## **Electrolytes Worksheet**

	wing substances by type of electronic	
КОН	Ba(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	KF
$H_2SO_3$	HNO <sub>3</sub>	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>	NH <sub>4</sub> OH	Fe(OH) <sub>3</sub>
HCl	$MgCl_2$	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>
3. Write the equation HCl	n for the electrolytic dissociation	of the following compounds:
HCl		
HCl ————————————————————————————————————		
3. Write the equation HCl NaOH H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>		

4. To check the electrical conductivity of certain substances, a student used a conductivity apparatus equipped with a light bulb. Her observations are listed in the following table.

Which one of the following groups of substances contains only electrolytes?

Substances	Observations
HCl	Bright light
СН3ОН	No light
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	Faint light
NaOH	Bright light
CH₃COOH	Faint light
CCl <sub>4</sub>	No light

A) CH<sub>3</sub>OH and CCl<sub>4</sub>

C) CH<sub>3</sub>OH NaOH and CH<sub>3</sub>COOH

B) HCl, MgCl<sub>2</sub> and CCl<sub>4</sub>

D) HCl, MgC12, NaOH and CH3COOH

5. Four chemical substances are given below.

1. H<sub>2</sub>SO4

2. Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>

3. MgC1<sub>2</sub>

4. C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH

Which of these substances is a base?

- A) Substance 1
- B) Substance 2
- C) Substance 3

D) Substance 4

6. A student must classify six aqueous solutions.

The student knows that all except one of the solutions must be an ACID, a BASE, or a NEUTRAL SALT. The student writes a procedure and carries out certain tests.

The table shows the results that were obtained.

Solution	Litmus paper	Electrical conductivity
1	No effect	Good
2	Turned blue	Good
3	Turned red	Good
4	No effect	None
5	Turned blue	Weak
6	Turned blue	Good

Based on these results, which conclusion is the most appropriate?

- A) Solutions 2, 5 and 6 are bases, solution 3 is an acid and solutions 1 and 4 are salts
- B) Solutions 2, 5 and 6 are bases, solution 3 is an acid and solutions 1 and 4 are distilled water
- C) Solutions 2, 5 and 6 are bases, solution 3 is an acid, solution 1 is a salt and solution 4 can not be classified
- D) Solution 3 is a base, solutions 2, 5 and 6 are acids and solutions 1 and 4 are salts

/· - -	How does a solution conduct electricity?
8.	Explain what a non-electrolyte is.
9.	If you are given a molecular formula, how can you determine if it is a non-electrolyte?
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	Which of the following is a non-electrolyte?  Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> B) H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> C) P <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub> D) CaCl <sub>2</sub>
a- b- c-	What am I? I allow electric current to flow through water. When dissolved in water, I do not allow electric current to flow through it. My electrolytic dissociation provides ions other than H <sup>+</sup> and OH <sup>-</sup> ions. I am an electrolyte that turns blue Litmus paper red.
	Are the following equations of electrolytic dissociation written correctly? Explain your answers. $MgO_{(s)} \xrightarrow{H_2O} Mg^{2+}_{(aq)} + O^{2-}_{(aq)}$
b)	$CaBr_{2(s)} \xrightarrow{H_2O} Ca^{2+}_{(aq)} + Br^{-}_{(aq)}$
c)	$LiH_{(s)} \xrightarrow{H_2O} Li^+_{(aq)} + H^+_{(aq)}$
d)	$Al_2O_{3(s)} \xrightarrow{H_2O} 2 Al^{3+}_{(aq)} + 3 O^{2-}_{(aq)}$
13. A-	Three light bulbs are put into three different solutions. Solution A causes the light bulb to be very bright, solution B's light bulb does not come on and solution C's light bulb produces a very dim light.  Which solution(s) is an (are) electrolytes?
13. A- B- C-	Three light bulbs are put into three different solutions. Solution A causes the light bulb to be very bright, solution B's light bulb does not come on and solution C's light bulb produces a very dim light.