V. V. KHRUSTALEV, T. V. LATUSHKO, 
T. A. KHRUSTALEVA

INTRODUCTION
TO THE INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Minsk BSMU 2018
В. В. Хрусталёв, Т. В. Латушко, Т. А. Хрусталёва

ВВЕДЕНИЕ
В НЕОРГАНИЧЕСКУЮ ХИМИЮ

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Содержит теоретический материал, тесты, задачи, цепочки химических реакций по неорганической химии.

Предназначен для иностранных студентов подготовительного отделения. Может быть использован в качестве дополнительного источника информации иностранными студентами 1-го курса фармацевтического факультета по предмету «Общая и неорганическая химия».

УДК 546(076.5)(075.8)-(075.8)
ББК 24.1я73

ВВЕДЕНИЕ В НЕОРГАНИЧЕСКУЮ ХИМИЮ
INTRODUCTION TO THE INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Практикум
На английском языке

Ответственный за выпуск В. В. Хрусталёв
Переводчик В. В. Хрусталёв
Компьютерный набор В. В. Хрусталёва
Компьютерная верстка Н. М. Федорцовой

Подписано в печать 05.01.18. Формат 60х84/8. Бумага офсетная.
Ризография. Гарнитура «Times».
Усл. печ. л. 11,16. Уч.-изд. л. 3,1. Тираж 114 экз. Заказ 14.

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение: учреждение образования «Белорусский государственный медицинский университет».
Свидетельство о государственной регистрации издателя, изготовителя, распространителя печатных изданий № 1/187 от 18.02.2014.
Ул. Ленинградская, 6, 220006, Минск.

PREFACE

The book provides an introduction into the Inorganic Chemistry. It is necessary for foreign students who are going to pass the Chemistry exam into the Medical University in English.

The material from this book is enough for answering questions and solving tasks on the chemistry of elements from the entrance exam. Moreover, this book is good for students of pharmaceutical faculty who are studying «General and Inorganic Chemistry» subject.

Authors are looking forward to receive any feedback from readers and colleagues regarding style and content of the book.
LESSON 1
HYDROGEN AND WATER

1.1 HYDROGEN

Hydrogen is a unique element in the Periodic Table. 92% of all the atoms in our Universe are hydrogen atoms (while almost 8% of atoms are Helium atoms). There is still no agreement even about its position in the Periodic Table. Just like alkali metals, it has a single electron on its valence shell. On the other hand, hydrogen needs just a single electron to complete its valence shell, just like halogens do. That is why hydrogen can demonstrate some common chemical features with both halogens and alkali metals.

Hydrogen behaves as a reducer in reactions with the most of nonmetals (with those that have higher electronegativity than hydrogen).

\[
\begin{align*}
H_2 + F_2 & \rightarrow 2HF \\
H_2 + Cl_2 & \rightarrow 2HCl \\
H_2 + Br_2 & \rightleftharpoons 2HBr \\
H_2 + I_2 & \rightleftharpoons 2HI \\
2H_2 + O_2 & \rightarrow 2H_2O \\
H_2 + S & \rightleftharpoons H_2S \\
3H_2 + N_2 & \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3 \\
2H_2 + C & \rightleftharpoons CH_4
\end{align*}
\]

At high temperature, hydrogen can reduce metals from their oxides. Actually, the term “reducer” first came from this kind of reactions: hydrogen reduces (in the direct sense) the mass of solid oxides of metals. Only those metals which are situated after zinc (including zinc itself) in the electrochemical series of metals may be produced from their oxides in the reaction with hydrogen. More active metals after the reduction will react with the excess of hydrogen and form hydrides.

\[
\begin{align*}
CuO + H_2 & \rightarrow Cu + H_2O↑ \\
Fe_2O_3 + 3H_2 & \rightarrow 2Fe + 3H_2O↑
\end{align*}
\]

Of course, hydrogen can reduce many other compounds. For example, molecular nitrogen can be produced from nitrogen oxide (II) in the reaction with hydrogen.

\[
2NO + 2H_2 \rightarrow N_2 + 2H_2O
\]

Hydrogen can also reduce iron and copper chlorides in their water solutions.

\[
\begin{align*}
2FeCl_3 + H_2 & \rightarrow 2FeCl_2 + 2HCl \\
CuCl_2 + H_2 & \rightarrow Cu↓ + 2HCl
\end{align*}
\]

As an oxidizer hydrogen reacts with alkali and alkaline-earth metals. In those reactions hydrides of metals are produced.

\[
\begin{align*}
2K + H_2 & \rightarrow 2KH \\
Ca + H_2 & \rightarrow CaH_2
\end{align*}
\]

In normal conditions hydrogen gas can react with active metals and fluorine gas only.
Hydrides easily react with water and produce alkali and molecular hydrogen.

\[
\text{KH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{KOH} + \text{H}_2↑
\]

\[
\text{CaH}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2 + 2\text{H}_2↑
\]

Hydrides also react with molecular oxygen. In those reactions hydroxides are produced.

\[
\text{CaH}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2
\]

The most common reactions to produce hydrogen in laboratory are listed below.

\[
\text{CaH}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2 + 2\text{H}_2↑
\]

\[
2\text{Al} + 2\text{NaOH} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Na}[\text{Al(OH)}_4] + 3\text{H}_2↑
\]

\[
\text{Si} + 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2↑
\]

\[
\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2↑
\]

There are also several ways to produce hydrogen in industry (at certain temperature and pressure).

\[
\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{C} \rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H}_2
\]

\[
\text{CH}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO} + 3\text{H}_2
\]

\[
2\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CO} + 4\text{H}_2
\]

\[
3\text{Fe} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + 4\text{H}_2
\]

However, the most common way is to perform electrolysis of pure water or sodium chloride solution.

\[
2\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (electrolysis)} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2↑ + \text{O}_2↑
\]

\[
2\text{NaCl} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (electrolysis)} \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH} + \text{Cl}_2↑ + \text{H}_2↑
\]

### 1.2 WATER

The shape of water molecule is nonlinear. The angle between two bonds is equal to 104.45° (figure 1). That shape can be explained by the hypothesis of sp³ hybridization of oxygen electron orbitals. Two of those sp³ orbitals already contain electron pairs. Electron pairs of the oxygen atom from water molecule are able to form hydrogen bonds with hydrogen atoms of other water molecules. Finally, one molecule of water can participate in formation of four hydrogen bonds (figure 2).

*Figure 1. The shape of water molecule. Oxygen atom is red, hydrogen atoms are grey*

Consequences of hydrogen bonds formation by water molecules are numerous: higher freezing and boiling temperatures (relative to other hydrides of nonmetals), the highest heat capacity and strong surface tension.
As an oxidizer water interacts with alkali metals and alkaline-earth metals.

\[ 2K + 2H_2O \rightarrow 2KOH + H_2↑ \]
\[ Ba + 2H_2O \rightarrow Ba(OH)_2 + H_2↑ \]

Aluminum also interacts with water in a similar way in case if protective oxide surface (Al$_2$O$_3$) has already been removed.

\[ 2Al + 6H_2O \rightarrow 2Al(OH)_3 + 3H_2↑ \]

Magnesium shows an odd behavior relative to other metals from IIA group. It reacts very slowly with a cool water. With a hot water it reacts just like other metals (except alkali and alkaline-earth ones) do.

\[ Mg + H_2O \rightarrow MgO + H_2↑ \]
\[ Zn + H_2O \rightarrow ZnO + H_2↑ \]
\[ 3Fe + 4H_2O \rightarrow Fe_3O_4 + 4H_2↑ \]

Only magnesium powder can interact with water and produce magnesium hydroxide.

\[ Mg \text{ (powder)} + 2H_2O \rightarrow Mg(OH)_2 + H_2↑ \]

Water cannot oxidize those metals which are situated after hydrogen in the reactivity series of metals. In contrast, water can oxidize some nonmetals presented in form of pure chemical elements (in certain conditions).

\[ Si + 2H_2O \rightarrow SiO_2 + 2H_2↑ \]
\[ C + H_2O \rightarrow CO + H_2 \]

Such nonmetals as chlorine (chlorine gas) and phosphorus also react with water, while water molecules neither reduce, nor oxidize those pure chemical elements.

\[ Cl_2 + H_2O \rightarrow HCl + HClO \]

Hydrochloric and hypochlorous acids are the products of the reaction between chlorine gas and water.

\[ 4P + 6H_2O \rightarrow PH_3↑ + 3H_3PO_2 \]
Phosphine and hypophosphorous acid are the products of the reaction between phosphorus and water.

