

# **Chapter 17**

## **Additional Aspects of Aqueous Equilibria**

1. Which one of the following pairs cannot be mixed together to form a buffer solution? \_\_\_\_\_

A)  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$ ,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{NHCl}$

B)  $\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{NaOH}$  ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2^- = \text{acetate}$ )

C)  $\text{KOH}$ ,  $\text{HI}$

D)  $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{HCl}$

E)  $\text{NaClO}$ ,  $\text{HNO}_3$

2. The addition of sodium hydroxide and \_\_\_\_\_ to water produces a buffer solution.

- A) HCl
- B)  $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$
- C) NaF
- D)  $\text{NH}_3$
- E) none of the above

3. Of the following solutions, which has the greatest buffering capacity? \_\_\_\_\_

A) 1.15 M HF and 0.624 M NaF

B) 0.574 M HF and 0.312 M NaF

C) 0.287 M HF and 0.156 M NaF

D) 0.189 M HF and 0.103 M NaF

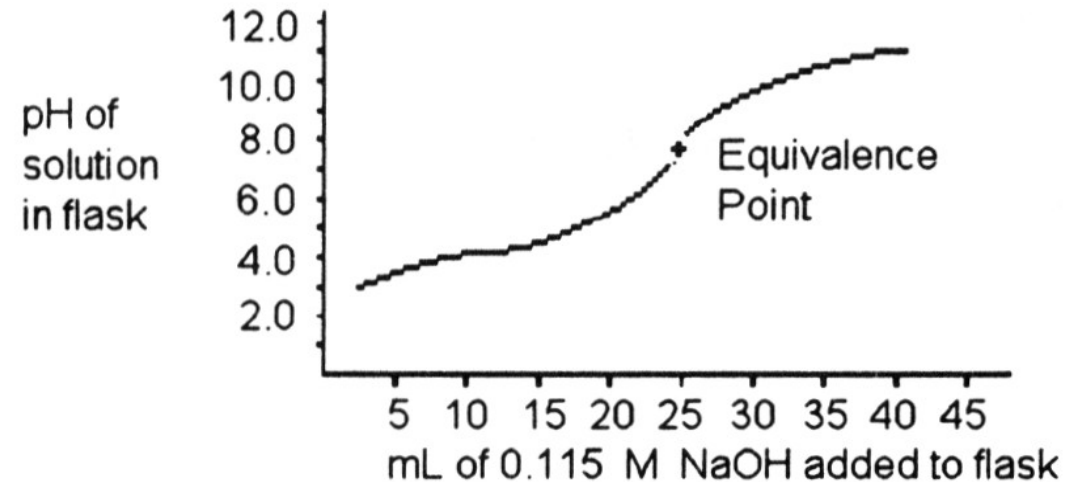
E) They are all buffer solutions and would all have the same capacity.

4. Which of the following could be added to a solution of sodium acetate to produce a buffer? \_\_\_\_\_

- A) acetic acid only
- B) acetic acid or hydrochloric acid
- C) hydrochloric acid only
- D) potassium acetate only
- E) sodium chloride or potassium acetate

5. A 25.0 mL sample of a solution of an unknown compound is titrated with a 0.115 M NaOH solution. The titration curve above was obtained. The unknown compound is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a strong acid
- B) a strong base
- C) a weak acid
- D) a weak base
- E) neither an acid nor a base



6. The pH of a solution prepared by dissolving 0.350 mol of solid methylamine hydrochloride ( $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{Cl}$ ) in 1.00 L of 1.10 M methylamine ( $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2$ ) is \_\_\_\_\_. The  $K_b$  for methylamine is  $4.40 \times 10^{-4}$ . (Assume the final volume is 1.00 L.)

- A) 1.66
- B) 2.86
- C) 10.28
- D) 11.14
- E) 10.61

7. The solubility of lead (II) chloride ( $\text{PbCl}_2$ ) is  $1.6 \times 10^{-2}$  M. What is the  $K_{\text{sp}}$  of  $\text{PbCl}_2$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

- A)  $5.0 \times 10^{-4}$
- B)  $4.1 \times 10^{-6}$
- C)  $3.1 \times 10^{-7}$
- D)  $1.6 \times 10^{-5}$
- E)  $1.6 \times 10^{-2}$



8. What is the solubility (in M) of  $\text{PbCl}_2$  in a 0.15 M solution of HCl? The  $K_{\text{sp}}$  of  $\text{PbCl}_2$  is  $1.6 \times 10^{-5}$ . \_\_\_\_\_

A)  $2.0 \times 10^{-3}$

B)  $1.1 \times 10^{-4}$

C)  $1.8 \times 10^{-4}$

D)  $7.1 \times 10^{-4}$

E)  $1.6 \times 10^{-5}$

9. Consider a solution containing 0.100 M fluoride ions and 0.126 M hydrogen fluoride. The concentration of hydrogen fluoride after addition of 9.00 mL of 0.0100 M HCl to 25.0 mL of this solution is \_\_\_\_\_ M.

- A) 0.0953
- B) 0.0900
- C) 0.130
- D) 0.122
- E) 0.00976

10. The pH of a solution prepared by mixing 55.0 mL of 0.183 M KOH and 10.0 mL of 0.145 M HC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> is \_\_\_\_\_.

A) 9.97

B) 7.74

C) 0.878

D) 13.122

E) none of the above