

**Chemistry 12**  
**Worksheet 4-5**  
**Hydrolysis**

70

Name KEY

Due Date \_\_\_\_\_

Correct and Hand In by \_\_\_\_\_

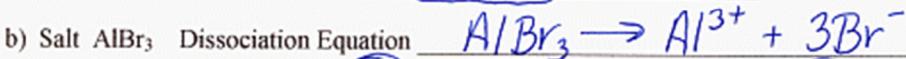
This worksheet covers material from class notes and Student Workbook pages 144-148

1. Write dissociation equations for each of the following salts, state whether cation hydrolyzes, anion hydrolyzes and whether the salt is acidic, basic or neutral. (20 marks)



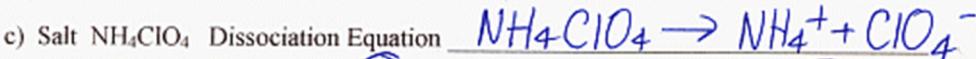
Cation (Acid or Neutral) (N) Anion (Base or Neutral) (B)

Is salt acidic, basic or neutral? (Basic)



Cation (Acid or Neutral) (A) Anion (Base or Neutral) (N)

Is salt acidic, basic or neutral? (Acidic)



Cation (Acid or Neutral) (A) Anion (Base or Neutral) (N)

Is salt acidic, basic or neutral? (Acidic)



Cation (Acid or Neutral) (N) Anion (Base or Neutral) (N)

Is salt acidic, basic or neutral? (Neutral)



Cation (Acid or Neutral) (A) Anion (Base or Neutral) (N)

Is salt acidic, basic or neutral? (Acidic)

20  
20

KEY

2. State whether each of the following substances are acidic, basic or neutral when mixed with water. (12 marks)

- |                                   |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| a) RbNO <sub>3</sub> <u>N</u>     | b) NH <sub>4</sub> Br <u>A</u>              | c) H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> <u>A</u> |
| (12) d) KNO <sub>2</sub> <u>B</u> | e) NH <sub>4</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> <u>A</u> | f) NaOH <u>B</u>                           |
| g) NH <sub>3</sub> <u>B</u>       | h) LiCH <sub>3</sub> COO <u>B</u>           | i) H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <u>A</u> |
| j) CH <sub>3</sub> COOH <u>A</u>  | k) FeBr <sub>3</sub> <u>A</u>               | l) Ba(OH) <sub>2</sub> <u>B</u>            |

3. Of the following, circle the one with the **highest pH**: (3 marks)

- |   |
|---|
| a) i) NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> ii) HF iii) NH <sub>3</sub> iv) CH <sub>3</sub> COOH v) HCl  |
| (3) b) i) PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> ii) SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> iii) Al <sup>3+</sup> iv) CH <sub>3</sub> COO <sup>-</sup> v) Cl <sup>-</sup> |
| c) i) NaCl ii) CrCl <sub>3</sub> iii) NH <sub>4</sub> I iv) CH <sub>3</sub> COOH v) H <sub>2</sub> S  |

4. Of the following, circle the one with the **lowest pH**: (3 marks)

- |   |
|---|
| (3) a) i) NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> ii) HF iii) NH <sub>3</sub> iv) CH <sub>3</sub> COOH v) HCl  |
| b) i) PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> ii) SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> iii) Al <sup>3+</sup> iv) CH <sub>3</sub> COO <sup>-</sup> v) Cl <sup>-</sup> |
| c) i) NaCl ii) KCN iii) NH <sub>3</sub> iv) Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> v) Li <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>                        |

5. Find Ka and Kb of each of the following amphiprotic anions and determine if they act as an acid or a base in water solution. (9 marks)

- |   |
|---|
| (9) a) HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> Ka = <u>2.2 \times 10^{-13}</u> Kb = <u>1.6 \times 10^{-7}</u> A or B <u>(B)</u>                          |
| b) HC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>7</sub> <sup>2-</sup> Ka = <u>4.1 \times 10^{-7}</u> Kb = <u>5.9 \times 10^{-10}</u> A or B <u>(A)</u> |
| c) HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> Ka = <u>1.2 \times 10^{-2}</u> Kb = <u>Very small</u> A or B <u>(A)</u>  |

6. Show the structure of the hexaaquochromium ion and explain why it acts as an acid.

- (2) Structure: (1 mark)
- Explanation: (1 mark)

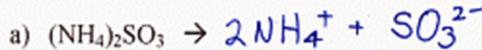
29 29 It will release a proton (H) from one of the "H<sub>2</sub>O" groups and therefore act as an acid.

## KEY

## Chemistry 12

## Worksheet 4-5—Hydrolysis

7. Write the dissociation equations for each of the following. Determine the  $K_a$  for the cation and the  $K_b$  for the anion and state whether the salt acts as an acid or a base in water. (12 marks)



$$\text{Ka (cation)} = \frac{5.6 \times 10^{-10}}{\text{Kb (anion)}} \quad \text{Kb (anion)} \cdot \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-14}}{1.0 \times 10^{-7}} = 1.0 \times 10^{-7}$$

Salt is BASIC



$$\text{Ka (cation)} = \frac{1.4 \times 10^{-5}}{\text{Kb (anion)}} \quad \text{Kb (anion)} \cdot \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-14}}{4.6 \times 10^{-4}} = 2.2 \times 10^{-11}$$

Salt is Acidic

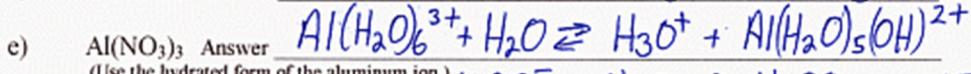
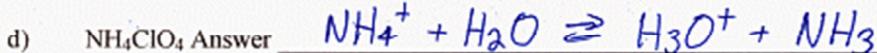
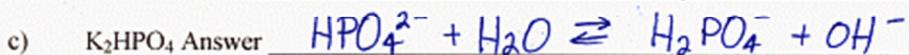
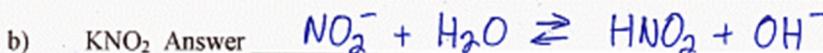
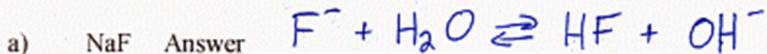


$$\text{Ka (cation)} = \frac{6.0 \times 10^{-3}}{\text{Kb (anion)}} \quad \text{Kb (anion)} \cdot \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-14}}{2.2 \times 10^{-13}} = 4.5 \times 10^{-2}$$

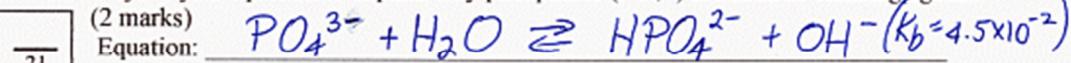
Salt is BASIC

8. Define **hydrolysis**. (1 mark) the reaction of a salt (or ion) with water to produce  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  or  $\text{OH}^-$

9. Write the net ionic equation for the **predominant hydrolysis reaction** when each of the following salts is dissolved in water. For some questions, calculations may be needed. (6 marks)



10. Use a hydrolysis equation to explain why phosphates ( $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ ) are used as cleaning agents.



Explanation:  $\text{OH}^-$  (base) is produced. This dissolves grease and proteins. (base + fat  $\rightarrow$  soap + glycerol)