

AP Chemistry  
Summer Review  
Dawson High School      2016-2017

Welcome to the wonderful world of AP Chemistry! I'm looking forward to the school year and the work we're going to do together. This packet is meant to refresh you on several things you already learned so that you have them firmly in mind for the start of school. Information is also included on the lab notebook you need to purchase and have with you the first week of school. I recommend that you take home your PAP Chemistry notes, and start looking at this material several weeks before school starts in the fall.

This packet is also available on my web site: <http://www.pearlandisd.org/webpages/dgano/>  
Good luck, and have a terrific summer!

Mrs. Gano                      [ganod@pearlandisd.org](mailto:ganod@pearlandisd.org)

1. **Carbonless lab notebook:** this is a required purchase. I recommend that you buy this now or at the *beginning* of the summer, so that you are not competing with college students trying to get their notebooks in August. You can order from school or buy it elsewhere:
  - a. You can PREORDER a notebook from the school store (at lunch or room 1112) for \$20. It will be ready when you get here in the fall! Tell them you need the 100 page chemistry notebook.
  - b. Some suggested lab notebooks: Student Laboratory Notebook, Hayden-McNeil Specialty Products (ISBN #1-930882-99-8); Chemistry Lab Notebook at <http://www.barbakam.com/catalog.html>.
  - c. Other places to find a notebook: college bookstores like Rice or U of H; amazon.com; BarnesandNoble.com, etc.
2. **AP Exam Review book (ie, Princeton Review, Fast Track to a 5, Crash Course, etc):** this is an optional purchase. I would NOT get a book during the summer, because publishers always revise their books based on the new AP exam that just came out in the spring. Wait until the Spring semester to purchase a review book.
3. **Polyatomic ions:** the polyatomic ions on page 2 should be memorized. Rather than trying to memorize them by brute force, look at the patterns related to the periodic table and the numbers of oxygen atoms. You already know most of these!
4. **Solubility rules:** the solubility rules on page 3 should be memorized. This is the same information you got in PAP Chemistry.
5. **Nomenclature:** the practice sheet on page 4 is a review over basic name and formula writing. You should be able to do these with one hand tied behind your back!
6. **Chemical equations:** the sheet on page 5 has various reactions for which you have to predict the products and balance the equations. Review your notes on reaction types and products of decomposition reactions for this section.
7. **Short answer problems:** The practice problems starting on page 6 are a sampling of different problems taken directly from previous AP exams. You already know how to do all of them, but you might not have seen them put together in this way before.

This work is meant to get your brain back into Chemistry mode before school starts. We will not spend any time reviewing these things in school—I'll just assume you know it all! ☺

## Polyatomic Ions Containing Non-metals and Oxygen

Group IIIB or 13 Charge -3	Group IVB or 14 Charge -2	Group VB or 15 Charge -1	Group VIB or 16	Group VIIIB or 17
$\text{BO}_3^{-3}$ borate	$\text{CO}_3^{-2}$ carbonate	$\text{NO}_3^{-1}$ nitrate $\text{NO}_2^{-1}$ nitrite	O	F
	$\text{SiO}_3^{-2}$ silicate	$\text{PO}_4^{-3}$ phosphate $\text{PO}_3^{-3}$ phosphite	$\text{SO}_4^{-2}$ sulfate $\text{SO}_3^{-2}$ sulfite	$\text{ClO}_4^{-1}$ perchlorate $\text{ClO}_3^{-1}$ chlorate $\text{ClO}_2^{-1}$ chlorite $\text{ClO}^{-1}$ hypochlorite
		$\text{AsO}_4^{-3}$ arsenate $\text{AsO}_3^{-3}$ arsenite	$\text{SeO}_4^{-2}$ selenate $\text{SeO}_3^{-2}$ selenite	$\text{BrO}_4^{-1}$ perbromate $\text{BrO}_3^{-1}$ bromate $\text{BrO}_2^{-1}$ bromite $\text{BrO}^{-1}$ hypobromite
			$\text{TeO}_4^{-2}$ telurate $\text{TeO}_3^{-2}$ telurite	$\text{IO}_4^{-1}$ periodate $\text{IO}_3^{-1}$ iodate $\text{IO}_2^{-1}$ iodite $\text{IO}^{-1}$ hypoiodite

*one member in the ion family* (with arrows pointing to  $\text{BO}_3^{-3}$  and  $\text{SiO}_3^{-2}$ )

**Remember:**

- ions with the greater # of oxygens: ATE
- ions with the fewer # of oxygens: ITE
- adding hydrogen in front makes BI and reduces charge by 1

