**Name: Period: Seat#:**

**Worksheet #1**

**Directions:**

This worksheet is not intended to be done in one night! You will have a couple days to work on it. Do some each night! The intention of this assignment is to make sure that you are *really* “solid” in your formulas so that you are not slowed down as we proceed into the new AP Chem material. This is the equivalent of learning your alphabet so you can write a five page essay in a timed write setting. If you don’t know your alphabet you can’t write words, sentences, paragraphs, or your five page essay!

**In each blank:**

1. Write the balanced chemical equation for the dissolution in water of this ionic compound
2. Highlight or circle the side that is predominant in a 1 M solution (use solubility rules!). If the reactant is not soluble (or somewhat soluble) then you would highlight the reactant side. If the reactant is soluble then highlight the product side.
3. If compound is a metal oxide or metal hydride, write the appropriate reaction with water, not a dissociation.

MO + H2O 🡪 M(OH) MH + H2O(l) 🡪 M(OH) + H2(g)

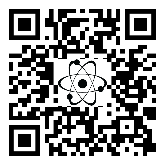
1. Here is a link to the solubility rules 🡪

<https://tinyurl.com/yau4dlfx>

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Zinc iodide |
| 1. Potassium phosphate |
| 1. Magnesium nitrate   Mg(NO3)2 (s) 🡪 Mg2+ (aq) + 2NO3- (aq) |
| 1. Lithium hydride |
| 1. Calcium carbonate |
| 1. Manganese (II) sulfide |
| 1. Manganese (IV) hydride |
| 1. Aluminum oxide |
| 1. Sodium cyanide |
| 1. Manganese (II) sulfate |
| 1. Ammonium sulfide |
| 1. Copper (III) oxide |
| 1. Iron (II) chloride |
| 1. Barium oxide |
| 1. Calcium phosphate |
| 1. Mercury (II) chloride |
| 1. Calcium hydroxide |
| 1. Sodium chromate |
| 1. Aluminum nitrate |
| 1. Potassium bromate |
| 1. Cesium oxide |
| 1. Cobalt (II) chloride |
| 1. Zinc sulfide |
| 1. Iron (II) nitrate |
| 1. Sodium hypochlorite |

**Extras to Practice** – You can (and will) be assigned some of these occasionally. They can (and will) show up on homework, pop quizzes, quizzes, tests, and the AP test.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Lithium nitride 2. Barium chloride 3. Zinc hydroxide 4. Nickel (II) nitrate 5. Potassium dihydrogen phosphate 6. Magnesium oxide 7. Lithium oxide 8. Silver chloride 9. Barium acetate 10. Sodium bromide 11. Sodium phosphate 12. Calcium chloride 13. Calcium oxide 14. Strontium nitrate 15. Calcium sulfite 16. Sodium hydrogen carbonate 17. Sodium dichromate 18. Potassium iodate 19. Calcium fluoride 20. Sodium fluoride 21. Iron (III) nitrate 22. Lead (II) acetate 23. Aluminum sulfate 24. Potassium dichromate 25. Sodium sulfate 26. Lithium hydrogen carbonate 27. Sodium hydroxide 28. Sodium permanganate 29. Sodium sulfite 30. Zinc carbonate 31. Calcium acetate | 1. Calcium hydroxide 2. Iron (II) oxide 3. Nickel (II) chloride 4. Cobalt (II) nitrate 5. Ammonium nitrate 6. Lead (II) carbonate 7. Barium nitrate 8. Nickel (II) sulfate 9. Copper (II) chloride 10. Tin (II) nitrate 11. Potassium hydrogen carbonate 12. Strontium oxide 13. Potassium dihydrogen phosphate 14. Iron (II) sulfite 15. Copper (II) oxide 16. Sodium hydride 17. Potassium sulfate 18. Hydrogen chloride 19. Nickel (II) bromide 20. Strontium chloride 21. Magnesium iodide 22. Sodium acetate 23. Hydrogen iodide 24. Potassium carbonate 25. Iron (III) chloride 26. Sodium iodide 27. Lead (II) nitrite 28. Hydrogen sulfide 29. Potassium hydroxide 30. Silver nitrate | 1. Lithium bromide 2. Potassium sulfite 3. Potassium permanganate 4. Ammonium thiocyanate 5. Sodium oxalate 6. Sodium sulfide 7. Lithium carbonate 8. Sodium chloride 9. Potassium oxide 10. Copper (II) sulfate 11. Copper (II) sulfide 12. Magnesium carbonate 13. Potassium bromide 14. Hydrogen peroxide 15. Potassium thiocyanate 16. Manganese (IV) oxide 17. Copper (II) nitrate 18. Sodium chromate 19. Iron (III) oxide 20. Ammonium carbonate 21. Barium hydroxide 22. Ammonium sulfate 23. Ammonium chloride 24. Potassium chlorate 25. Sodium oxide 26. Potassium iodide 27. Tin (II) chloride 28. Aluminum hydroxide 29. Iron (III) sulfate 30. Zinc nitrate |



