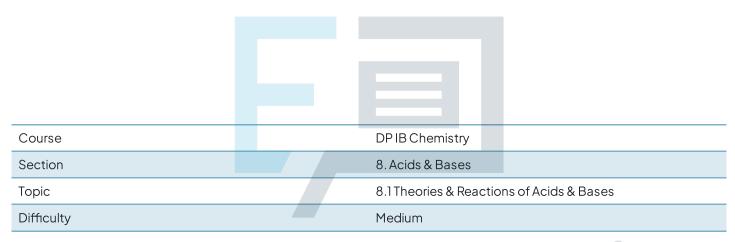


### 8.1 Theories & Reactions of Acids & Bases

### **Question Paper**



**Exam Papers Practice** 

To be used by all students preparing for DP IB Chemistry SL Students of other boards may also find this useful



### Question 1

The typical reactions of dilute acids include them being able to react with

- I. NaHCO:
- II. Mg
- III. Cu
- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

[1 mark]

### Question 2

The following reaction occurs between concentrated sulfuric and nitric acids.

$$H_2SO_4 + HNO_3 = H_2NO_3^+ + HSO_4^-$$

Identify the two species which are acting as Brønsted-Lowry bases.

- $A. H_2NO_3^+$  and  $HSO_4^-$
- $B.HNO_3$  and  $H_2NO_3^+$
- C. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and HSO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>
- D. HNO<sub>3</sub> and HSO<sub>4</sub>-

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### Question 3

What role does each species play in the equilibrium below according to Brønsted-Lowry theory?

$$CH_3COOH + HCI = CH_3COOH_2^+ + CI^-$$

	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	HC/	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH <sub>2</sub> +	CI <sup>-</sup>
Α	acid	base	base	acid
В	acid	base	acid	base
С	base	acid	base	acid
D	base	acid	acid	base



[1 mark]

### Question 4

Perbromic acid, HBrO<sub>4</sub>, is an example of a strong acid when dissolved in water. What is true about perbromic acid?

- A. HBrO<sub>4</sub> is largely found as molecules in the solution
- B. HBrO<sub>4</sub> solution reacts only with strong bases
- C. HBrO<sub>4</sub> is fully dissociated in solution
- D. HBrO<sub>4</sub> has a pH greater than 7

[1 mark]

### **Question 5**

Potassium hydrogenphosphate has the formula  $K_2HPO_4$ . What is the conjugate base of this compound?

- $A.H_2PO_4^-$
- B. KHPO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>
- C.PO<sub>4</sub>3-
- D. KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>

[1 mark]

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#### Question 6

For the equilibrium equation shown, which species are Brønsted-Lowry acids?

$$H_3NSO_3(aq) + 2NH_3(aq) = HNSO_3^{2-}(aq) + 2NH_4^{+}(aq)$$

- A.  $NH_4^+$  and  $NH_3$
- B. NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>and HNSO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>
- C. H<sub>3</sub>NSO<sub>3</sub> and HNSO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>
- D.  $H_3NSO_3$  and  $NH_4$ <sup>+</sup>

[1 mark]



### Question 7

Which would be formed when calcium oxide reacts with hydrochloric acid?

- A. Calcium chloride and carbon dioxide
- B. Calcium chloride, hydrogen gas and water
- C. Calcium, hydrogen gas and water
- D. Calcium chloride and water

[1 mark]

### **Question 8**

What is the sum of the coefficients when the following acid-base equation is balanced?

$$-\mathsf{HNO_3(aq)} + -\mathsf{Mg(HCO_3)_2(s)} \rightarrow -\mathsf{Mg(NO_3)_2(aq)} + -\mathsf{H_2O(I)} + -\mathsf{CO_2(g)}$$

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- A. 5
- B. 6
- C.7
- D. 8

[1 mark]

### Question 9

Which oxides react with calcium oxide?

- $I.SO_2$
- II.NO<sub>2</sub>
- III.  $K_2O$
- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

[1 mark]



### Question 10

Which row correctly describes the reaction specified?

	Reaction	Energy change	
Α	metal displacement	endothermic	
В	neutralisation	exothermic	
С	combustion	endothermic	
D	melting ice	exothermic	

[1 mark]



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