However, water can reduce chlorine gas being heated up.

\[2\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 4\text{HCl} + \text{O}_2\]

Water hydrates both basic and acidic anhydrates to produce basic and acidic hydroxides, respectively.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow \text{CaO-H}_2\text{O} = \text{Ca(OH)}_2 \\
\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow \text{SO}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4
\end{align*}
\]

Salts can also be hydrated by water. A salt with associated water of crystallization is known as a hydrate. Water molecules can be included in the coordination sphere of metals ([Mn(H\text{\textsubscript{2}}\text{O})\textsubscript{4}]\text{Cl}_2), or they can be just co-crystallized with salt (CaCl\textsubscript{2}\cdot2\text{H}_2\text{O}). In the majority of cases some water molecules are included in coordination sphere, while others are co-crystallized with salt ([Mn(H\text{\textsubscript{2}}\text{O})\textsubscript{4}]\text{Cl}_2\cdot2\text{H}_2\text{O}).

Water can hydrolyze many substances, including inorganic salts, carbides and organic di- and polymeric molecules.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Al}_2\text{S}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow 2\text{Al(OH)}_3\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{S}\uparrow \\
\text{CaC}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\uparrow
\end{align*}
\]

**Exercises for Classwork**

1. **Write down chemical reactions of water with the set of given substances, if they are possible:**
   - CaO
   - K
   - NaOH
   - Cl\text{\textsubscript{2}}
   - Si

2. **Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:**
   - H\text{\textsubscript{2}} \rightarrow H\text{\textsubscript{2}}\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NaOH} \rightarrow H\text{\textsubscript{2}}\text{O} \rightarrow \text{HCl}
   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.

   **Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:**

3. **Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:**
   - H\text{\textsubscript{2}}\text{O} \rightarrow H\text{\textsubscript{2}}\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow H\text{\textsubscript{2}} \rightarrow \text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}
1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

4. How many liters of molecular hydrogen (in form of gas) will be produced in the reaction between hydrochloric acid and 36 g of:

potassium

calcium

aluminum

5. Calculate the mass of NaOH which is required to produce 20 L of H₂ in the reaction with

aluminum

silicon

6. Calculate the mass of water produced in the reaction between 11.2 L of hydrogen and 10 g of

copper oxide (I)

copper oxide (II)

7. Calculate the mass percentage of oxygen in

CuSO₄·5H₂O

Fe₂(SO₄)₃·5H₂O

8. Calculate the mass of water produced from 10 L of hydrogen and 20 g of copper (II) oxide.
9. Calculate the mass of sulfuric acid produced in the reaction between 20 ml of sulfur (VI) oxide (density is equal to 1.92 g/ml) and 30 g of water.

10. Calculate the mass of nitric acid produced in the reaction between 3 g of nitrogen (V) oxide and 20 g of water.

11. What mass of CaCl\textsubscript{2}·2H\textsubscript{2}O should be taken to produce 100 g of 15 % CaCl\textsubscript{2} solution?

12. Calculate the molarity of sodium hydroxide water solution formed after the dissolving of 2 g of sodium in 300 g of water. The density of the final solution is approximately equal to 1 g/ml.

13. The mass of an alloy made from sodium and potassium was equal to 5 g. The mass percentage of sodium in that alloy was equal to 40 %. Calculate the volume of hydrogen produced after that alloy had been put into water.

**EXERCISES FOR HOMEWORK**

1. Write down chemical reactions of water with the set of given substances, if they are possible:
   - Mg
   - HNO\textsubscript{3}
   - SO\textsubscript{2}
   - Al\textsubscript{2}S\textsubscript{3}
   - Au

2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   - KH $\rightarrow$ KOH $\rightarrow$ H\textsubscript{2}O $\rightarrow$ H\textsubscript{2} $\rightarrow$ H\textsubscript{2}S
1. ____________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________

4. ____________________________________________

Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
___________________________________________
___________________________________________

3. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
\[ \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{NaHCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{HNO}_3 \]
1. ____________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________

4. ____________________________________________

Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
___________________________________________
___________________________________________

4. How many grams of salt will be produced in the reaction between hydrochloric acid and 26 g of:
- potassium hydroxide
- calcium oxide
- iron

5. Calculate the mass of KOH which is required to produce 5 L of H\(_2\) in the reaction with:
- aluminum
- silicon

6. Calculate the mass of water produced in the reaction between 7.2 L of hydrogen and 5 g of:
- iron oxide (II)
- iron oxide (III)
7. Calculate the mass percentage of water in
CuSO₄·5H₂O

__________________________________________________________

CaCl₂·2H₂O

__________________________________________________________

8. Calculate the mass of water produced from 5 L of hydrogen and 10 g of tin (II) oxide.

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

9. Calculate the mass of barium hydroxide produced in the reaction between 8 g of barium oxide and 20 g of water.

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

10. Calculate the mass of calcium hydroxide produced in the reaction between 5 g of calcium and 30 g of water.

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

11. What mass of Na₂SO₄·10H₂O should be taken to produce 300 g of 5 % Na₂SO₄ solution?

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

12. Calculate the molarity of orthophosphoric acid water solution formed after the dissolving of 2 g of phosphorus (V) oxide in 200 g of water at high temperature. The density of the final solution is approximately equal to 1 g/ml.

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

13. The mass of a mixture made from magnesium oxide and calcium oxide was equal to 7 g. The mass percentage of magnesium oxide in that mixture was equal to 65 %. Calculate the mass of water reacted with that mixture at room temperature.

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________
LESSON 2
HALOGENS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS

2.1 HALOGENS

The halogens or halogen elements are the 17th (VIIA) group in the periodic table consisting of five chemically related elements: fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br), iodine (I), and astatine (At). The group of halogens is the only periodic table group which contains elements in all three familiar states of matter at standard temperature and pressure: fluorine (F₂) and chlorine (Cl₂) are gases, bromine (Br₂) is liquid, while iodine (I₂) is solid. Astatine is thought to be solid.

Halogen react with hydrogen and form diatomic molecules which demonstrate acidic properties in water solutions.

\[ \text{H}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{HCl} \]

At room temperature halogens (except fluorine) react with water and produce two acids: hydrochloric acid (HCl) and hypochlorous acid (HClO) in case of chlorine (figure 3, a).

\[ \text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{HCl} + \text{HClO} \]

Resulting solution can be used as a disinfectant or bleach.

![Figure 3. Structures of HClO (hypochlorous) and HClO₃ (chloric) acids. Chlorine atoms are green, oxygen atoms are red, and hydrogen atoms are light grey](image)

Hydrochlorous acid is instable: it spontaneously forms hydrochloric acid and atomic oxygen, which is a free radical able to oxidize many substances including proteins of pathogenic bacteria.