**Acid Naming**

Acid naming is not always taught in all Honors Chem classes. If you need a tutorial on naming acids please   
see a brief overview here, or use Google…you have a world of info at your fingertips! Get used to using it! ☺ <https://tinyurl.com/yd3zrord>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Hydrofluoric acid | 1. Phosphoric acid | 1. Sulfuric aicd |
| 1. Nitric acid | 1. Hydrobromic acid | 1. Oxalic acid |
| 1. Formic acid | 1. Nitrous acid | 1. Hydroiodic acid |
| 1. Acetic acid | 1. Hydrochloric acid | 1. Find one more acid not on this list, name it and write the formula. |

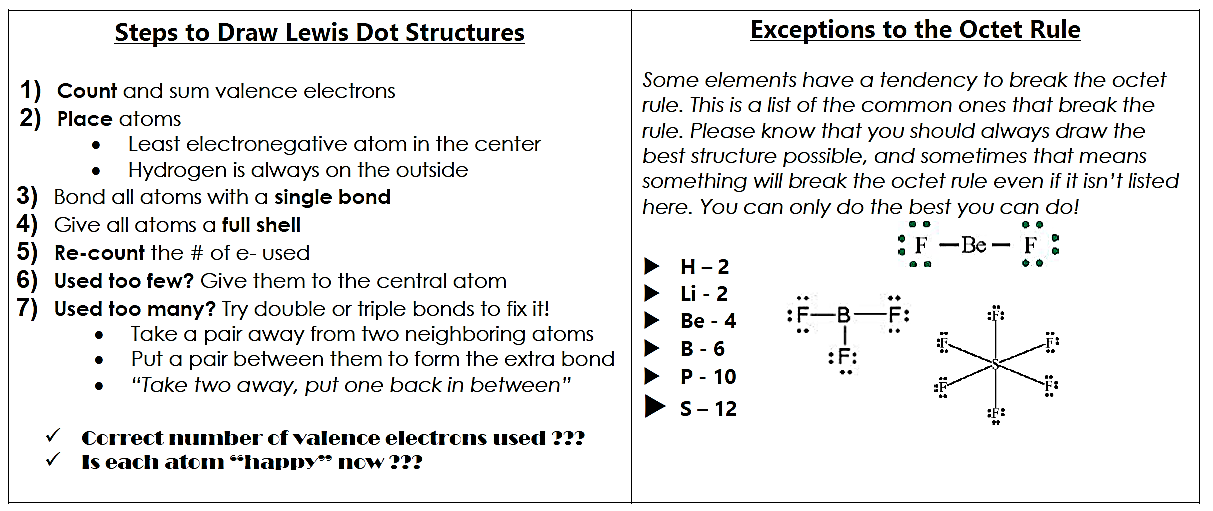
**Organic Compound Formulas**

Naming organic compounds gets really tricky, really fast. We will not be covering much of this topic, but you should look up these commonly seen organic compounds on Google, so you start to notice some patterns. Try to look for the formula as well as the shape. The shape of the molecules may have some patterns to them. What do you notice about the prefix and the suffix of the compounds? Are there patterns? Noticing patterns like this can speed things up for you a lot during the year – it is a skill you should practice!

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Ethanoic acid | 1. Ethanol | 1. Methanoic acid |
| 1. Hexane | 1. Butanol | 1. Propane |
| 1. 1-propanol | 1. Ethanol | 1. Ethane |
| 1. Methane | 1. Propene | 1. Benzene |
| 1. Propanoic acid | 1. Dimethyl ether | 1. Ethyne (acetylene) |

**Molecular Compounds**

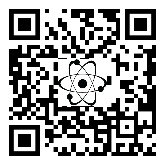
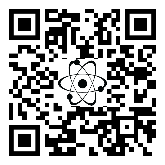
It is VERY important to know how to draw good Lewis Structures! It is one of the most frequently missed Honors Chem topics not because it is inherently difficult, but because people wont follow the steps! PLEASE use my method for drawing Lewis Structures because it will work every time! There is an overview of the steps below, but if you need more review please consider watching my YouTube lectures on this topic. Links are below.



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Part A**    <https://youtu.be/on_-k2-jvns> | **Part B**    <https://youtu.be/HeX66BXt2-w> | **Part C**    <https://youtu.be/KBP_sUPYK3E> |

Write the formula for the molecular compounds below, count the number of valence electrons the molecule has, and then draw a valid Lewis Structure. Make sure to use lines for bonds, and leave lone pairs as dots.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Phosphorus trihydride   *Formula # of ve-*   PH3 8 | 1. Boron trifluoride   *Formula # of ve-* | 1. Sulfur dioxide   *Formula # of ve-* |
| 1. Sulfur trioxide   *Formula # of ve-* | 1. Ammonia   *Formula # of ve-* | 1. Dinitrogen pentoxide     *Formula # of ve-* |
| 1. Carbon disulfide   *Formula # of ve-* | 1. Carbon dioxide   *Formula # of ve-* | 1. Phosphorus pentachloride   *Formula # of ve-* |
| 1. Dinitrogen trioxide   *Formula # of ve-* | 1. Boron trichloride   *Formula # of ve-* | 1. Carbon monoxide   *Formula # of ve-* |

