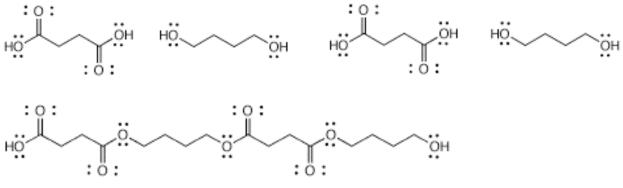
## Review Questions for Unit 3 - KEY Chem 1010

1. Draw the polymer that would result from the following monomers. Which of the polymers above is a condensation polymer, and which is an addition polymer? Are either of them copolymers?



addition polymer, not a copolymer



condensation polymer, copolymer

2. Give the correct formula for each of the following compounds.

magnesium sulfide **MgS** cobalt(II) iodide **CoI**<sub>2</sub> potassium nitrate **KNO**<sub>3</sub> yttrium(III) carbonate **Y**<sub>2</sub>(**CO**<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> radium iodide **RaI**<sub>2</sub>

zirconium (I) sulfate Zr<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

3. Describe what is wrong with each of the following names.

vanadium oxide vanadium is a transition metal, so the charge has to be given

potassium (I) cyanide potassium is a main group metal; it's charge doesn't change and shouldn't be written in the name

scandium (+3) chloride the charge on a transition metal should be in Roman numerals

calcium (II) oxide calcium is a main group metal; no charge should be written calcium difluoride don't use "di" to specify how many fluorides there are

4. Name the following compounds, and write out the ions that are present.

K<sub>2</sub>O potassium oxide; K<sup>+</sup> O<sup>-2</sup> Mo<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> molybdenum (III) sulfate; Mo<sup>+3</sup> SO<sub>4</sub><sup>-2</sup> Ba<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> barium phosphate; Ba<sup>+2</sup> PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-3</sup> AuCl<sub>3</sub> gold (III) chloride; Au<sup>+3</sup> Cl<sup>-</sup> RbCl rubidium chloride; Rb<sup>+</sup> Cl<sup>-</sup>

5. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences or chose the correct word.

Bases are good at dissolving grease.

Nitric acid is used in the manufacture of fertilizers and explosives.

Ammonia has a strong odor and is often found in floor and window cleaners.

Antacids are mild bases that neutralize stomach acid.

**Baking soda (or sodium bicarbonate)** is used to make cookies rise, absorb odors, and put out fires.

A weak base reacts partially with water to form hydroxide ions.

A blue color on pH paper indicates a strongly basic solution.

A substance that reacts with water to form hydronium ion (H3O+) is called an acid.

A substance that reacts with water to form hydroxide ion (OH-) is called a base.

Acetic acid is a weak acid.

Acid rain contains sulfuric acid and nitric acid.

Acids have a tart or sour taste.

Acids react with metals to form hydrogen gas and an ionic compound.

All acids react with baking soda or calcium carbonate to form carbon dioxide gas and water.

Ammonia is an **base**.

An indicator is a compound that changes color depending on the pH of the solution.

Bases have a **bitter** taste and are **slippery** to the touch.

Citric acid is found in citrus fruits like oranges and lemons.

HCl is sold under the name "muriatic acid" in hardware stores.

If bleach and ammonia are mixed together, phosgene gas is produced.

In order to remove hard water deposits, you should use an acidic cleaning solution.

In the reaction 4 Fe + 3  $O_2$  --> 2 Fe<sub>2</sub> $O_3$ , the iron atoms are **losing** electrons.

Limestone rocks are made up of calcium carbonate.

Litmus paper turns **pink** in the presence of an acid.

Oven cleaners typically contain potassium hydroxide.