40 | /50 |  |  |



Year 12 Chemistry ATAR

**Acids & Bases Test**

**Multiple Choice Section:**

1. A Brönsted-Lowry acid is defined as a substance that

a. accepts a proton

b.  accepts an electron

c. donates a proton

d. donates an electron

2. Given the following equation: HF + HCO3- ⇋  F- + H2CO3

Identify the two bases in the reaction.

a. F- and H2CO3

b. HF and H2CO3

c F- and HCO3 -

d. HF and F -

3. The value of K*w* at 25°C is

a. 1.0 x 10-14

b. 1.0 x 10-7

c. 7.00

d. 14.00

4. What volume of 0.1 mol.L-1 of hydrochloric acid is needed to react completely with 40.0 mL of 0.20 mol.L-1 barium hydroxide?

1. 20 mL
2. 40 mL
3. 80 mL
4. 160 mL

5. A chemist added 20.0 mL of 0.0010 mol.L-1 hydrochloric acid to 100.0 mL of 0.100 mol.L-1 potassium chloride solution. Which one of the following is the correct pH of the resulting solution?

a. 2.6

b. 3.0

c. 3.8

d. 5.2

6. Which of the following is both a strong electrolyte and a weak acid?

a. Na2CO3

b. NH4NO3

c. CH3COOH

d. HCl

7. Which of the following could function as an amphiprotic species in water solution?

a. HCl

b. Al2O3

c. HSO4-

d. NH4+

8. Which of the following pairs of compounds could be used to prepare a buffer solution?

a. HCl and KCl

b. NH3 and NH4Cl

c. H2S and Na2SO4

d. Na2CO3 and NaOH

9. When the pH of a 0.01 mol.L-1 solution of sulfuric acid is measured it is found to be significantly lower than the pH of a 0.01 mol.L-1 solution of phosphoric acid. What is the reason for this?

a. Phosphoric acid is a triprotic acid, while sulfuric acid is only diprotic, therefore the concentration of hydrogen ions is higher in the phosphoric acid solution than in the sulfuric acid solution.

b. Phosphoric acid is a stronger acid than sulfuric acid, so the phosphoric acid is more likely to produce hydrogen ions in solution than the sulfuric acid.

c. Sulfuric acid is a stronger acid than phosphoric acid, so there are more hydrogen ions in the sulfuric acid solution than the phosphoric acid solution.

d. The sulfuric acid solution is more concentrated than the phosphoric acid solution, therefore there will be more hydrogen ions in the sulfuric acid solution than the phosphoric acid solution.

10. Each of the following salts is dissolved in water. Which answer correctly classifies the salts as acidic, basic or neutral?

Na2CO3(aq) NH4Cl(aq) K3PO4(aq)

a. neutral acidic basic

b. acidic basic neutral

c. basic acidic basic

d. basic basic acidic

**End of Multiple Choice Section**

**Short Answer Questions**

1. Rewrite the following equations and show how each of the species are acting either as a Lowry-Bronsted acid or base. State the conjugate acid/base and base/acid pairs for each reaction.

1. HF + H2O H3O+ + F-

1

HF + H2O H3O+ + F-

1

Conjugate acid/base pair: \_\_\_HF/F-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Conjugate base/acid pair: \_\_\_H2O/H3O+\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1

1. H3O+ + SO42- HSO4- + H2O

H3O+ + SO42- HSO4- + H2O

1

Conjugate acid/base pair: \_\_\_ H3O+/H2O\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Conjugate base/acid pair: \_\_\_\_SO42-/HSO4-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

[4 marks]

2. Write equations to show that in aqueous solution:

1. CH3COOH is an **acid**.

1

CH3COOH + H2O CH3COO- + H3O+

1. Na2S is **basic**.

1

S2- + H2O HS- + OH-

1. Carbonate ions are **basic**.

1

CO32- + H2O HCO3- + OH-

[3 marks]

3. a) Write two equations to show how bicarbonate ions and acetate ions could be considered basic in aqueous solution.

1

1. HCO3- + H2O H2CO3 + OH-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1

1. CH3COO- + H2O CH3COOH + OH-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Write the Kb expression for these two ions.

1

1. Kb  = [H2CO3] x [OH-] / [HCO3-]

1

1. Kb  = [CH3COOH] x [OH-] / [CH3COO-]
2. The K values for these two equations are given in the table below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Base | Kb @ 25°C |
| HCO3-1 | 4.2 x 10-7 |
| CH3COO-1 | 5.6 x 10-10 |

For the two solutions 0.01 mol.L-1 sodium bicarbonate and 0.01 mol.L-1 sodium acetate solution, which will have the highest pH (closest to 14)? Justify your answer.

