

## 8.2 More About Acids

## **Question Paper**

Course	DP IB Chemistry
Section	8. Acids & Bases
Торіс	8.2 More About Acids
Difficulty	Hard

Time allowed:	20
Score:	/10
Percentage:	/100

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### Question 1

Which of the following statements is **incorrect** about 0.01 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> CH<sub>3</sub>COOH?

- A. the pH = 2
- B.  $[H^+] << 0.01 \, mol \, dm^{-3}$
- C. [CH<sub>3</sub>COO<sup>-</sup>] is approximately equal to [H<sup>+</sup>]
- D.  $CH_3COOH$  is partially ionized

### Question 2

Two flasks contain two different acids labelled as HA and HB. A student measures the pH of each flask, and finds that they are pH 1 and pH 3 respectively. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. HA is a stronger acid than HB
- B. HB is a stronger acid than HA
- C. The  $[H_3O^+]$  in the solution of HB is 3 times greater than the  $[H_3O^+]$  in the solution of HA.
- D. The  $[H_3O^+]$  in the solution of HA is 100 times greater than the  $[H_3O^+]$  in the solution of HB.

[1mark]

[1mark]

#### **Question 3**

Which of the following solutions will have the largest amount of H<sup>+</sup> ions in moles?

- A. 20 cm<sup>3</sup> of 2.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> sulfuric acid
- B. 10 cm $^3$  of 3.0 mol dm $^{-3}$  nitric acid
- $C.\,80\,cm^3\,of\,0.5\,mol\,dm^{-3}\,hydrochloric\,acid$
- D. 40 cm<sup>3</sup> of 1.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> ethanoic acid

[1mark]



#### **Question 4**

If the pH of two acids, X and Y, are pH1 and pH2 respectively, which of the following is true?

- I. X and Y could be strong or weak acids
- II. The concentration of  $[H^+]$  ions in X is higher than in Y
- III. Acid X is stronger than acid Y  $% \mathcal{A}$
- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D.I, II and III

[1 mark]

#### **Question 5**

A student has two flasks containing 150 cm<sup>3</sup> of nitric acid,  $HNO_3(aq)$  and ethanoic acid,  $CH_3COOH(aq)$ . She writes the following three statements in her notebook about the acids. Which of them are correct?

I. HNO<sub>3</sub> dissociates more than  $CH_3COOH$ 

 ${\sf II}.{\sf HNO}_3\,{\sf conducts}\,{\sf electricity}\,{\sf better}\,{\sf than}\,{\sf CH}_3{\sf COOH}$ 

III. more NaOH can be neutralized with  $\mathsf{HNO}_3$  than  $\mathsf{CH}_3\mathsf{COOH}$ 

A. I and II only

B. I and III only

C. II and III only

D. I, II and III

[1mark]



#### **Question 6**

Which row shows the correct colours for two common indicators used in acid-alkali titrations?

	phenolphthalein		methyl orange	
	colour in acid	colour in alkali	colour in acid	colour in acid
Α	pink	colourless	yellow	red
В	colourless	pink	yellow	red
С	pink	colourless	red	yellow
D	colourless	pink	red	yellow

[1mark]

#### **Question 7**

In a titration, the equivalence point is reached when 23.70 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.02 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> potassium hydroxide reacts with 0.03 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> of sulfuric acid. What volume of acid is needed?

A.	$\frac{2 \times 0.02 \times 23.70}{0.03}$
В.	$\frac{0.03}{2 \times 0.02 \times 23.70}$
C.	$\frac{0.02 \times 23.70}{0.03}$
D.	$\frac{0.03 \times 23.70}{2 \times 0.02}$

[1mark]

#### **Question 8**

What is the number of moles of barium hydroxide in a 100 cm<sup>3</sup> solution with a pH of 11 at 25  $\circ$ C?

 $(K_w = 1.00 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6} \text{ at } 298 \text{ K})$ 

 $A.1 \times 10^{-11}$  mol

 $\rm B.1\times10^{-3}\,mol$ 

 $\rm C.\,0.5\times10^{-3}\,mol$ 

 $\rm D.\,0.5\times10^{-4}\,mol$ 

#### Page 4 of 5

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#### [1mark]

#### **Question 9**

What is the pH of a solution made by adding 6.0 g of sodium hydroxide to 1 dm<sup>3</sup> of water at 298K? ( $M_r$  NaOH = 40.0)

 $(K_w = 1.00 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6} \text{ at } 298 \text{ K})$ 

A. 
$$-\log\left(\frac{6.0 \times 10^{-14}}{40.0}\right)$$
  
B.  $-\log\left(\frac{40.0 \times 10^{-13}}{6.0 \times 1000}\right)$   
C.  $-\log\left(\frac{4.0 \times 10^{-15}}{6.0}\right)$   
D.  $-\log\left(\frac{4.0 \times 10^{-13}}{6.0}\right)$ 

[1 mark]

### Question 10

Which values are correct for a solution that contains 0.056 g of KOH ( $M_r$ = 56) in 100 cm<sup>3</sup> of water?

 $(K_w = 1.00 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6} \text{ at } 298 \text{ K})$ 

A.  $[H^+] = 1.0 \ 10^{-2} \, mol \, dm^{-3}$  and pH = 2.00

B.  $[OH^{-}] = 1.0 \ 10^{-2} \, mol \, dm^{-3}$  and pH = 2.00

C.  $[H^+] = 1.0 \ 10^{-12} \, \text{mol} \, \text{dm}^{-3} \, \text{and} \, \text{pH} = 12.00$ 

D.  $[OH^{-}] = 1.0 \ 10^{-12} \, mol \, dm^{-3} \, and \, pH = 2.00$ 

[1mark]