*two members in the ion family* (with arrows pointing to  $\text{AsO}_4^{-3}$  and  $\text{TeO}_4^{-2}$ )

Charge -2 (under  $\text{SO}_4^{-2}$ )

Charge -1 (under  $\text{IO}_4^{-1}$ )

*four members in the ion family* (with arrow pointing to the iodine family)

Other important polyatomic ions to remember:

acetate  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2^{-1}$   
 hydroxide  $\text{OH}^{-1}$   
 permanganate  $\text{MnO}_4^{-1}$   
 cyanide  $\text{CN}^{-1}$   
 hydronium  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^{+1}$   
 ammonium  $\text{NH}_4^{+1}$

chromate  $\text{CrO}_4^{-2}$   
 dichromate  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{-2}$   
 peroxide  $\text{O}_2^{-2}$   
 oxalate  $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{-2}$   
 thiosulfate  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{-2}$   
 tartrate  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_6^{-2}$

Bisulfite  $\text{HSO}_3^{-1}$   
 Bisulfate  $\text{HSO}_4^{-1}$   
 Bicarbonate  $\text{HCO}_3^{-1}$   
 Biphosphite  $\text{HPO}_3^{-2}$   
 Biphosphate  $\text{HPO}_4^{-2}$   
 hydrogen biphosphite  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_3^{-1}$

## Solubility Rules

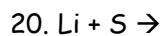
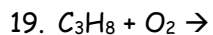
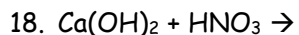
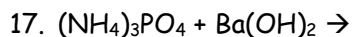
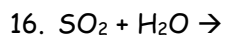
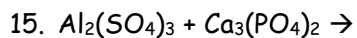
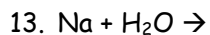
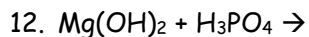
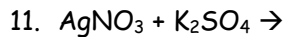
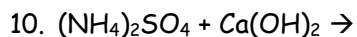
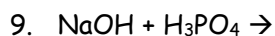
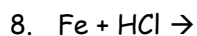
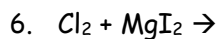
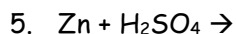
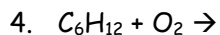
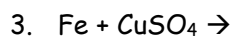
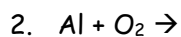
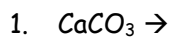
1. All salts formed from Group IA elements and ammonium are soluble.  
*KClO<sub>4</sub> is only slightly soluble.*
2. All salts formed from Group VIIA elements are soluble except for those containing silver, mercury(I), lead and copper.  
*Lead(II) chloride is soluble in hot water.*  
*Mercury (II) iodide is insoluble.*  
*The oxychlorides of bismuth and antimony, BiOCl and SbOCl are insoluble.*
3. All acetates, nitrates and chlorates are soluble.  
*Silver acetate is only slightly soluble.*
4. Sulfates are soluble except for those containing barium, strontium and lead.  
*Calcium sulfate, silver sulfate, and mercury (I) sulfate are slightly soluble.*
5. Carbonates, phosphates, hydroxides, oxides, sulfites, sulfides, silicates and chromates are insoluble except for those which contain rule 1 cations.  
*Lithium phosphate is only slightly soluble.*  
*Hydroxides of calcium, strontium, and barium are slightly soluble.*

## Nomenclature: Name and Formula Writing Practice

Formula	Name
1. $P_4O_{10}$	_____
2. $ZnAt_2$	_____
3. $SBr_6$	_____
4. $CaF_2$	_____
5. $P_2S_3$	_____
6. _____	carbon monoxide
7. _____	sodium hydride
8. _____	aluminum selenide
9. _____	xenon hexafluoride
10. _____	dinitrogen monoxide
11. $KClO_3$	_____
12. $Pb(OH)_2$	_____
13. $Ca(MnO_4)_2$	_____
14. $N_2O_4$	_____
15. $Ti(HPO_4)_2$	_____
16. _____	manganese (VII) oxide
17. _____	francium dichromate
18. _____	copper (II) dihydrogen phosphate
19. _____	silver chromate
20. _____	ammonium oxalate
21. $(NH_4)_2SO_3$	_____
22. $Ni_3(PO_4)_2$	_____
23. $Fe(IO_2)_3$	_____
24. $NaBrO_2$	_____
25. $H_3PO_3$	_____
26. _____	tartaric acid
27. _____	hydrotelluric acid
28. _____	mercury (I) nitrate
29. _____	vanadium (V) oxide
30. _____	tetraphosphorous decaoxide

## Reaction Completion and Balancing

In each of the equations below, the reactants are written correctly. You must write the correct products and then balance the equation. It might be useful to identify the type of chemical reaction before writing the products.



