Section 4C Notes

Name: _____

Part 1: Double Replacement Reactions

- 1. What happens in a double replacement reaction?
- 2. Complete and balance the following double replacement reactions:

a. ____ CaBr₂ (aq) + ____ Na₂CO₃ (aq) \rightarrow

b. _____ AlCl₃ (aq) + _____ Cu(NO₃)₂ (aq) \rightarrow

Part 2: Solubility Rules

- 3. What are solubility rules?
- 4. For the following compounds, predict whether they would be soluble or insoluble in water. Identify the rule.
 - a. CaCl₂
 b. BaSO₄
 c. Fe(OH)₃
 - c. $Ca(NO_3)_2$ f. K_2CrO_4

Part 3: Precipitation Reactions

- 5. Define precipitate.
- 6. Define spectator ions.

- 7. Explain the difference between full equations and net equations.
- 8. For the following combinations of ionic compound solutions, determine the precipitate and write a net ionic equation:
 - a. $BaCl_2$ and Na_2SO_4 c. $(NH_4)_2CrO_4 + Fe(NO_3)_3$
 - b. $MgBr_2 + KOH$

d. $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + MgI_2$

Part 4: Acids and Bases

- 9. When acids are added to water, what is released?
- 10. When bases are added to water, what is released?

11. Complete the table:

Property	Acid	Base	Property	Acid	Base
Taste?			Conductivity?		
Touch?			Reaction with Baking Soda?		
Reaction with metal?			Color w/ Universal Indicator?		
How does it feel?			Color w/ Phenolphthalein Indicator?		

- 12. How can you recognize the formulas of most acids?
- 13. How can you recognize the formulas of most bases?

Part 5: Neutralization

14. What happens when equal amounts of acid and base are added together?

15. What are the products of a neutralization reaction?

16. Balance the following neutralization reactions:

- a. ____NaOH + ____HCl \rightarrow
- b. $H_3PO_4 + KOH \rightarrow$
- c. $\underline{Ca(OH)}_2 + \underline{HF} \rightarrow$

Part 6: Titration

17. What is a titration? List the steps of the process.

- 18. What is the equation for a titration?
- 19. An unknown concentration acid is titrated with 4% NaOH. 20 mL of the unknown acid is titrated to neutral with 15 mL of the 4% NaOH. What is the concentration of the unknown acid?

Part 7: pH

20. What does pH stand for?

21. What is the pH of a solution with 0.000 000 01 mol H^{1} per liter?

22. How many times more basic is a solution with a pH of 11 than one with a pH of 9?

23. What should the pH of our drinking water be?

Part 8: Buffers 24. Define buffers.

25. What do buffers consist of?

26. What happens to the pH of water when a small amount of acid is added to it?

27. If a buffer is in a solution, what will happen to the pH when a small amount of acid is added?