

Assessment

How introduced species affect ecosystems

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1. E 2. A 3. G 4. D 5. B 6. F 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. D 11. B
12. C

UNIT 2 Chemical Reactions and Radioactivity

Chapter 4 Atomic theory explains the formation of compounds.

Section 4.1 Atomic Theory and Bonding

Comprehension

The atom and the subatomic particles

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- (a) atomic number
(b) symbol
(c) name
(d) average atomic mass
(e) common ion charge
(f) other ion charge
- (a) 35
(b) 79.9
(c) 1-
(d) 35
(e) bromine
(f) 45

3.

Element Name	Atomic Number	Ion Charge	Number of Protons	Number of Electrons	Number of Neutrons
potassium	19	1+	19	18	20
phosphorus	15	0	15	15	16
lithium	3	0	3	3	4
calcium	20	2+	20	18	20
nitrogen	7	3-	7	10	7
boron	5	0	5	5	6
argon	18	0	18	18	22
aluminum	13	3+	13	10	14
chlorine	17	0	17	17	19
sodium	11	1+	11	10	12

Applying Knowledge

Bohr diagrams

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- (a) a diagram that shows how many electrons are in each shell surrounding the nucleus

- (b) an arrangement of eight electrons in the outermost shell
(c) outermost shell that contains electrons
(d) electrons in the outermost shell

2.

Atom/ion	Atomic Number	Number of Protons	Number of Electrons	Number of Neutrons	Number of Electron Shells
neon atom	10	20	10	10	2
fluorine atom	9	9	9	10	2
fluorine ion	9	9	10	10	2
sodium atom	11	11	11	12	3
sodium ion	11	11	10	12	2

3.

neon atom	fluorine atom	fluorine ion	sodium atom	sodium ion

4.

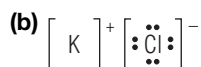
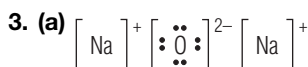
carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	ammonia (NH ₃)	calcium chloride (CaCl ₂)

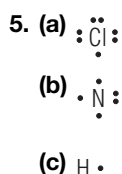
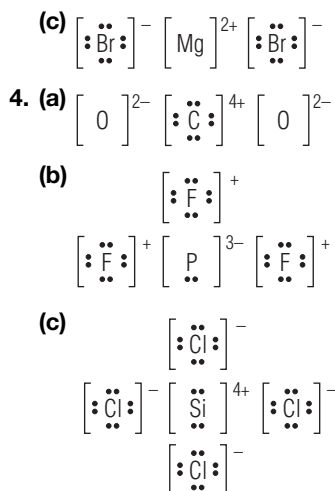
Illustrating Concepts

Lewis diagrams

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- (a) a diagram that illustrates chemical bonding by showing only an atom's valence electrons and the chemical symbol
(b) pair of electrons in the valence shell that is not used in bonding
(c) pair of electrons involved in a covalent bond
- (a) $\cdot \ddot{\text{B}} \cdot$
(b) $\cdot \ddot{\text{N}} :$
(c) $\cdot \ddot{\text{Al}} \cdot$
(d) $:\ddot{\text{Cl}}:$





Assessment

Atomic theory and bonding

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1. C 2. A 3. B 4. E 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. D 10. A 11. B
12. B 13. A 14. A 15. C 16. B

Section 4.2 Names and Formulas of Compounds

Comprehension

Multivalent metals and polyatomic ions

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1. (a) a compound made up of a metal and a non-metal
(b) a metal that has more than one ion charge
(c) an ion composed of more than one type of atom joined by covalent bonds
- 2.