At higher temperature the mixture of hydrochloric acid HCl and chloric acid (HClO₃) is formed (figure 3, b).

\[ 3\text{Cl}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 5\text{HCl} + \text{HClO}_3 \]

Bromine slowly reacts with water to form hydrogen bromide (HBr) and hypobromous acid (HBrO), while iodine is minimally soluble in water and does not react with it. However, iodine will form an aqueous solution in the presence of iodide ion, such as by addition of potassium iodide (KI), because the triiodide ion (I₃⁻) is formed.

Halogens oxidize metals and produce salts.

\[ 2\text{Na} + \text{I}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NaI} \]
\[ 2\text{Fe} + 3\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{FeCl}_3 \]
A halogen with lower atomic number is able to oxidize anions of halogens with higher atomic numbers, and not vice versa.

\[ \text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{KBr} \rightarrow 2\text{KCl} + \text{Br}_2 \]
\[ \text{Br}_2 + 2\text{KCl} \neq \]
\[ \text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{NaI} \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + \text{I}_2 \]
\[ \text{I}_2 + 2\text{NaCl} \neq \]
\[ \text{Br}_2 + 2\text{KI} \rightarrow 2\text{KBr} + \text{I}_2 \]
\[ \text{I}_2 + 2\text{KBr} \neq \]

Hydrogen chloride can be produced from solid chlorides of metals in the reaction with concentrated sulfuric acid, unlike hydrogen bromide and iodide. HBr and HI are easily oxidized by concentrated sulfuric acid. At room temperature hydrogen sulfate of sodium (acidic salt) will be formed, while at high temperature sodium sulfate will be the product of this process. In both cases sodium chloride must be solid.

\[ \text{NaCl(solid)} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{concentrated}) \rightarrow \text{NaHSO}_4 + \text{HCl}↑ \]
\[ 2\text{NaCl(solid)} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{concentrated}) \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HCl}↑ \]
\[ 2\text{NaBr(solid)} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{concentrated}) \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{SO}_2↑ + \text{Br}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \]

Chlorine gas can be produced in laboratory from hydrochloric acid in the reaction with an oxidizer (for example, with manganese oxide (IV) or potassium permanganate).

\[ \text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{MnCl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2↑ + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \]
\[ 2\text{KMnO}_4 + 16\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{MnCl}_2 + 5\text{Cl}_2↑ + 2\text{KCl} + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} \]

Potassium iodide is a strong reducer. Aged and impure samples of that salt are yellow because of aerial oxidation of iodide to elemental iodine.

\[ 4\text{KI} + 2\text{CO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 + 2\text{I}_2 \]

Chlorine gas reacts with alkali and produces different sets of salts depending on the temperature.

\[ \text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{KCl} + \text{KClO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (when the temperature is low)} \]
\[ 3\text{Cl}_2 + 6\text{KOH} \rightarrow 5\text{KCl} + \text{KClO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (when the temperature is high)} \]

Potassium iodate (KIO$_3$) which is sometimes used for iodination of table salt can be produced in a similar reaction.

\[ 3\text{I}_2 + 6\text{KOH} \rightarrow 5\text{KI} + \text{KIO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \]

### 2.2 Hydrochloric Acid

Hydrogen chloride in normal conditions exists as a gas. The bond between hydrogen and chlorine is covalent polar, but not ionic. When hydrogen chloride is being dissolved in water the bond between hydrogen and chlorine becomes more polar and finally hydrogen chloride molecule breaks in two ions (H$^+$ and Cl$^-$). Resulting water solution is called «hydrochloric acid». In Russian hydrochloric acid has a trivial name which can be translated into English as «salty acid». That name came from the reaction of HCl formation from the table salt (NaCl).

\[ 2\text{NaCl(solid)} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{concentrated}) \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HCl}↑ \]
Hydrochloric acid demonstrates all the common properties of acids. It reacts with alkali and basic oxides to produce salts and water.

\[
\text{HCl} + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}
\]
\[
2\text{HCl} + \text{K}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

Hydrochloric acid reacts with metals situated before hydrogen in the reactivity series.

\[
\text{Zn} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow
\]
\[
\text{Cu} + \text{HCl} \neq
\]

Reaction between hydrochloric acid and salt proceeds to the end in case if insoluble salt or gas is produced.

\[
\text{HCl} + \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{AgCl}\downarrow + \text{HNO}_3
\]
\[
2\text{HCl} + \text{CaSO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{SO}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

The presence of Cl\(^{-}\) ions in the solution can be checked by the addition of Ag\(^{+}\) ions (AgNO\(_3\) solution is used since it is one of the very few soluble salts of silver). AgCl is a white precipitate. Bromine and iodide anions also form precipitates with Ag\(^{+}\), but of a different color (AgBr is light yellow, while AgI is yellow).

\[
\text{NaCl} + \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{NaNO}_3 + \text{AgCl}\downarrow
\]
\[
\text{LiBr} + \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{LiNO}_3 + \text{AgBr}\downarrow
\]
\[
\text{KI} + \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{KNO}_3 + \text{AgI}\downarrow
\]

**TEST FOR CLASSWORK**

1. In which reactions hydrogen atoms act as reducers?
   a) \(\text{H}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{HCl}\)
   b) \(2\text{K} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{KH}\)
   c) \(\text{CuCl}_2 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{Cu} + 2\text{HCl}\)
   d) \(3\text{Fe} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\)

2. In which reactions hydrogen atoms act as oxidizers?
   a) \(\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\)
   b) \(2\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CO} + 4\text{H}_2\)
   c) \(2\text{Na} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\)
   d) \(3\text{H}_2 + \text{N}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3\)

3. In which reactions hydrogen gas is released?
   a) \(\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K} \rightarrow\)
   b) \(\text{HCl} + \text{Zn} \rightarrow\)
   c) \(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Cu} \rightarrow\)
   d) \(\text{HNO}_3 + \text{Fe} \rightarrow\)

4. Choose ions represented as H\(^{+}\) in ionic equations:
   a) \(\text{H}_3\text{O}^{+}\)
   b) \(\text{H}_5\text{O}_2^{-}\)
   c) \(\text{H}_5\text{O}_2^{+}\)
   d) \(\text{OH}^{-}\)

5. Bromine (Br\(_2\)) in normal conditions is a:
   a) gas
   b) liquid
   c) solid substance
   d) plasma
6. Which substance is used in qualitative analysis of solutions for the presence of anions of halogens?  
a) NaNO₃  b) H₂SO₄  c) AgNO₃  d) KOH

7. Which reactions are possible?  
a) KI + Cl₂ →  
b) KBr + I₂ →  
c) NaBr + Cl₂ →  
d) NaCl + I₂ →  

8. Calculate the sum of all coefficients in the redox reaction:  
LiOH + Cl₂ (t°) → LiCl + LiClO₃ + H₂O  
a) 9  b) 10  c) 17  d) 18

9. Which reactions can be expressed by the ionic equation: Ca + 2H⁺ → Ca²⁺ + H₂  
a) Ca + 2HF → CaF₂ + H₂  
b) Ca + 2HCl → CaCl₂ + H₂  
c) Ca + 2H₂O → Ca(OH)₂ + H₂  
d) Ca + H₂ → CaH₂

10. Choose formulas of hydrates:  
a) BaH₂  b) NaOH  c) CuSO₄·5H₂O  d) H₂C₂O₄·2H₂O

TEST FOR HOMEWORK

1. In which reactions chlorine atoms act as oxidizers?  
a) KOH + HCl → KCl + H₂O  
b) 3Cl₂ + 2P → 2PCl₃  
c) KCl + AgNO₃ → KNO₃ + AgCl  
d) 3Cl₂ + 2Fe → 2FeCl₃

2. In which reactions iodine atoms act as reducers?  
a) 2KI + Cl₂ → 2KCl + I₂  
b) I₂ + H₂ → 2HI  
c) 2Na + I₂ → 2NaI  
d) 6KI + 2KMnO₄ + 4H₂O → 3I₂ + 2MnO₂ + 8KOH

