

Multiple Choice Practice

Question 1-4 refer to aqueous solutions containing 1:1 mole ratios of the following pairs of substances. Assume all concentrations are 1 M.

- (A) NH₃ and NH₄Cl
- (B) H₃PO₄ and NaH₂PO₄
- (C) HCl and NaCl
- (D) NaOH and NH₃
- (E) NH₃ and HC₂H₃O₂ (acetic acid)

1. The solution with the lowest pH
2. The most nearly neutral solution
3. A buffer at a pH > 8
4. A buffer at a pH < 6
5. A molecule or an ion is classified as a Lewis acid if it
 - (A) accepts a proton from water
 - (B) accepts a pair of electrons to form a bond
 - (C) donates a pair of electrons to form a bond
 - (D) donates a proton to water
 - (E) has resonance Lewis electron-dot structures
6. A sample of 61.8 g of H₃BO₃, a weak acid is dissolved in 1,000 g of water to make a 1.0-molal solution. Which of the following would be the best procedure to determine to molarity of the solution? (Assume no additional information is available.)
 - (A) Titration of the solution with standard acid
 - (B) Measurement of the pH with a pH meter
 - (C) Determination of the boiling point of the solution
 - (D) Measurement of the total volume of the solution
 - (E) Measurement of the specific heat of the solution
7. What is the H⁺(aq) concentration in 0.05 M HCN (aq) ? (The K_a for HCN is 5.0 × 10⁻¹⁰)
(A) 2.5 × 10⁻¹¹ (B) 2.5 × 10⁻¹⁰ (C) 5.0 × 10⁻¹⁰ (D) 5.0 × 10⁻⁶ (E) 5.0 × 10⁻⁴
$$\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{CN}^-(\text{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \text{HCN}(\text{aq}) + \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2^-(\text{aq})$$
8. The reaction represented above has an equilibrium constant equal to 3.7 × 10⁴. Which of the following can be concluded from this information?
 - A) CN⁻(aq) is a stronger base than C₂H₃O₂⁻(aq)
 - B) HCN(aq) is a stronger acid than HC₂H₃O₂(aq)
 - C) The conjugate base of CN⁻(aq) is C₂H₃O₂⁻(aq)
 - D) The equilibrium constant will increase with an increase in temperature.
 - E) The pH of a solution containing equimolar amounts of CN⁻(aq) and HC₂H₃O₂(aq) is 7.0.
9. The volume of distilled water that should be **added** to 10.0 mL of 6.00 M HCl(aq) in order to prepare a 0.500 M HCl(aq) solution is approximately
 - A) 50.0 mL
 - B) 60.0 mL
 - C) 100. mL
 - D) 110. mL
 - E) 120. mL