**Strong and Weak Acids and Bases**

Write the name. Write if it is a strong or weak acid. Write how it would be   
written in a 1.0 M solution. List of strong acids and bases is on the back of   
your common ion list. They need to get memorized ASAP!   
S/W A/B List <https://tinyurl.com/yd9w685k> S/W A/B List Quizlet  
Quizlet: <https://tinyurl.com/yat3x6tg>

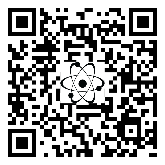
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Acid** | **Name** | **Strong/Weak?** | **How Written in 1.0 M** |
| 1. HF | Hydrofluoric acid | W | HF (aq) |
| 1. HCl | Hydrochloric acid | S | H+ (aq) + Cl- (aq) |
| 1. HBr |  |  |  |
| 1. H2S |  |  |  |
| 1. HClO4 |  |  |  |
| 1. HClO3 |  |  |  |
| 1. HClO2 |  |  |  |
| 1. HClO |  |  |  |
| 1. HNO3 |  |  |  |
| 1. HNO2 |  |  |  |
| 1. H2SO4 |  |  |  |
| 1. H2SO3 |  |  |  |
| 1. H2CO3 |  |  |  |
| 1. H3PO4 |  |  |  |
| 1. H2C2O4 |  |  |  |
| 1. CH3COOH |  |  |  |

**Net Ionic Equations** - Write, balance, and indicate phases. Write the molecular equation and the net ionic. You will need to use your solubility rules to decide if something is soluble and therefore aqueous and breaks into ions, or if it is insoluble so it is a solid and does not get broken apart into ions. The solubility rules are linked on the front page of this worksheet!

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Solutions of zinc sulfate and sodium phosphate are mixed |
| *Molecular:* 3ZnSO4 (aq) + 2Na3PO4 (aq) 🡪 Zn3(PO4)2 (s) + 3Na2SO4 (aq) |
| *Net Ionic:* 3Zn2+ (aq) + 2(PO4)3- (aq) 🡪 Zn3(PO4)2 (s) |
| 1. A solution of sodium sulfide is added to a solution of zinc nitrate |
| *Molecular:* |
| *Net Ionic:* |
| 1. Solutions of silver nitrate and lithium bromide are mixed |
| *Molecular:* |
| *Net Ionic:* |
| 1. Solutions of sodium iodide and lead (II) nitrate are mixed |
| *Molecular:* |
| *Net Ionic:* |
| 1. Solutions of silver nitrate and sodium chromate are mixed |
| *Molecular:* |
| *Net Ionic:* |
| 1. A solution of copper (II) sulfate is added to a solution of sodium hydroxide. |
| *Molecular:* |
| *Net Ionic:* |
| 1. Sodium hydroxide solution is added to a solution of magnesium nitrate. |
| *Molecular:* |
| *Net Ionic:* |
| 1. Solutions of potassium phosphate and zinc nitrate are mixed. |
| *Molecular:* |
| *Net Ionic:* |
| 1. Solutions of manganese (II) sulfate and ammonium sulfide are mixed. |
| *Molecular:* |
| *Net Ionic:* |
| 1. A solution of nickel (II) chloride is added to a solution of sodium sulfide. |
| *Molecular:* |
| *Net Ionic:* |

**Extras to Practice** – You can (and will) be assigned some of these occasionally. They can (and will) show up on homework, pop quizzes, quizzes, tests, and the AP test.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Solutions of cobalt (II) nitrate and sodium hydroxide are mixed. |
| 1. A solution of copper (II) chloride is added to a solution of sodium sulfide. |
| 1. Solutions of strontium nitrate and sodium sulfate are mixed. |
| 1. Solutions of sodium chromate and lead (II) nitrate are mixed. |
| 1. A solution of sodium iodide is added to a solution of lead (II) acetate. |
| 1. Solutions of lead (II) nitrate and potassium sulfate are mixed. |
| 1. A solution of sodium phosphate is mixed with a solution of calcium acetate. |
| 1. A solution of sodium phosphate is added to a solution of aluminum nitrate. |
| 1. Solutions of silver nitrate and sodium chloride are combined. |
| 1. A solution of calcium hydroxide and sodium chloride are combined. |

**Extra Review**

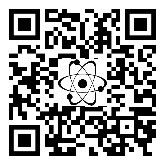
Everyone has had a summer off from chemistry, sometimes even more if you skipped a year   
between Honors Chem and AP Chem. Everyone can benefit from some extra review. Only you   
know which topics were hardest for you last year – spend some time looking through the materials   
on theHonors Chemistry Tab of my class website. <http://mychemistryclass.net/honorschem.html>

1st Semester Chapters

1. Chemistry Basics
2. Atomic Structure
3. Electrons
4. Periodic Table
5. Bonding and Structure
6. Reactions
7. Stoichiometry

2nd Semester Chapters

1. Advanced Chemical Ratios
2. Gas Laws
3. Thermochemistry
4. Solutions
5. Kinetics
6. Equilibrium
7. Acids and Bases

**You can even watch all my Honors Chem lecture videos on my YouTube Channel!

<https://tinyurl.com/5fa5bkh5>