## Short-Answer Problems (from previous AP Exams)

- The reaction between silver ion and solid zinc is represented by the following equation:  
$$2\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Zn}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{Ag}(\text{s})$$

A 1.50 g sample of Zn is combined with 250 mL of 0.110 M  $\text{AgNO}_3$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .

  - Identify the limiting reagent. Show calculations to support your answer.
  - On the basis of the limiting reactant that you identified in part (i), determine the value of  $[\text{Zn}^{2+}]$  after the reaction is complete.
- Consider the hydrocarbon pentane,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}$  (molar mass 72.15 g).
  - Write the balanced equation for the combustion of pentane to yield carbon dioxide and water.
  - What volume of dry carbon dioxide, measured at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  and 785 mmHg, will result from the complete combustion of 2.50 g pentane?
  - The complete combustion of 5.00 g of pentane releases 243 kJ of heat. On the basis of this information, calculate the value of  $\Delta H$  for the complete combustion of one mole of pentane.
- A student is asked to determine the molar enthalpy of neutralization,  $\Delta H_{\text{neut}}$ , for the reaction:  $\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$  The student combines equal volumes of 1.0M HCl and 1.0 M NaOH in an open polystyrene cup calorimeter. The heat released by the reaction is determined by using the equation  $q = mc \Delta T$ .

Assume the following:

- Both solutions are at the same temperature before they are combined.
  - The densities of all the solutions are the same as that of water.
  - Any heat lost to the calorimeter or to the air is negligible.
  - The specific heat capacity of the combined solutions is the same as that of water.
- Give appropriate units for each of the terms in the equation  $q = mc \Delta T$ .
  - List the measurements that must be made in order to obtain the value of  $q$ .
  - Explain how to calculate each of the following.
    - The number of moles of water formed during the experiment.
    - The value of the molar enthalpy of neutralization,  $\Delta H_{\text{neut}}$ , for the reaction between HCl (aq) and NaOH (aq).
  - The student repeats the experiment with the same equal volumes as before, but this time uses 2.0 M HCl and 2.0 M NaOH.
    - Indicate whether the value of  $q$  increases, decreases, or stays the same when compared to the first experiment. Justify your prediction.
    - Indicate whether the value of the molar enthalpy of neutralization,  $\Delta H_{\text{neut}}$ , increases, decreases, or stays the same when compared to the first experiment. Justify your prediction.
  - Suppose that a significant amount of heat were lost to the air during the experiment. What effect would this have on the calculated value of the molar enthalpy of neutralization  $\Delta H_{\text{neut}}$ ? Justify your answer.

## Short-Answer Problems (from previous AP Exams)

4. Use the principles of atomic structure and/or chemical bonding to explain each of the following. In each part, your answer must include references to both substances.
- The atomic radius of Li is larger than that of Be.
  - The second ionization energy of K is greater than the second ionization energy of Ca.
  - The carbon-to-carbon bond energy in  $C_2H_4$  is greater than it is in  $C_2H_6$ .
  - The boiling point of  $Cl_2$  is lower than the boiling point of  $Br_2$ .
5. A student is given the task of determining the  $I^-$  content of tablets that contain KI and an inert, water-soluble sugar as a filler. A tablet is dissolved in 50.0 mL of distilled water and an excess of 0.20 M  $Pb(NO_3)_2$  (aq) is added to the solution. A yellow precipitate forms, which is then filtered, washed, and dried. The data from the experiment are shown here:

Mass of KI tablet	0.425 g
Mass of thoroughly dried filter paper	1.462 g
Mass of filter paper + precipitate after first drying	1.775 g
Mass of filter paper + precipitate after second drying	1.699 g
Mass of filter paper + precipitate after third drying	1.698

- For the chemical reaction that occurs when the precipitate forms,
  - write a balanced, net-ionic equation for the reaction, and
  - explain why the reaction is best represented by a net-ionic equation.
- Explain the purpose of drying and weighing the filter paper with the precipitate three times.
- In the filtrate solution, is  $[K^+]$  greater than, less than, or equal to  $[NO_3^-]$ ? Justify your answer.
- Calculate the number of moles of precipitate that is produced in the experiment.
- Calculate the mass percent of  $I^-$  in the tablet.
- In another trial, the student dissolves a tablet in 55.0 mL of water instead of 50.0 mL of water. Predict whether the experimentally determined mass percent of  $I^-$  will be greater than, less than, or equal to the amount calculated in part (e). Justify your answer.