

CHAPTER 6	Properties of Strong and Weak Acids and Bases Answer Key	BLM 6.2.4A
ANSWER KEY		

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Acid	Chemical formula	pH (slightly less than 7 or much less than 7)	Conductivity (high or low)	Reactivity with magnesium metal (high or low)
hydrochloric acid	$HCl(aq)$	$<< 7$	<i>high</i>	<i>high</i>
ethanoic acid	$CH_3COOH(aq)$	< 7	<i>low</i>	<i>low</i>
boric acid	$H_3BO_3(aq)$	< 7	<i>low</i>	<i>low</i>
hydrofluoric acid	$HF(aq)$	< 7	<i>low</i>	<i>low</i>
sulfuric acid	$H_2SO_4(aq)$	$<< 7$	<i>high</i>	<i>high</i>
perchloric acid	$HClO_4(aq)$	$<< 7$	<i>high</i>	<i>high</i>
phosphoric acid	$H_3PO_4(aq)$	< 7	<i>low</i>	<i>low</i>
hydrobromic acid	$HBr(aq)$	$<< 7$	<i>high</i>	<i>high</i>
sulfurous acid	$H_2SO_3(aq)$	< 7	<i>low</i>	<i>low</i>

(Answers appear in italics.)

- Solution A will have a lower pH. Since it is a stronger electrolyte, it has ionized to a greater degree than B. Therefore, it is a stronger acid and has a lower pH at the same concentration.
- Their pH cannot be used to tell them apart. The one with the pH closer to seven could be less basic because it is more dilute, or because it is a weaker base. Based on the information given, it is not possible to distinguish which is the greater contributing factor.