

90700



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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA



For Supervisor's use only

Level 3 Chemistry, 2009

90700 Describe properties of aqueous systems

Credits: Five

9.30 am Tuesday 17 November 2009

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should answer ALL the questions in this booklet.

A periodic table is provided on the Resource Sheet L3–CHEMR.

If you need more space for any answer, use the page(s) provided at the back of this booklet and clearly number the question.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–10 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

For Assessor's use only		Achievement Criteria	
Achievement		Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Describe properties of aqueous systems.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Explain and apply properties of aqueous systems.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overall Level of Performance		<input type="checkbox"/>	

You are advised to spend 45 minutes answering the questions in this booklet.

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QUESTION ONE

Ethanoic acid, CH_3COOH , is a common organic acid.

$$\text{p}K_{\text{a}}(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 4.76 \qquad K_{\text{a}} = 1.74 \times 10^{-5}$$

- (a) (i) Write an equation for the reaction of ethanoic acid with water.

- (ii) Write the K_{a} expression for ethanoic acid.

$K_{\text{a}} =$

- (b) Calculate the pH of a $0.0500 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ ethanoic acid solution.

Another organic acid is methanoic acid, HCOOH .

$$\text{p}K_{\text{a}}(\text{HCOOH}) = 3.74$$

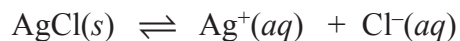
- (c) Account for the fact that $0.0500 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ methanoic acid has a lower pH than $0.0500 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ ethanoic acid.

- (d) A solution prepared by dissolving sodium methanoate in water has a pH of 8.65.

Determine the concentration of methanoate ions in the solution.

QUESTION TWOAssessor's
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Addition of chloride ions to a solution of silver nitrate often results in the formation of a white precipitate of silver chloride (AgCl).



$$K_s(\text{AgCl}) = 1.56 \times 10^{-10}$$

- (a) Calculate the concentration, in mol L^{-1} , of silver ions in a saturated solution of silver chloride at 25°C .

- (b) Solid sodium chloride is added to 5.00 L of 0.100 mol L^{-1} silver nitrate solution.

Calculate the minimum mass of sodium chloride that would be needed to produce a saturated solution of AgCl. Assume that there is no change in volume when the sodium chloride is added.

$$M(\text{NaCl}) = 58.5 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

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- This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

25.0 mL of 0.0500 mol L⁻¹ benzoic acid solution (C₆H₅COOH) is titrated with 0.0500 mol L⁻¹ sodium hydroxide solution.

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}(aq) + \text{NaOH}(aq) \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COONa}(aq) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$$

The graph illustrates the titration of a weak acid with a strong base (NaOH). The x-axis represents the volume of NaOH added in milliliters (mL), ranging from 0 to 40. The y-axis represents the pH, ranging from 0 to 14. The curve begins at a pH of about 2.5 at 0 mL. It shows a gradual increase in pH until approximately 25 mL, where the slope becomes very steep, indicating the equivalence point at a pH of about 11. After this point, the pH levels off, approaching a value of approximately 12.5 as more NaOH is added.

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(c) Some indicators are shown in the table below.

Indicator	pK_a
Methyl orange	3.70
Thymol blue	8.90
Phenolphthalein	9.30

Discuss the suitability of these indicators for this titration.

Your discussion should include:

- identification of the most suitable indicator(s)
- consideration of how indicators are chosen for a titration
- the consequences of choosing an unsuitable indicator.

QUESTION FOURAssessor's
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The following table lists some properties of aqueous solutions of sodium hydroxide, methylamine and methylammonium chloride.

	0.1 mol L⁻¹ solutions	pH	Conductivity
A	Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	13.0	High
B	Methylamine (CH ₃ NH ₂)	11.8	Low
C	Methylammonium chloride (CH ₃ NH ₃ Cl)	5.3	High

The solutions above were prepared by adding the compounds to water.

- (a) Write equations for the reactions occurring when each of the three compounds are added to water.

NaOH(s)

CH₃NH₂(g)

CH₃NH₃Cl(s)

- (b) Justify the differences in the pH and conductivity of the three solutions.

**Extra paper for continuation of answers if required.
Clearly number the question.**

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Question
number