3. In which reactions chlorine gas is released?  
a) MnO₂ + HCl →  
b) K₂MnO₄ + HCl →  
c) BaCl₂ + H₂SO₄ →  
d) FeCl₃ + H₂O →

4. Choose ions formed in water solution of I₂ in the presence of KI:  
a) I₃⁻  b) I₂⁻  c) I₅⁻  d) I₂²⁻

5. Iodine (I₂) in normal conditions is a:  
a) gas  b) liquid  c) solid substance  d) plasma
6. Indicate the colors of AgCl, AgBr and AgI:
   a) white / yellow / red
   b) white / pale yellow / yellow
   c) yellow / pale yellow / white
   d) red / yellow / white

7. Which reactions are possible?
   a) NaBr + Cl₂ →
   b) NaBr + I₂ →
   c) HBr + Cl₂ →
   d) NaCl + I₂ →

8. Calculate the sum of all coefficients in the redox reaction: KI + CO₂ + O₂ → K₂CO₃ + I₂
   a) 11   b) 10   c) 9   d) 8

9. Which reactions can be expressed by the ionic equation: 2Br⁻ + Cl₂ → 2Cl⁻ + Br₂
   a) 2AgBr + CaCl₂ → CaBr₂ + 2AgCl
   b) 2HBr + Cl₂ → 2HCl + Br₂
   c) 2NaBr + CaCl₂ → CaBr₂ + 2NaCl
   d) 2KBr + Cl₂ → 2KCl + Br₂

10. Choose formulas of hydrides:
    a) CaH₂    b) LiH    c) FeSO₄·5H₂O    d) H₂C₂O₄

EXERCISES FOR CLASSWORK

1. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   NaCl → Cl₂ → FeCl₃ → KCl → AgCl
   1. __________________________________________
   2. __________________________________________
   3. __________________________________________
   4. __________________________________________

   Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   __________________________________________

   Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   __________________________________________

2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   K → KI → KBr → KCl → KNO₃
   1. __________________________________________
2. Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:


3. Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:


4. Determine the mass of potassium iodide (KI) produced from 1 kg of molecular iodine in its reaction with potassium hydroxide at high temperature.


4. Calculate the volume of hydrogen chloride that can be produced from 100 g of solid sodium chloride with the help of concentrated sulfuric acid at high temperature.


5. Mass percentages of calcium, bromine and oxygen in the compound are equal to 13.5 %, 54.0 % and 32.4 %, respectively. Determine the simplest formula of that compound.


6. Find out the simplest formula of a compound. The mass percentages of elements in the compound are as follows: 44.83 % of potassium, 18.39 % of sulfur and 36.78 % of oxygen.


7. Find out the simplest formula of a substance if in 200 g of it there are 80 g of calcium, 24 g of carbon and 96 g of oxygen.
8. Hydrogen chloride has been produced in the reaction between 29.25 g of solid sodium chloride and an excess of concentrated sulfuric acid. Then hydrogen chloride has been dissolved in 73 g of water. Determine the mass percentage of HCl in the hydrochloric acid solution.

9. The mass of the mixture made from iron and copper is 15 g. That mixture reacted with 7.75 L of chlorine gas. Find the mass percentage of copper in the initial mixture.

10. 100 g of hydrochloric acid with the mass percentage of 3 % has been added to the solution containing 2 g of sodium hydroxide and 2.5 g of potassium hydroxide. Then 2 ml of silver nitrate solution with the molar concentration of 0.01 M has been added to the resulting solution. Find the mass of a precipitate.

EXERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   \[
   \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow \text{ZnBr}_2 \rightarrow \text{NaBr} \rightarrow \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow \text{KBrO}_3
   \]
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

Write the first reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:

\[ \text{F}_2 \rightarrow \text{HF} \rightarrow \text{NiF}_2 \rightarrow \text{ZnF}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaF}_2 \]

1. __________________________
2. __________________________
3. __________________________
4. __________________________

Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

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Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

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3. Determine the mass of potassium iodide (KI) produced from 1 kg of molecular iodine in its reaction with pure potassium.

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4. Calculate the mass of 5 % hydrochloric acid that can be produced from 100 g of solid potassium chloride with the help of concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature.

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5. Mass percentages of potassium, chlorine and oxygen in the compound are equal to 32 %, 29 % and 39 %, respectively. Determine the simplest formula of that compound.

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6. Find out the simplest formula of a compound. The mass percentages of elements in the compound are as follows: 18.78 % of sodium, 28.98 % of chlorine and 52.24 % of oxygen.

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________________________________
7. Find out the simplest formula of a substance if in 699 g of it there are 411 g of barium, 96 g of sulfur and 192 g of oxygen.

8. Chlorine gas produced in the reaction between manganese oxide (IV) and 36 % hydrochloric acid (density is equal to 1.18 g/ml) oxidized iodide ions in potassium iodide. Determine the volume of the initial hydrochloric acid solution if the mass of molecular iodine was equal to 25.4 g.

9. The mass of the mixture made from iron and copper is 30 g. That mixture reacted with hydrochloric acid and produced 0.5 L of hydrogen. Find the mass percentage of copper in the initial mixture.

10. 200 g of hydroiodic acid with the mass percentage of 2 % has been added to the solution containing 1 g of sodium iodide and 0.5 g of potassium iodide. Then 5 ml of silver nitrate solution with the molar concentration of 0.05 M has been added to the resulting solution. Find the mass of a precipitate.
Oxygen as a pure chemical element exists in two allotropic modifications: oxygen gas (O$_2$) and ozone (O$_3$).

The common allotrope of elemental oxygen on Earth is called dioxygen, O$_2$. This is the form that is used by complex forms of life, such as animals, in cellular respiration and is the form that is an important part of the Earth’s atmosphere.

Ozone (Trioxygen, O$_3$) is a very reactive allotrope of oxygen that is damaging to lung tissue. It demonstrates higher reactivity than oxygen and can even react with such inactive metals as gold and platinum.

Ozone is produced in the upper atmosphere when O$_2$ combines with atomic oxygen made by the splitting of O$_2$ by ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Since ozone absorbs strongly in the UV region of the spectrum, the ozone layer of the upper atmosphere functions as a protective radiation shield for the planet.

The molecule of ozone is polar (see the structure of ozone molecule shown in figure 4), unlike the molecule of oxygen.

![Figure 4. Structure of ozone](image)

Oxygen is able to form three types of compounds with alkali metals: oxides, peroxides and superoxides.

In oxides the oxidation state of oxygen is equal to −2, as well as in the most of oxygen compounds.

\[ 4\text{Na} + 0_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_20 \]

In peroxides oxygen atoms have the oxidation state of −1.

\[ 2\text{Na} + 0_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_20_2 \]

In superoxides oxygen demonstrates fractional oxidation state of $-\frac{1}{2}$. Actually, superoxide is a compound that contains the superoxide anion with the chemical formula $\text{O}_2^-$. 

\[ \text{K} + 0_2 \rightarrow \text{K}0_2 \]
In fact, a mixture of oxide and peroxide is formed after the reaction between sodium and oxygen, but peroxide prevails. In the reaction between oxygen and potassium the mixture of peroxide and superoxide is formed, but superoxide prevails.