	Positive ion	Negative ion	Formula	Compound name
(a)	Pb ²⁺	O ²⁻	PbO	lead(II) oxide
(b)	Sb ⁴⁺	S ²⁻	SbS ₂	antimony(IV) sulphide
(c)	Tl ⁺	Cl ⁻	TlCl	thallium(I) chloride
(d)	Sn ²⁺	F ⁻	SnF ₂	tin(II) fluoride
(e)	Mo ³⁺	S ²⁻	Mo ₂ S ₃	molybdenum(III) sulphide
(f)	Rh ⁴⁺	Br ⁻	RhBr ₄	rhodium(IV) bromide
(g)	Cu ⁺	Te ²⁻	Cu ₂ Te	copper(I) telluride
(h)	Nb ⁵⁺	I ⁻	NbI ₅	niobium(V) iodide
(i)	Pd ²⁺	Cl ⁻	PdCl ₂	palladium(II) chloride

3. (a) MnCl₂
(b) Cr₂S₃
(c) TiO₂
(d) UF₆
(e) NiS
(f) V₂O₅
(g) Re₃Ar₇
(h) Pt₃N₄
(i) NiCN₂
(j) Bi₃P₅

4.

	Ions	Formula	Compound name
(a)	K ⁺ NO ₃ ⁻	KNO ₃	potassium nitrate
(b)	Ca ²⁺ CO ₃ ²⁻	CaCO ₃	calcium carbonate
(c)	Li ⁺ HSO ₄ ⁻	LiHSO ₄	lithium bisulphate or lithium hydrogen sulphate
(d)	Mg ²⁺ SO ₃ ²⁻	MgSO ₃	magnesium sulphite
(e)	Sr ²⁺ CH ₃ COO ⁻	Sr(CH ₃ COO) ₂	strontium acetate
(f)	NH ₄ ⁺ Cr ₂ O ₇ ²⁻	(NH ₄) ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇	ammonium dichromate
(g)	Na ⁺ MnO ₄ ⁻	NaMnO ₄	sodium permanganate
(h)	Ag ⁺ ClO ₃ ⁻	AgClO	silver hypochlorite
(i)	Cs ⁺ OH ⁻	CsOH	cesium hydroxide
(j)	Ba ²⁺ CrO ₄ ²⁻	BaCrO ₄	barium chromate

5. (a) Ba(HSO₄)₂
(b) NaClO₃
(c) K₂CrO₄
(d) Ca(CN)₂
(e) KOH
(f) Ca₃(PO₄)₂
(g) Al₂(SO₄)₃
(h) CdCO₃
(i) AgNO₂
(j) NH₄HCO₃

Comprehension

Chemical names and formulas of ionic compounds

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1. (a) beryllium sulphide
(b) mercury(II) nitride
(c) copper(II) nitrate
(d) silver oxide
(e) cobalt(II) bromide
(f) bismuth(V) phosphate
(g) calcium fluoride

Assessment

Names and formulas of compounds

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1. F 2. C 3. I 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. D 11. C
12. B

Section 4.3 Chemical Equations

Comprehension

Balancing equations

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- $H_2 + F_2 \rightarrow 2 HF$
- $2 Sn + O_2 \rightarrow 2 SnO$
- $MgCl_2 \rightarrow Mg + Cl_2$
- $2 KNO_3 \rightarrow 2 KNO_2 + O_2$
- $2 BN + 3 F_2 \rightarrow 2 BF_3 + N_2$
- $CuI_2 + Fe \rightarrow FeI_2 + Cu$
- $2 Li + 2 H_2O \rightarrow 2 LiOH + H_2$
- $4 NH_3 + 3 O_2 \rightarrow 2 N_2 + 6 H_2O$
- $V_2O_5 + 5 Ca \rightarrow 5 CaO + 2 V$
- $2 C_9H_6O_4 + 17 O_2 \rightarrow 18 CO_2 + 6 H_2O$
- $H_2S + PbCl_2 \rightarrow PbS + 2 HCl$
- $2 C_3H_7OH + 9 O_2 \rightarrow 6 CO_2 + 8 H_2O$
- $Zn + CuSO_4 \rightarrow Cu + ZnSO_4$
- $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6 O_2 \rightarrow 6 CO_2 + 6 H_2O$
- $C_2H_5OH + 3 O_2 \rightarrow 2 CO_2 + 3 H_2O$
- $2 Al + 3 H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 3 H_2 + Al_2(SO_4)_3$
- $2 FeCl_3 + 3 Ca(OH)_2 \rightarrow 2 Fe(OH)_3 + 3 CaCl_2$
- $Pb(NO_3)_2 + K_2CrO_4 \rightarrow PbCrO_4 + 2 KNO_3$
- $Cd(NO_3)_2 + (NH_4)_2S \rightarrow CdS + 2 NH_4NO_3$
- $Ca(OH)_2 + 2 NH_4Cl \rightarrow 2 NH_3 + CaCl_2 + 2 H_2O$

