Question 1 1 pts In the reversible reaction $HCN + H_2O \rightleftharpoons CN^- + H_3O^+$, the two Bronsted-Lowry acids are... There is only one Bronsted-Lowry acid shown: H₃O⁺. ○ HCN and H₃O⁺ O H₂O and H₃O⁺ ○ HCN and CN⁻ O H₂O and CN⁻ **Question 2** 1 pts A water solution of sodium acetate is basic because... sodium acetate is only weakly ionized. The statement is false. A water solution of sodium acetate is acidic. the conjugate base of the acetate ion is a strong base. the acetate ion acts as a Bronsted-Lowry base in a reaction with water. **Question 3** 1 pts According to the Bronsted-Lowry concept of acids and bases, which of the following statements about a base is NOT true? If a base is strong, then its conjugate acid will be relatively weaker. A base will share one of its electron pairs to bind H⁺. A base reacts with an acid to form a salt. A base must contain a hydroxide group. **Question 4** 1 pts Which of the following is true in pure water at any temperature? $(H_3O^+)[OH^-] = 1.0 \times 10^{-14}$ $(H_3O^+) = [OH^-]$ K_w decreases with increasing temperature. O pH = 7.0 **Question 5** 1 pts What is $[H_3O^+]$ when $[OH^-] = 3.3 \times 10^{-9} M$? \bigcirc 3.0 x 10⁻⁶ M ○ 3.3 x 10⁻⁹ M \bigcirc 3.3 x 10⁻⁵ M \bigcirc 1.0 x 10⁻⁷ M **Question 6** 1 pts A strong acid (or base) is one which... should only be used when wearing goggles and gloves. reacts with a salt to form water. dissolves metals. dissociates completely in aqueous solution. **Question 7** 1 pts Which of the following substances is a strong acid? \bigcirc H₂SO₄ O H₃PO₄ O HF O HSO₃ ○ H₂CO₃ **Question 8** 1 pts HCN is classified as a weak acid in water. This means that it produces... on hydronium ions. a relatively large fraction of the maximum number of possible hydronium ions. a relatively small fraction of the maximum number of possible hydronium ions. 100% of the maximum number of possible hydronium ions. **Question 9** 1 pts Which of the following substances is a weak acid? O HNO₃ \bigcirc HI ○ HClO₄ \bigcirc H₂SO₄ HCI HBr \bigcirc H₂CO₃ **Question 10** 1 pts Which is NOT a conjugate acid-base pair, respectively? ○ H₂O : OH⁻ O SO₄²⁻ : HSO₄-O HCN: CN \bigcirc H₃O⁺ : H₂O **Question 11** 1 pts The conjugate base of H₂SO₄ is: O HSO₄⁻ O HSO₄ O SO₄²⁻ ○ H₃SO₄⁺ **Question 12** 1 pts What is the conjugate acid of NO₃-? $\bigcirc NO_3^{2-}$ \bigcirc NH₃ O HNO₃ \bigcirc NO₂ **Question 13** 1 pts Assume that five weak acids, identified only by numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) have the following ionization constants: 1.0 x 10⁻³ 1 -2 - 3.0×10^{-5} 2.6 x 10⁻⁷ 3 -4.0 x 10⁻⁹ 7.3×10^{-11} 5 -The anion of which acid is the strongest base? O 3 0 4 0 2 0 5 \bigcirc 1 **Question 14** 1 pts The term "Ka for the ammonium ion" describes the equilibrium constant for which of the following reactions? \bigcirc NH₄⁺ + OH⁻ \rightleftharpoons NH₃ + H₂O \bigcirc NH₃ + H₂O \rightleftharpoons NH₄⁺ + OH⁻ \bigcirc NH₄Cl(solid) + H₂O \rightleftharpoons NH₄⁺ + Cl⁻ \bigcirc NH₄⁺ + H₂O \rightleftharpoons NH₃ + H₃O⁺ **Question 15** 1 pts If the value of K_b for pyridine (C_5H_5N) is 1.8 x 10⁻⁹, calculate the equilibrium constant for the following reaction: $C_5H_5NH^+(aq) + H_2O(I) \longrightarrow C_5H_5N(aq) + H_3O^+(aq)$ -1.8 x 10⁻⁹ \bigcirc 1.8 x 10⁻¹⁶ \circ 5.6 x 10⁻⁶ $0.5.6 \times 10^{8}$ **Question 16** 1 pts What is [OH⁻] in a 0.0050 M HCl solution? \bigcirc 1.0 x 10⁻⁷ M ○ 6.6 x 10⁻⁵ 2.0 x 10⁻¹² M 1.0 M **Question 17** 1 pts Which pH represents a solution with 1000 times higher [OH-] than a solution with a pH of 5? O pH = 4 O pH = 6 O pH = 8 O pH = 7 Question 18 1 pts What is the pH of a 0.1 M Ba(OH)₂ aqueous solution? 0 1.33 0 13.3 0.98 0 8.7 **Question 19** 1 pts Hydroxylamine is a weak molecular base with $K_b = 6.6 \times 10^{-9}$. What is the pH of a 0.0500 M solution of hydroxylamine? 0 8.93 0 10.4 0 9.48 9.26 **Question 20** 1 pts What is the pH of a 0.23 M solution of potassium generate (KR-COO)? Ka for the generic acid R-COOH is 2.7 x 10⁻⁸. 0 10.23 0 10.47 0 10.83 0 10.60 **Question 21** 1 pts Which solution has the highest pH? \bigcirc 0.1 M KCIO, K_a for HCIO is 3.5 x 10⁻⁸ ○ 0.1 M KCH₃COO, K_a for CH₃COOH is 1.8 x 10⁻⁵ \bigcirc 0.1 M of KNO₂, K_a for HNO₂ is 4.5 x 10⁻⁴ 0.1 M of KCl, K_a for HCl is VERY LARGE!! **Question 22** 1 pts What is the pH of a solution that contains 11.7g of NaCl for every 200 mL of solution? 0.0×10^{-7} 9.0 0.10^{-1} 0 7.0 **Question 23** 1 pts What is the pH of a solution made by mixing 0.050 mol of NaCN with enough water to make a liter of solution? K_a for HCN is 4.9 x 10^{-10} . O 12 O 11 0 10-3 O 3 **Question 24** 1 pts Identify the list in which all salts produce a basic aqueous solution. ○ NH₄Cl, C₆H₄NH₃NO₃, Fel₃ AlCl₃, Zn(NO₃)₂, KClO₄ ○ KCH₃COO, NaCN, KF AgNO₃, NaCHO₂, Crl₃ **Question 25** 1 pts What is the pH in a solution made by dissolving 0.100 moles of sodium acetate (NaCH₃COO) in enough water to make one liter of solution? Ka for CH₃COOH is 1.80 x 10^{-5} . 0 10.25 0 9.25 0 8.87 0 5.74 **Question 26** 1 pts A 0.200 M solution of a weak monoprotic acid HA is found to have a pH of 3.00 at room temperature. What is the ionization constant of this acid? \circ 5.0 x 10⁻⁶ \bigcirc 1.0 x 10⁻³ \circ 2.0 x 10⁻⁹ O 5.3 **Question 27** 1 pts What is the percent ionization for a weak acid HX that is 0.40 M? $K_a = 4.0 \times 10^{-7}$. 0.0010% 0.10% 0.0020% 0.20% **Question 28** 1 pts A 0.28 M solution of a weak acid is 3.5% ionized. What is the pH of the solution? 0 1.46 0 2.01 3.17 0.55 **Question 29** 2 pts The pH of 0.010 M aqueous aniline is 8.32. What is the percentage protonated? 0.021% 0 2.1% \bigcirc It is impossible to tell without knowing the K_a or the K_b for aniline. 0.0021%

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