Superoxides of alkali metals can react with those metals to produce peroxides.
\[ \text{KO}_2 + \text{K} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{O}_2 \]
Peroxides of alkali metals can react with those metals to produce oxides.
\[ \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{Na} \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_2\text{O} \]
Peroxides react with water. Oxygen is produced in that kind of reactions.
\[ 2\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 4\text{NaOH} + \text{O}_2\uparrow \]

If chemical compounds are burnt in the excess of oxygen, a mixture of oxides is produced.
\[ 2\text{H}_2\text{S} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \]
\[ 2\text{CuS} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CuO} + 2\text{SO}_2 \]
\[ 4\text{NH}_3 + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 4\text{NO} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \]

If chemical compounds are burnt in conditions with the limited amount of oxygen, some pure chemical elements may be produced.
\[ 2\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \]
\[ 4\text{NH}_3 + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{N}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \]

Oxygen can be produced in laboratory in several decomposition reactions.
\[ 2\text{KMnO}_4 \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{MnO}_2 + \text{O}_2\uparrow \]
\[ 2\text{KClO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{KCl} + 3\text{O}_2\uparrow \]
\[ 2\text{KNO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{KNO}_2 + \text{O}_2\uparrow \]
\[ 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2\uparrow \]

**EXERCISES FOR CLASSWORK**

1. **Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:**
\[ \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NaNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{O}_2 \]

1. ____________________________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________________________

4. ____________________________________________________________

Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

______________________________________________________________

Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

______________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________
2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:

\[ \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{O}_2 \]

1. ________________________________________________________________
2. ________________________________________________________________
3. ________________________________________________________________
4. ________________________________________________________________

Write the kinetic equation for the first reaction, and the equation for the constant of equilibrium for that process: ________________________________________________________________

Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________

3. Write the oxidation state of oxygen upon the formulas of the following compounds: \( \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{H}_2\text{O}_2, \text{O}_2, \text{Na}_2\text{O}, \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2, \text{K}_2\text{O}, \text{F}_2\text{O}_2, \text{F}_2\text{O} \).

4. Determine the volume of oxygen produced in the decomposition reaction: from 10 g of potassium permanganate (\( \text{KMnO}_4 \))

______________________________________________________________

from 6 g of potassium chlorate (\( \text{KClO}_3 \))

______________________________________________________________

5. Calculate the volume of ozone that can be produced from 100 L of oxygen.

______________________________________________________________

6. What is the density of ozone per dry air?

______________________________________________________________

7. Calculate the volume of oxygen needed to burn 10 g of potassium. Consider potassium superoxide as the only one product of this reaction.

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______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
8. What is the mass percentage of copper (II) sulfide that has really been burnt in the reaction with the excess of oxygen if the volume of sulfur (IV) oxide is equal to 12 L? In the beginning of the reaction there were 100 g of copper (II) sulfide.

9. Find the volume percentage of methane in its mixture with carbon dioxide. 30 L of that mixture reacted with 30 L of oxygen (in normal conditions).

10. The mass of oxygen atoms in the sample of barium sulfate is equal to 11.7 g. Find out the mass of the whole sample.

11. The mass of the mixture made from gold and zinc is 130 g. That mixture has been burnt. The mass of the resulting mixture is equal to 140 g. Find the mass percentage of gold in the initial mixture.

12. The volume fraction of ozone in its mixture with oxygen is equal to 25 %. Determine the volume of that mixture that is enough to burn down completely 20 L of another mixture that is made from ethane and propane. In the last one the volume percentage of ethane is 50 %.

**EXERCISES FOR HOMEWORK**

1. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   \[ \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{SO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 \rightarrow \text{BaSO}_3 \rightarrow \text{SO}_2 \]
   1. ___________________________
2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:

\[ \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{KO}_2 \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{KBr} \]

1. _________________________________
2. _________________________________
3. _________________________________
4. _________________________________

Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

3. Write the oxidation state of oxygen upon the formulas of the following particles:

- \( \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ \)
- \( \text{BaO}_2 \)
- \( \text{O}_3 \)
- \( \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \)
- \( \text{CO}_3^{2-} \)
- \( \text{FeO}^+ \)
- \( \text{OH}^- \)
- \( \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \)

4. Determine the volume of oxygen produced in the decomposition reaction: from 15 g of potassium nitrate (\( \text{KNO}_3 \))

from 8 g of hydrogen peroxide (\( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \))

5. Calculate the volume of oxygen that can be produced from 100 L of ozone.

6. What is the density of oxygen per dry air?
7. Calculate the volume of oxygen needed to burn 3 g of sodium. Consider sodium peroxide as the only one product of this reaction.

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8. What is the mass percentage of copper (II) sulfide that has really been burnt in the reaction with oxygen if the mass of copper (II) oxide is equal to 20 g? In the beginning of the reaction there were 40 g of copper sulfide.

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9. Find the volume percentage of acetylene in its mixture with nitrogen. 20 L of that mixture reacted with 7 L of oxygen (in normal conditions).

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10. The mass of oxygen atoms in the sample of copper sulfate pentahydrate is equal to 21.7 g. Find out the mass of the whole sample.

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11. The mass of the mixture made from platinum and aluminum is 25 g. That mixture has been burnt. The mass of the resulting mixture is equal to 30 g. Find the mass percentage of platinum in the initial mixture.

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12. The volume fraction of ozone in its mixture with oxygen is equal to 30%. Determine the volume of that mixture that is enough to burn down completely 10 L of another mixture that is made from methane and acetylene. In the last one the volume percentage of methane is 20%.

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LESSON 4
SULFUR AND ITS COMPOUNDS

4.1 SULFUR

Sulfur is a solid substance in normal conditions. Sulfur forms polyatomic molecules with different chemical formulas, with the best-known allotrope being octasulfur, cyclo-S₈ (figure 5). Sulfur forms over 30 solid allotropes, more than any other element.

Figure 5. Structure of S₈ molecule

Sulfur can be produced in industry in the reaction between hydrogen sulfide and sulfur (IV) oxide.

\[ 2\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{SO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{S} \]

In the laboratory sulfur can be produced in several ways.

\[ \text{FeS}_2 \rightarrow \text{FeS} + \text{S} \]
\[ 2\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \]
\[ \text{SO}_2 + \text{C} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{S}\downarrow \]
\[ \text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{HCl} + \text{S}\downarrow \]

Diatomic compounds of sulfur and metals are known as sulfides. Sulfur demonstrates oxidation state of –2 in those salts.

\[ 2\text{K} + \text{S} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{S} \]
\[ \text{Cu} + \text{S} \rightarrow \text{CuS} \]

However, in pyrite (FeS₂, also known as «fool’s gold») sulfur demonstrates the oxidation state of –1.

Sulfur forms SO₂ in the reaction with oxygen. Sulfuric acid anhydrate (SO₃) may be produced in the reaction between SO₂ and O₂ in the presence of a catalyst only.

\[ \text{S} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{SO}_2 \]
\[ 2\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{SO}_3 \]

Sulfur can directly interact with alkali and certain acids.

\[ 3\text{S} + 6\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{K}_2\text{S} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \]
\[ \text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{concentrated}) \rightarrow 3\text{SO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \]
\[ \text{S} + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{concentrated}) \rightarrow 4\text{NO}_2\uparrow + \text{SO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \]
4.2 COMPOUNDS OF SULFUR

Hydrogen sulfide in normal conditions is a colorless gas with the characteristic foul odor of rotten eggs. Water solution of H\textsubscript{2}S demonstrates acidic properties. Best way to produce H\textsubscript{2}S in laboratory is the reaction between soluble sulfide and hydrochloric acid.

$$\text{Na}_2\text{S} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{S}$$

$$\text{K}_2\text{S} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{S}$$

It is also known that aluminum sulfide undergoes complete hydrolysis and produces aluminum hydroxide and hydrogen sulfide.

$$\text{Al}_2\text{S}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Al(OH)}_3\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{S}$$

Sulfides of metals are good reducers (just like hydrogen sulfide).

$$2\text{ZnS} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{ZnO} + 2\text{SO}_2$$

$$3\text{CuS} + 8\text{HNO}_3(\text{concentrated}) \rightarrow 3\text{CuSO}_4 + 8\text{NO} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

Soluble sulfides are partially hydrolyzed in water solutions.

