## Solutions

1. Fill in the table below:

| Compound | Electrolyte | Nonelectrolyte |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| LiBr |  |  |
| Sucrose |  |  |
| HCl |  |  |
| Benzene $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}\right)$ |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$ |  |  |

2. Fill in the table below:

| Property | Colloid | Solution | Suspension |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Demonstrates Tyndall Effect |  |  |  |
| Medium-sized particles |  |  |  |
| Does not settle out |  |  |  |
| Separates by filtering |  |  |  |
| Fog |  |  |  |
| Homogenous mixture |  |  |  |
| Muddy water |  |  |  |

3. What is the molarity of 4125 mL calcium hydroxide solution containing 7.8 moles?
4. Answer the following questions using the graph below:

a. What type of solution is 180 grams of $\mathrm{NaNO}_{3}$ in 200 grams of water at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ?
b. Based on the graph is KCl a solid or a gas? How do you know?
c. How much potassium chlorate will need to be added to a saturated solution at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ if the temperature is increased to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to keep it a saturated solution? (the solution is dissolved in 100 grams of water)
d. What is the most soluble salt at $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ? Least soluble?
5. What is the volume of a 12 M solution of hydrobromic acid containing 35 grams of hydrobromic acid?
6. Define colligative property. Identify the 4 colligative properties.
7. Rank the following from lowest boiling point to highest boiling point: salt water, sugar water, and water. (Hint: Think about colligative properties)
8. Why do road crews put a saline (salt) solution on the ground before/after a snow or ice storm? (Hint: This about colligative properties)

## Acid/Base

1. Name or write the formula for these acids and bases
a) HI
e) Hydrosulfuric acid
b) $\mathrm{Sr}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
f) Magnesium hydroxide
c) $\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$
g) Chromium (II) hydroxide
d) $\mathrm{HC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
h) Carbonic acid
2. What is the concentration of 57 mL of hydrochloric acid when it is neutralized by 84 mL of a 2.4 M sodium hydroxide solution?
3. What volume is needed to dilute a 6 M solution of sodium hydroxide to 3.0 L of a 0.25 M solution?
4. Identify the Acid and Base in the following reaction.

$$
\mathrm{HNO}_{3}+\mathrm{KOH} \rightarrow \mathrm{KNO}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}
$$

5. Fill in the table below:

| $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$ | pH | $\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-1}\right]$ | pOH | Type of Soln |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3 * 10^{-4} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.7 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $6.4^{*} 10^{-10} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10.2 |  |

6. What is the pH of a $7.3^{*} 10^{-9} \mathrm{M}$ lithium hydroxide (LiOH) solution?
7. What is the $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$of a $3.7 * 10^{-10} \mathrm{M}$ sodium hydroxide $(\mathrm{NaOH})$ solution?
8. Write the neutralization reaction between the following substances:
a. Hydrobromic acid and Calcium hydroxide
b. Phosphoric acid and Barium hydroxide
9. Identify if the substances below are strong or weak and acids or bases.

| Substance | Strong | Weak | Acid | Base |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| KOH |  |  |  |  |

