

## CHEMISTRY ONLINE

- TUITION -

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## CHEMISTRY <br> PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY II

Level \& Board

> AQA (A-LEVEL)

TOPIC:
ACIDS AND BASES

PAPER TYPE:
QUESTION PAPER - 3

## Acids and Bases - 3

1. This question is about By reference to the forces between molecules, ammonia.
(a)Explain why ammonia is very soluble in water.
(b)Aqueous solutions of ammonia have a pH greater than 7 .

Write an equation for the reaction of ammonia with water.
(c) Explain why the pH of a solution containing $1.0 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$ of ammonia is less than 14 at 298 K .
(3)
(d)An ammonium ion in aqueous solution can behave as a BronstedLowry acid.

State what is meant by the term Bronsted-Lowry acid.
(e)State what is meant by the term buffer solution.

Identify a reagent which could be added to a solution of ammonia in order to form a buffer solution.
2. The rate equation for the acid-catalysed reaction between iodine and propanone is:

$$
\text { rate }=\mathrm{k}\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]\left[\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}\right]
$$

The rate of reaction was measured for a mixture of iodine, propanone and sulfuric acid at $\mathrm{pH}=0.70$

In a second mixture the concentration of the sulfuric acid was different but the concentrations of iodine and propanone were unchanged.

The new rate of reaction was a quarter of the original rate.
What was the pH of the second mixture?
A. 1.00
B. 1.30
C. 1.40
D. 2.80
3. A solution of a strong acid was found to have a pH of 0.5 .
(a)Calculate the hydrogen ion concentration in this solution.
(2)
(b)Calculate the volume of water which must be added to $25.0 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of this solution to increase its pH from 0.5 to 0.7.
(3)
4. A $0.10 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$ aqueous solution of an acid is added slowly to $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of a $0.10 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$ aqueous solution of a base.

Which acid-base pair has the highest pH at the equivalence point?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ and NaOH
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ and $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C. HCl and NaOH
D. HCl and $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
5. When water is cooled, the pH increases but the water remains neutral.
(a)Explain why the pH increases.
(b)Explain why water remains neutral.
6. Which one of the following is the change in units of pH which occurs when $10.0 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of a 1.0 M solution of a strong monoprotic acid are made up to $1.0 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ with water?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 5
7. This question is about pH .
(a)State what is meant by the term monoprotic acid and give one example
(b)What is the hydrogen ion concentration in a solution which has $\mathrm{pH}=-$ 0.20 ?
(c)Calculate the pH of the solution formed when 35 cm 3 of 0.12 M NaOH are added to $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of 0.15 M HCl at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
8. The pH of 0.001 M NaOH at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is
A. 13
B. 11
C. 9
D. 3
9. An acid HA has $\mathrm{pKa}=4.20$
(a) Define the term pKa.
(2)
(b)Calculate the value of the dissociation constant, Ka, for the acid HA and state its units.
(c) Calculate the pH of a 0.830 M solution of the acid HA.
(4)
10. This question is based on the reactions and compounds shown in the scheme below.

$0.100 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$ solution of X is found to have a pH of 2.50 .
The value of Ka in $\mathrm{mol} \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$ is
A. $3.16 \times 10^{-2}$
B. $3.16 \times 10^{-3}$
C. $1.00 \times 10^{-4}$
D. $1.00 \times 10^{-5}$


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