$$\text{K}_2\text{S} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{KHS} + \text{KOH}$$

Sulfurous acid anhydrate (also known as sulfur (IV) oxide) demonstrates all the features of acidic oxide. Moreover, it can behave as oxidizer or reducer. Some specific reactions are listed below.

$$\text{SO}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{concentrated}) \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{CO}_2$$

$$\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{CO} \rightarrow \text{S} + 2\text{CO}_2$$

$$\text{SO}_2 + \text{Br}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HBr}$$

$$\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{concentrated}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{NO}_2$$

Sulfurous acid produced in reactions between sulfites (salts of sulfurous acid) and other acids decomposes into SO\textsubscript{2} and H\textsubscript{2}O.

$$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{SO}_2 \uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

Sulfurous acid and its salts participate in some specific redox reactions. There are some examples.

$$2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{Br}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HBr}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} \rightarrow 3\text{S} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

$$4\text{K}_2\text{SO}_3 \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{S} + 3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$$

Sulfuric acid anhydrate (sulfur (VI) oxide) demonstrates common properties of acidic oxide. SO\textsubscript{3} is also a strong oxidizer.

$$5\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{P} \rightarrow 5\text{SO}_2 \uparrow + \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$$

$$3\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{S} \rightarrow 4\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

Industrial method of sulfuric acid production includes four steps.

1. $4\text{FeS}_2 + 11\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 8\text{SO}_2$ (oxidation of pyrite)
2. $2\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_3$ (oxidation of sulfur (IV) oxide in the presence of a catalyst)
3. \( \text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{concentrated}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{SO}_3 = \text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 \) (concentrated sulfuric acid interacts with sulfur (VI) oxide and produces so-called oleum also known as «fuming sulfuric acid»)

4. \( \text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2 \text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \) (oleum is then diluted by water to produce \( \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \) of the needed concentration)

Diluted sulfuric acid (mass percentage is lower than 20 %) demonstrates all the common features of acids. Remember than diluted (and not concentrated) sulfuric acid interacts with metals and produces hydrogen gas.

\[ \text{Fe} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{diluted}) \rightarrow \text{FeSO}_4 + \text{H}_2 \uparrow \]

Concentrated sulfuric acid (mass percentage is equal to 93–98 %) reacts with all metals (except aluminum, iron and chrome at low temperature, and gold and platinum at any temperature) and produces sulfur (IV) oxide. It is important to mention that concentrated sulfuric acid is a weak electrolyte and exists in form of molecules (figure 6). For this reason, sulfur atoms themselves act as oxidizers when sulfuric acid is concentrated. In contrast, in diluted sulfuric acid hydrogen atoms act as oxidizers (just like in case with the most of other acids).

\[ \text{Zn} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{concentrated}) \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{SO}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \]

\[ \text{Fe} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{diluted}) \rightarrow \text{FeSO}_4 + \text{H}_2 \uparrow \]

\[ \text{C} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{concentrated}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{SO}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \]

Concentrated sulfuric acid is used to produce acids from their solid salts.

\[ 2\text{KNO}_3(\text{solid}) + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{concentrated}) \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HNO}_3 \uparrow \]

Sulfates (salts of sulfuric acid) can be decomposed into metal oxide and sulfur (VI) oxide, or into metal oxide, sulfur (IV) oxide and oxygen gas. The later reaction takes place at higher temperature than the first one: \( \text{SO}_3 \) decomposes into \( \text{SO}_2 \) and \( \text{O}_2 \).
CuSO₄ → CuO + SO₂↑
2CuSO₄ → 2CuO + 2SO₂↑ + O₂↑

Soluble sulfates are recognized in their solutions in the following way. Addition of barium chloride results in formation of white precipitate BaSO₄.

Na₂SO₄ + BaCl₂ → 2NaCl + BaSO₄↓

**TEST FOR CLASSWORK**

1. Choose formulas of oxides:
   a) H₂O    b) H₂O₂    c) BaO    d) BaO₂

2. Choose formulas of peroxides:
   a) K₂O    b) K₂O₂    c) KO₂    d) CaO₂

3. Choose formulas of superoxides:
   a) Na₂O    b) NaO₂    c) PbO₂    d) KO₂

4. Oxygen will be released in reactions:
   a) Na + H₂O →    c) KClO₃ (t°) →
   b) NaNO₃ (t°) →    d) CaCO₃ (t°) →

5. In which reactions sulfur atoms act as reducers:
   a) Na₂S + 2HCl → 2NaCl + H₂S
   b) 2H₂S + 3O₂ → 2SO₂ + 2H₂O
   c) 2H₂S + O₂ → 2S + 2H₂O
   d) Cu + S → CuS

6. Choose substances which react with concentrated H₂SO₄:
   a) NaCl (solid)    b) KCl (water solution)    c) Ag    d) Au

7. Which reactions are possible?
   a) Fe + H₂SO₄ (dilute) →
   b) Fe + H₂SO₄ (concentrated / low temperature) →
   c) Al + H₂SO₄ (concentrated / high temperature) →
   d) Pt + H₂SO₄ →

8. Calculate the sum of all coefficients in the redox reaction:
   C + H₂SO₄ (concentrated) → CO₂ + SO₂ + H₂O
   a) 5    b) 6    c) 7    d) 8

9. Which reactions can be expressed by the following ionic equation:
   Ba²⁺ + SO₄²⁻ → BaSO₄
   a) BaCl₂ + H₂SO₄ → BaSO₄ + 2HCl
   b) Ba + H₂SO₄ → BaSO₄ + H₂
   c) Ba(NO₃)₂ + K₂SO₄ → BaSO₄ + 2KNO₃
   d) Ba(OH)₂ + H₂SO₄ → BaSO₄ + 2H₂O
10. Choose formulas of sulfites:
   a) BaS       b) K₂S       c) K₂SO₃       d) Na₂SO₃

**TEST FOR HOMEWORK**

1. Choose formula of iron sulfide used in industrial sulfuric acid production:
   a) FeS       b) Fe₂S₃      c) FeS₂       d) Fe₃S₄

2. Choose correct statements about hydrogen sulfide (H₂S):
   a) it has an odor of rotten eggs
   b) it is solid in normal conditions
   c) it is weak electrolyte in water solution
   d) its water solution is acidic

3. Choose substances which cannot react with dilute sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄):
   a) NaOH       b) NaCl (solid)     c) Cu       d) CuO

4. Oxygen will be released in reactions:
   a) H₂O₂ (t°) →       c) NaOH (t°) →
   b) AgNO₃ (t°) →      d) Ca(OH)₂ (t°) →

5. In which reactions sulfur atoms act as oxidizers:
   a) SO₂ + C → CO₂ + S
   b) 2H₂SO₃ + O₂ → 2H₂SO₄
   c) 5SO₃ + 2P → 5SO₂ + P₂O₅
   d) Mg + S → MgS

6. Choose substances which react with concentrated H₂SO₄:
   a) BaCl₂ (solid)     b) BaCl₂ (water solution)  c) Pt       d) P

7. Which reactions are possible?
   a) FeSO₃ + H₂SO₄ →       c) C + H₂SO₄ →
   b) Al₂S₃ + H₂O →       d) Na₂SO₄ + K₂S →

8. Calculate the sum of all coefficients in the redox reaction:
   S + H₂SO₄ (concentrated) → SO₂ + H₂O
   a) 5       b) 6       c) 7       d) 8

9. Which reactions can be expressed by the following ionic equation: 2H⁺ + S²⁻ → H₂S
   a) 2HCl + K₂S → 2KCl + H₂S
   b) H₂SO₄ + BaS → BaSO₄ + H₂S
   c) 2HNO₃ + Na₂S → 2NaNO₃ + H₂S
   d) H₂ + S → H₂S

10. Choose formulas of sulfides:
    a) ZnS       b) Na₂S       c) K₂S       d) Na₂SO₃
EXERCISES FOR CLASSWORK

1. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   S → SO₂ → SO₃ → ZnSO₄ → K₂SO₄
   1. ____________________________________________
   2. ____________________________________________
   3. ____________________________________________
   4. ____________________________________________
   Write electron balance for the second reaction:
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ____________________________________________

2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   CuS → SO₂ → S → H₂S → CoS
   1. ____________________________________________
   2. ____________________________________________
   3. ____________________________________________
   4. ____________________________________________
   Write kinetic equation for the third reaction, and the equation for the constant of equilibrium for that process:
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ____________________________________________

3. What is the mass of sulfur in 10 kg of:
   FeS ____________________________________________
   Fe₂S₃ ____________________________________________
   FeS₂ ____________________________________________

4. Calculate the volume (in normal conditions) of gas (gases) produced in the reaction between 10 g of sulfur and 100 g of concentrated (98 %) sulfuric acid.
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
5. Calculate the mass of Na$_2$SO$_3$·7H$_2$O which is needed to produce 5 L of SO$_2$ in normal conditions.