[6 marks]

1

|  |
| --- |
| The highest pH will be the most basic. They are both the same concentration, so  1 |
| the ion with the highest (largest) Kb will have the highest pH. Therefore HCO3-. |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

4. Write ionic equations (with phases) to show the reaction between:

1. Magnesium and hydrochloric acid.

Mg(s) + 2H+(aq) → Mg2+(aq) + H2(g)

1

1. Sodium sulfite solid and hydrochloric acid.

1

Na2SO3(s) + 2H+(aq) → SO2(g) + H2O(l)  + 2Na+(aq)

1. Ammonium Chloride solution and potassium hydroxide solution.

1

NH4+(aq) + OH-(aq) → NH3(g) + H2O(l)

1. Calcium bicarbonate solution and nitric acid.

1

HCO3-(aq) + H+(aq) → CO2(g) + H2O(l)

1. Ammonia solution and hydrochloric acid.

1

NH3(aq) + H+(aq) →NH4+(aq)

[5 marks]

5. Calculate the pH of:

a) A solution of 1.575 x 10-2 g of HNO3 in 250 mL of water.

HNO3

0.5

m = 1.575 x 10-2 g n = m/M = 1.575 x 10-2/63.0 = 2.50 x 10-4 mol

M = 63.0 g/mol

0.5

[HNO3] = n/V = 0.00025/0.250 = 0.001 M

[H+] = [HNO3]

1

pH = -log10[H+] = -log10(0.001) = 3.00

b) A solution of 0.2 g of NaOH in 500 mL of water.

NB: You must show all working in this question.

NaOH

0.5

m = 0.2 g n = m/M = 0.2/40.0 = 5.00 x 10-3 mol

M = 40.0 g/mol

0.5

[NaOH] = n/V = 0.005/0.5 = 0.01 M

[H+] = 10-14/[OH-] = 10-14/0.01 = 10-12 M

1

pH = -log10[H+] = -log10(10-12) = 12.0

[4 marks]

6. Gastric juice is approximately 0.15 mol.L-1 HCl. Calculate the volume of gastric juice that would be neutralised by an antacid tablet containing 750mg of CaCO3.

[3 marks]

1

CaCO3 + 2HCl → CaCl2 + CO2 + H2O

CaCO3

1

m = 0.750g n = m/M = 0.750/100.09 = 7.49 x 10-3 mol

M = 100.09 g/mol

1

n(HCl) = 2/1 x (CaCO3) = 2 x 7.49 x 10-3 = 0.0150 mol

V = n/c = 0.0150/0.15 = 0.0999L = 99.9mL

7. State whether the following solutions of salts will be acid, basic or neutral.

In each case that a solution is not neutral give a one line **hydrolysis** equation to justify its acid or base nature.

a) Mg(NO3)2

neutral

1

1. LiCl

1

neutral

c) KHSO3

basic – HSO3- + H2O ⇋ H2SO3 + OH-

1

d) NH4HSO4

[4 marks]

1

Acidic – NH4+ + H2O ⇋ NH3 + H3O+

8. Give an example of any

1

1. Acidic oxide SO2, CO2, any non-metal oxide

1

1. Basic hydroxide NaOH, KOH, any metal hydroxide
2. Amphiprotic substance (Something that can act as an acid or as a base)

1

Any valid amphiprotic, H2O, HCO3- etc

[3 marks]

10. Explain in a paragraph what happens to the pH of water when there is an increase in temperature beyond 25°C. Be sure to state the effect of the increase in temperature, and the cause.

Water autoionises according to the following equation:

1

H2O ⇋ H+ + OH-

This is an endothermic process whereby equal concentrations of H+ and OH- are created. At 25°C the concentration of each is 10-7 M. This equates to a pH of 7. **As the temperature is increased, the forward reaction is favoured, producing more H+ and OH- ions.** Due to this increase, the pH goes **DOWN below 7,** yet the solution is still neutral, as equal amounts of H+ and OH- are present.

1

1

[3 marks]

11. a) Explain in a few sentences why a mixture of Ethanoic Acid and Sodium Ethanoate can act as a buffer, but a mixture of hydrochloric acid and sodium chloride solution cannot.

To be effective as a buffer the combination of species must be of a weak acid and its conjugate base, capable of responding to changes in an equilibrium as predicted by Le Chateliers principle.

1

Ethanoic acid and sodium acetate are such a pairing, setting up the following equilibrium:

1

CH3COOH ⇋ CH3COO- + H+

Hydrochloric acid and sodium chloride could not act in this way as HCl(aq) is a strong acid with no tendency to reform once ionised, thus would be unable to respond to any imposed change.

1

HCl → H+ + Cl-

b) Write equations to show what happens to a buffer solution containing equimolar amounts of HCO3-1 and CO3-2 when we add small amounts of:

1. OH-1(aq)

1

HCO3- + OH- ⇋ CO32- + H2O

1. H3O+(aq)

1

CO32- + H3O+ ⇋ HCO3- + H2O

[5 marks]