Name: $\qquad$

1. List four characteristic properties of acids and four characteristic properties of bases.

| Acids | Bases |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

2. Fill in the chart below by providing simple definitions.

|  | Acid | Base |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Arrhenius's <br> Definition |  |  |
| Brønsted-Lowry <br> Definitions |  |  |

3. a. Write the correct symbol for the hydrogen ion:
b. Write the correct symbol for a hydronium ion:
4. Define the term amphoteric.
5. Write balanced equations for the:
a. Dissociation of calcium hydroxide, $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
b. Ionization of nitric acid, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
6. Write the equation for the ionization of nitric acid, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, showing the formation of the hydronium ion.
7. Identify the hydrogen-ion donor \& acceptor (present on the reactant side of each equation) in each of the following reactions:

| $\mathrm{H}^{+}$donor (the acid) | $\mathrm{H}^{+}$acceptor (the base) |
| :---: | :---: |

a. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}(l)+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(I) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}(\mathrm{aq})$
b. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NH}_{2}(I)+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(I) \rightarrow \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NH}_{3}^{+}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{OH}^{-}(\mathrm{aq})$
c. $\quad \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}(I)+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(I) \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CO}_{2}^{-}(a q)+\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}(a q)$
8. For each acid listed in question 7, identify it's conjugate base.

## Acid <br> (Reactant side of equation)

a.
b.
C.
9. Write the formulas for the conjugate base of each of the following acids.
a. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$
b. $\mathrm{HCO}_{3}^{-}$
c. $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
10. Write the formulas for the conjugate acid of each of the following bases.
a. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
b. $\mathrm{CO}_{3}{ }^{2-}$
c. $\mathrm{PH}_{3}$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
11. For each of the following reactions, identify the Brønsted-Lowry acid and Brønsted-Lowry base on the reactant side of the equation, and the conjugate acid and conjugate base on the product side.
a. $\mathrm{HSO}_{4}^{-}(a q)+\mathrm{CO}_{3}{ }^{2-}(a q) \rightarrow \mathrm{SO}_{4}{ }^{2-}(a q) \quad \mathrm{HCO}_{3}{ }^{-}(a q)$
$\qquad$
b. $\mathrm{HCO}_{3}^{-}(a q)+\mathrm{OH}^{-}(a q) \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}(a q)+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(l)$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
12. Consider the following two reactions. In which reaction does $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}^{-}$act as a base? In which does it act as an acid?

Is $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}^{-}$an acid or base?
a. $\quad \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}^{-}(a q)+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(l) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}(a q)+\mathrm{OH}^{-}(a q)$
b. $\quad \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}^{-}(a q)+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(I) \rightarrow \mathrm{HPO}_{4}{ }^{2-}(a q)+\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}(a q)$
13. Calculate the pH 's of strong acid solutions with the following $\mathrm{H}^{+}$concentrations. Show your work.
a. 1.0 M
b. $1.0 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{M}$
c. $1.5 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{M}$
d. $2.0 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{M}$
e. $3.00 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{M}$
f. $1.125 \times 10^{-15} \mathrm{M}$
g. 12.0 M
h. $0.875 \times 10^{-10} \mathrm{M}$
14. Calculate the $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}$concentrations for solutions with the following pH 's. Show your work.
a. 2.00
b. 2.25
c. 2.5
d. 3.0
e. 7
f. 9.50
g. 12.15
h. 14.0