6. Find the mass percentage of copper in its mixture with zinc. 20 g of that mixture reacted with the excess of dilute sulfuric acid and produced 1.1 L of a gas.

7. The mixture of sulfur and phosphorus had a mass of 6 g. That mixture has been burnt completely in 4.4 L of oxygen. Find the mass percentage of sulfur in the initial mixture.

8. The mass percentage of sulfur (VI) oxide in oleum is 20 %. What mass of that oleum is required to prepare 1 kg of pure sulfuric acid?

9. The mass of the mixture made from copper and silver is 4 g. That mixture reacted with concentrated sulfuric acid and produced 0.9074 L of sulfur dioxide. Find the mass percentage of silver in the initial mixture.

10. There are 5 g of sodium hydroxide in the water solution. 10 g of hydrogen sulfide have been dissolved in that solution. Determine what kind of salt(s) is formed and find out its (their) mass.

11. What is the volume of hydrogen sulfide (in normal conditions) produced in the reaction between 13 g of zinc and 500 g of 10 % sulfuric acid solution?
12. Calculate the molar concentration of sulfate anions in 200 ml of the water solution containing sodium sulfate and potassium sulfate. 10 g of barium chloride has been added to this solution. Precipitate has been separated. Then the excess of silver nitrate has been added to the remaining solution. The mass of precipitate was equal to 2 g.

EXERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:

   \[ \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S} \rightarrow \text{KHS} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{S} \rightarrow \text{SO}_2 \]

   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

   Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

   

   Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

   

2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:

   \[ \text{Li}_2\text{S} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S} \rightarrow \text{S} \rightarrow \text{ZnS} \rightarrow \text{S} \]

   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

   Write the first reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

   

   Write electron balance for the fourth reaction:

   

35
3. What is the mass of sulfur in 20 kg of:
   $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$ __________________________________________________________
   $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ __________________________________________________________
   $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ __________________________________________________________

4. Calculate the volume (in normal conditions) of gas (gases) produced in the reaction between 10 g of sulfur and 100 g of concentrated (60 %) nitric acid.
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

5. There is a concentrated sulfuric acid solution (volume = 1 L; mass percentage = 96 %; density = 1.84 g/ml). Determine the volume of that solution that is needed to make 1 L of 1M H$_2$SO$_4$.
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

6. 25 g of zinc reacted with concentrated sulfuric acid water solution that contains 70 g of sulfuric acid. Calculate the volume of sulfur (IV) oxide released in this process.
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

7. The mixture of zinc and aluminum had a mass of 15 g. That mixture reacted with dilute sulfuric acid and produced 68 g of salts. Find the mass percentage of zinc in the initial mixture.
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

8. The mass percentage of sulfur (VI) oxide in oleum is 10 %. What mass of that oleum is required to prepare 1 kg of sulfuric acid with the mass percentage of 30 %?
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
9. The mass of the mixture made from potassium and sodium sulfides is 5 g. That mixture reacted with hydrochloric acid and produced 1.2688 L of hydrogen sulfide. Find the mass percentage of potassium sulfide in the initial mixture.

10. There are 7 g of sodium hydroxide in the water solution. 3 L of sulfur dioxide have been dissolved in that solution. Determine what kind of salt(s) is formed and find out its (their) mass.

11. What is the mass of sulfur produced in the reaction between 24 g of zinc and 500 g of 30 % sulfuric acid solution?

12. Calculate the mass percentage of sulfate anions in 300 g of the water solution containing lithium sulfate and cesium sulfate. 8 g of barium chloride has been added to this solution. Precipitate has been separated. Then the excess of silver nitrate has been added to the remaining solution. The mass of precipitate was equal to 1.5 g.
LESSON 5
NITROGEN AND ITS COMPOUNDS

5.1 NITROGEN AND AMMONIA

Elemental nitrogen (N₂) is a colorless, odorless, tasteless, and mostly inert diatomic gas at normal conditions, constituting 78% of the atmosphere by volume.

There are several reactions in which molecular nitrogen can be produced in laboratory.

\[ \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{N}_2 \uparrow \]
\[ (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \rightarrow \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{N}_2 \uparrow \]
\[ 3\text{CuO} + 2\text{NH}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{Cu} + \text{N}_2 \uparrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \]
\[ 5\text{Mg} + 12\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 5\text{Mg(NO}_3)_2 + \text{N}_2 \uparrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \]
\[ \text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{NaNO}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2 \uparrow + \text{NaCl} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \]

Lithium is the only one known substance which reacts with nitrogen gas in normal conditions. Nitrides of other metals are formed at higher temperatures.

\[ 6\text{Li} + \text{N}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Li}_3\text{N} \]
\[ 2\text{Al} + \text{N}_2 \rightarrow \text{2AlN} \]

Nitrides of metals react with water and produce ammonia.

\[ \text{Mg}_3\text{N}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 3\text{Mg(OH)}_2 \downarrow + 2\text{NH}_3 \uparrow \]

Nitrides react with acids and produce ammonium salts.

\[ \text{Ca}_3\text{N}_2 + 8\text{HCl} \rightarrow 3\text{CaCl}_2 + 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} \]

Ammonia behaves as a weak base in water solutions.

\[ \text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_3\text{OH} \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_4^+ + \text{OH}^- \]

However, equilibriums of both processes described above are shifted towards reactants (ammonia and water). For this reason, water solution of ammonia may be described as NH₃·H₂O.

Ammonium cation (NH₄⁺) is formed due to donor-acceptor (dative) bond formation between hydrogen cation (acceptor of the electron pair) and nitrogen from ammonia (donor of the electron pair). As a result, all the bonds in the NH₄⁺ cation have the same length (figure 7).

![Figure 7. Ammonium cation formation. Nitrogen atom is blue, hydrogen atoms are grey](image)

Ammonium hydroxide (NH₃OH) demonstrates all the properties of a weak base. In the mixture of ammonium salt and alkali newly produced NH₄OH decomposes into ammonia and water.

\[ \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{NaNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NH}_3 \uparrow \]
Ammonia can react with oxygen at high temperature only.
\[ 4\text{NH}_3 + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{N}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \]
In the presence of a catalyst the products of that reaction are different.
\[ 4\text{NH}_3 + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 4\text{NO} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \]
Ammonium nitrate decomposes at high temperature into water and nitrogen (I) oxide.
\[ \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{N}_2\text{O} \]
At higher temperatures nitrogen (I) oxide decomposes as well.
\[ 2\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 \rightarrow 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{N}_2 + \text{O}_2 \]
Nitrogen (III) oxide forms weak nitrous acid in the reaction with water.
\[ \text{N}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{HNO}_2 \]
Nitrogen (IV) oxide forms nitric acid in the reaction with water in the presence of oxygen.
\[ 4\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 4\text{HNO}_3 \]
In the absence of oxygen both nitrous and nitric acids are produced in the reaction between NO₂ and H₂O.
\[ 2\text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{HNO}_2 + \text{HNO}_3 \]
Nitrogen (V) oxide forms just nitric acid in the reaction with water.
\[ \text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{HNO}_3 \]
Nitrogen (IV) oxide can produce ammonia in the reaction with hydrogen gas.
\[ 2\text{NO}_2 + 7\text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \]

### 5.2 Properties of Nitric Acid

Nitric acid (figure 8) demonstrates all the properties of strong acids: it reacts with bases, basic oxides and certain salts. Exceptional behavior of nitric acid is associated with the ability of its nitrogen atom to oxidize metals. However, cold concentrated nitric acid cannot react with such metals as iron, chrome and aluminum.

