

Acids and Bases

Question 1 (2016 - Question 4 - Part e)

- (e) WRITE: (i) H_3PO_4 // (2 × 3)
(ii) HPO_4^{2-}

Question 2 (2013 - Section B - Question 11 - Part (b))

- (b) DEFINE: (i) *Arrhenius*: dissociates to produce **hydroxyl (hydroxide) ions (OH^-) in aqueous solution (water)** // (4 + 3)
(ii) *Brønsted-Lowry*: **proton (hydrogen ion, H^+) acceptor**
GIVE: (i) H_2PO_4^- // (ii) PO_4^{3-} (2 × 3)

Question 3 (2009 - Section B - Question 4 - Part (e))

- (e) DEFINE: acid & base **differing by proton (H^+) / acid donating (losing) proton (H^+) to form conjugate base / base accepting (gaining) proton (H^+) to form conjugate acid** (6)

Question 4 (2010 - Section B - Question 8)

- (a) DEFINE: (i): **Proton (H^+) donor** // (2 × 4)
(ii): **Related (produced) by gain of one proton (H^+) / base + H^+**
DISTINGUISH: Strong acid **dissociates almost fully (readily) in aqueous solution (water) / good proton donor** // (2 × 3)
weak acid **only slightly dissociates in solution / poor proton donor**
WHAT: **X^-** (3)
[“SA diss fully” *and* “WA diss. slightly” (3); if “in solution (water)” mentioned once, give other (3).]

Question 5 (2006 - Section B - Question 4 - Part (e))

- (e) (i) H_3O^+ (3)
(ii) OH^- (3)

Question 6 (2005 - Section B - Question 8 - Part (a) - (c))

QUESTION 8

- (a) DEFINE: (i) *acid*: **proton (hydrogen ion, H^+) donor** (4)
(ii) *base*: **proton (hydrogen ion, H^+) acceptor** (4)
(b) IDENTIFY: **acid** (3) **its conjugate base** (3)

acid = H_2F^+ (3)	its conjugate base = HF (3)
acid = HCl (3)	its conjugate base = Cl^- (3)

[If not specified as acid and conjugate base, take the order in the question to be the intended order. Accept if indicated correctly on the equation.]

Question 7 (2003 - Section B - Question 8 - Part (a) - (b))

(a) (i) **proton donor / donor of hydrogen ions (H^+)** (4)

(ii) **proton acceptor / acceptor of hydrogen ions (H^+)** (4)

Identify: H_2S (3) OH^- (3) *Note: both are acids; both are also conjugate acids.
Therefore, the order does not matter.*