Applying Knowledge

Word equations

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- $2 H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2 H_2O$
- $Fe_2O_3 + 3 H_2 \rightarrow 3 H_2O + 2 Fe$
- $2 Na + 2 H_2O \rightarrow 2 NaOH + H_2$
- $Ca_2C + O_2 \rightarrow 2 Ca + CO_2$
- $2 KI + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2 KCl + I_2$
- $4 Cr + 3 SnCl_4 \rightarrow 4 CrCl_3 + 3 Sn$
- $Mg + CuSO_4 \rightarrow MgSO_4 + Cu$
- $ZnSO_4 + SrCl_2 \rightarrow ZnCl_2 + SrSO_4$
- $3 NH_4Cl + Pb(NO_3)_3 \rightarrow 3 NH_4NO_3 + PbCl_3$
- $2 Fe(NO_3)_3 + 3 MgS \rightarrow Fe_2S_3 + 3 Mg(NO_3)_2$
- $2 AlCl_3 + 3 Na_2CO_3 \rightarrow Al_2(CO_3)_3 + 6 NaCl$
- $2 Na_3PO_4 + 3 Ca(OH)_2 \rightarrow 6 NaOH + Ca_3(PO_4)_2$

Extension

Chemical reactions and chemical equations

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- iron + oxygen \rightarrow iron(II) oxide
 $2Fe + O_2 \rightarrow 2 FeO$
- hydrogen chloride + sodium carbonate \rightarrow carbon dioxide + sodium chloride + water
 $2 HCl + Na_2CO_3 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2 NaCl + H_2O$
- aluminum + oxygen \rightarrow aluminum oxide
 $4 Al + 3 O_2 \rightarrow 2 Al_2O_3$
- water + sodium oxide \rightarrow sodium hydroxide
 $H_2O + Na_2O \rightarrow 2 NaOH$
- hydrogen + nitrogen trifluoride \rightarrow
nitrogen + hydrogen fluoride
 $3 H_2 + 2 NF_3 \rightarrow N_2 + 6 HF$
- chromium(III) sulphate + potassium carbonate \rightarrow
chromium(III) carbonate + potassium sulphate
 $Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + 3 K_2CO_3 \rightarrow Cr_2(CO_3)_3 + 3 K_2SO_4$
- potassium chlorate \rightarrow oxygen + potassium chloride
 $2 KClO_3 \rightarrow 3 O_2 + 2 KCl$
- zinc + copper(II) sulphate \rightarrow copper + zinc sulphate
 $Zn + CuSO_4 \rightarrow Cu + ZnSO_4$

Assessment

Chemical equations

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1. B 2. A 3. E 4. D 5. F 6. C 7. G 8. D 9. D 10. D 11. A
12. C 13. B

Chapter 5 Compounds are classified in different ways.

Section 5.1 Acids and Bases

Applying Knowledge

pH scale and pH indicators

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- (a) chemical that changes colour depending on the pH of the solution it is placed in
(b) number scale for measuring how acidic or basic a solution is
- (a)

Substance	pH Value	Acid or Base	Methyl Orange	Bromothymol Blue	Litmus
lemon	2	acid	red	yellow	red
ammonia	11	base	yellow	blue	blue
milk	6	acid	yellow	yellow	red