# **Extending the Acid/Base Concept**

# 1. <u>Definitions</u> (pg. 75, 417 – 418, glossary)

- a) When H<sup>+</sup> is by itself it is often referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_.

  When attached to a water molecule it is called a \_\_\_\_\_ ion and is symbolized \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Define the terms: monoprotic, polyprotic, diprotic, and triprotic.
- c) What name is given to the reaction that occurs between acids and bases?
- d) Define acids and bases according to both the Arrhenius and Bronsted definitions. (set up your definitions in the form of a chart). Which of these definitions did we use in grade 11?

#### 2. Applying Acid/Base Definitions

#### a) Reactions involving aqueous reagents:

e.g. NaOH(aq) + HCl(aq)  $\rightarrow$  NaCl(aq) + H<sub>2</sub>O(l) Use the above reaction to illustrate the difference between Arrhenius and Bronsted definitions of acids and bases (place your answers in chart form – in each box give the relevant reaction that shows how NaOH or HCl acts as an acid or as a base).

### b) Reactions involving non-aqueous reagents:

e.g.  $NH_3(g) + HCl(g) \rightarrow NH_4Cl(s)$ 

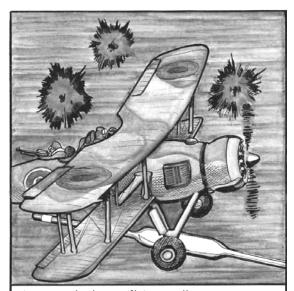
- i) Explain why the Arrhenius definition does not apply to the above reaction.
- ii) Draw the Lewis diagram for the formation of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl(g) from NH<sub>3</sub>(g) and HCl(g).
- iii) State, with a reason, which is the Bronsted acid and which is the Bronsted base.

# 3. Lewis Acids and Bases (pg. 427)

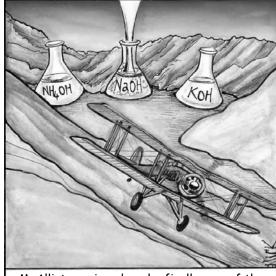
- a) Define "Lewis Acid" and "Lewis Base".
- b) Which of the three definitions (Arrhenius, Bronsted, Lewis) is the most universal?

## 4. Conjugate Bronsted Acids and Bases (pg. 418)

- a) Complete the reaction:  $HCN(aq) + H_2O$
- b) Which is the Bronsted acid for the forward reaction? Which is the Bronsted base?
- c) Which is the Bronsted acid for the reverse reaction? Which is the Bronsted base?
- d) Define "conjugate acid-base pair".
- e) What are the conjugate acid-base pairs in a)?
- f) Do PE 25, 26 (pg. 419). Refer to ex. 11.16 11.19.
- g) Do PE 27, 28 (pg. 420). Refer to ex. 11.20, 11.21.
- h) Do RE 11.77 (pg. 438).



Despite the heavy flak, McAllister's aim was true, and his carefully measured aliquot of hydrochloric acid found its mark deep in the enemy's reservoir of sodium hydroxide.



McAllister grinned wryly: finally, one of the enemy's strongest bases had been completely neutralized