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Name:
Date: $\qquad$
[6 pt] 1. Define Acids and Bases according to:
(a) Arrhenius
(b) Bronsted-Lowry
(c) Lewis
[4 pt] 2. What is the difference between the Arrhenius and Bronsted-Lowry definitions of acids and bases? What is the implication of the difference in definitions.
[5 pt] 3. Answer the following questions:
(a) Acids change litmus paper from:
(b) Bases change litmus paper from:
(c) A hydrogen ion is nothing more than a bare:
(d) In water a hydrogen ion combines with water to form a:
(e) In an acidic solution the concentration $\mathrm{H}^{+}$ions is (greater than, less than, or equal to) the concentration of $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$ions?
[30 pt] 4. Complete the following reactions. Include the state of the products where appropriate. If no reaction occurs, write NR for the products
$4(\mathrm{a}) \__{3} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})+\ldots \mathrm{KOH}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow$
$4(\mathrm{~b}) \ldots \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})+\ldots \mathrm{Na}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow$
$4(\mathrm{c}) \_\mathrm{HNO}_{3}(\mathrm{aq})+\ldots \mathrm{BaO}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow$
$4(\mathrm{~d}) \ldots \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}(\mathrm{aq})+\ldots \mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow$
$4(\mathrm{e}) \_\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}(\mathrm{aq})+\ldots \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow$
$4(\mathrm{f}) \ldots \mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow$
$4(\mathrm{~g}) \ldots \mathrm{Mg}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}(\mathrm{aq})+\ldots \mathrm{HNO}_{3}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow$
$4(\mathrm{~h}) \ldots \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})+\ldots \mathrm{Ag}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow$
$4(\mathrm{i}) \_\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})+\ldots \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow$
$4(\mathrm{j}) \ldots \mathrm{MgCO}_{3}(\mathrm{aq})+\ldots \mathrm{HBr}(\mathrm{aq}) \longrightarrow$

## CHE 101 - Homework - Ch 10a

[7 pt] 5. Show a picture showing how KCl would dissociate in water. Label the attractive force that exists between water molecules and the ions in solution. What is meant by the term solvation shell?
[3 pt] 6. What is the main difference(s) between strong electrolytes, weak electrolytes, and a nonelectrolytes?
[6 pt] 7. Which classes of compounds generally form strong electrolytes, weak electrolytes, and a nonelectrolytes? Give an example of each
[2 pt] 8. List 6 strong Acids (Formula and Name).
[2 pt] 9. List 6 strong Bases (Formula and Name).
[2 pt] 10. List 4 weak acids given in class (Formula and Name).

## CHE 101 - Homework - Ch 10a

[5 pt] 11. Classify each of the following compounds as either a (S)trong electrolyte, (W)eak electrolyte or (N)onelectrolyte.

11(a) $\mathrm{HClO}_{4}$
11(b) $\mathrm{HC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
11(c) $\mathrm{NaNO}_{3}$
11(d) $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
11(e) KCl

11(a)
11(b) $\qquad$
11(c) $\qquad$
$\qquad$

Write the (1) Molecular, (2) Ionic and (3) Net Ionic equations for each of the following reactions. Balance all charges and equations, and include states.
[6 pt] 12. Silver Nitrate + Barium Chloride $\longrightarrow$ Silver Chloride + Barium Nitrate
$[6 \mathrm{pt}]$ 13. Sodium Carbonate + Sulfuric Acid $\longrightarrow$ Sodium Sulfate + Water + Carbon Dioxide
[6 pt] 14. Acetic Acid + Sodium Hydroxide $\longrightarrow$ Sodium Acetate + Water