![Figure 8. Structure of nitric acid molecule. Nitrogen atom is blue, oxygen atoms are red, and hydrogen atom is grey](image)

It is important to remember that nitric acid never produces pure hydrogen gas in reactions with metals. There is always a mixture of products. Even so hydrogen may be produced in reaction between dilute nitric acid and certain metals, it immediately reacts with other products of the reaction and forms water. As in case with sulfuric acid, concentration
of nitric acid determines the main product in the reaction with metal. The lower its concentration, the lower the oxidation state of nitrogen atoms in the main product of that reaction.

\[
\text{Mg} + 4\text{HNO}_3 (\geq 60 \%) \rightarrow \text{Mg(NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

\[
3\text{Mg} + 8\text{HNO}_3 (30 \%) \rightarrow 3\text{Mg(NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

\[
3\text{Mg} + 10\text{HNO}_3 (20 \%) \rightarrow 3\text{Mg(NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{N}_2\text{O} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

\[
5\text{Mg} + 12\text{HNO}_3 (10 \%) \rightarrow 5\text{Mg(NO}_3)_2 + \text{N}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

\[
4\text{Mg} + 10\text{HNO}_3 (3 \%) \rightarrow 4\text{Mg(NO}_3)_2 + \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

Concentrated nitric acid is also able to oxidize some nonmetals.

\[
6\text{HNO}_3(\text{concentrated}) + \text{S} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 6\text{NO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

\[
5\text{HNO}_3(\text{concentrated}) + \text{P} \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 5\text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

\[
4\text{HNO}_3(\text{concentrated}) + \text{C} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 4\text{NO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

Nitrates (salts of nitric acid) of alkali (except lithium) and alkaline-earth metals can be decomposed into nitrites (salts of nitrous acid) and oxygen gas.

\[
2\text{NaNO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{NaNO}_2 + \text{O}_2
\]

Nitrates of metals situated between magnesium and copper in the reactivity series (including those two metals) decompose into corresponding metal oxides, nitric (IV) oxide and oxygen.

\[
4\text{Al(NO}_3)_3 \rightarrow 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 12\text{NO}_2 + 3\text{O}_2
\]

Nitrates of metals situated after the copper in the reactivity series produce pure metals, nitric (IV) oxide and oxygen in the decomposition reaction.

\[
2\text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{Ag} + 2\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2
\]

Industrial method of nitric acid production includes three steps:

1. \[4\text{NH}_3 + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 4\text{NO} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}\]
2. \[2\text{NO} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NO}_2\]
3. \[4\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 4\text{HNO}_3\]

EXERCISES FOR CLASSWORK

1. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:

\[
\text{N}_2 \rightarrow \text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NO}_2
\]

1. ________________________________

2. ________________________________

3. ________________________________

4. ________________________________

Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

_______________________________
_______________________________
Write the kinetic equation for the fourth reaction, and the equation for the constant of equilibrium for that process:

________________________________

________________________________

2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
\[ \text{Cu(NO}_3\text{)}_2 \rightarrow \text{NO}_2 \rightarrow \text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{KNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{KNO}_2 \]

1. __________________________________

2. __________________________________

3. __________________________________

4. __________________________________

Write electron balance for the second reaction:

________________________________

________________________________

________________________________

________________________________

Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

________________________________

________________________________

________________________________

________________________________

3. Calculate the volume of nitrogen (in normal conditions) which can be produced from 100 g of:
   ammonium nitrite

   __________________________________

   ammonium dichromate

   __________________________________

4. What is the volume (in normal conditions) of ammonia released from 200 g of 5 % (by mass) water solution of ammonium nitrate after the addition of 2 g of 10 % (by mass) water solution of sodium hydroxide?

   __________________________________

   __________________________________

   __________________________________

   __________________________________

5. Calculate the mass of nitric acid produced from 12 L of nitrogen (IV) oxide (in normal conditions) and 25 g of water in the presence of oxygen.

   __________________________________

   __________________________________

   __________________________________

   __________________________________

6. What is the mass of ammonium bromide formed in the reaction between 4 L of ammonia (in normal conditions) and 2 g of hydrogen bromide?

   __________________________________

   __________________________________

   __________________________________

   __________________________________
7. What is the mass of sodium nitrate formed in the reaction between 100 g of 5 % sodium hydroxide solution and 200 g of 10 % nitric acid?

8. Find the mass percentage of potassium nitrate in its mixture with iron (III) nitrate. 15 g of that mixture has been heated up and produced 2 L of a brown gas.

9. A mixture of copper and copper (II) oxide had a mass of 50 g. In the reaction between that mixture and concentrated nitric acid 2.3 L of a gas (in normal conditions) have been produced. What is the mass percentage of copper (II) oxide in the mixture?

10. Determine the yield (in %) of the copper nitrate thermal decomposition, if the decrease of the mass of the portion of that salt was equal to 15 %.

11. Determine the yield (in %) of the sodium nitrate thermal decomposition, if the increase of the mass percentage of nitrogen atoms in the solid sample was equal to 2 %.

12. The average molar mass of gases produced in the reaction between aluminum and limited amount nitric acid is equal to 23 g/mol. These gases do not contain oxygen atoms. Find the mass of aluminum reacted with nitric acid.
EXERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:

\[ \text{HNO}_2 \rightarrow \text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Zn(NO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \text{NO}_2 \rightarrow \text{NaNO}_3 \]

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

____________________________________

____________________________________

Write electron balance for the second reaction:

____________________________________

____________________________________

2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:

\[ \text{Zn(NO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \text{Ba(NO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{KNO}_3 \]

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

Write the first reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

____________________________________

____________________________________

Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

____________________________________

____________________________________

3. Calculate the volume of oxygen gas (in normal conditions) which is required to burn down 20 L of ammonia:

with a catalyst ____________________________

____________________________________

without a catalyst ____________________________

____________________________________
4. What is the volume (in normal conditions) of ammonia released from 150 g of 3 % (by mass) water solution of ammonium sulfate after the addition of 6 g of 20 % (by mass) water solution of potassium hydroxide?

5. Calculate the mass of nitric acid produced from 10 L of nitrogen (IV) oxide (in normal conditions) and 7 g of water in the absence of oxygen.

6. What is the volume of nitrogen (in normal conditions) formed after the decomposition of 6 g of ammonium nitrite?

7. Calculate the volume of nitrogen released in the reaction between 18 g of nitric acid and 3 g of zinc.

8. Find the mass percentage of copper (II) nitrate decomposed during the heating. The initial mass was equal to 20 g. The final mass of the mixture of solid substances after the heating is equal to 18 g.

9. 15 g of a mixture of silver and copper (II) nitrates has been heated up. As a result, 0.96 L of oxygen (in normal conditions) have been produced. Determine the mass percentage of silver nitrate in that mixture.
10. Determine the yield (in %) of the silver nitrate thermal decomposition, if the decrease of the mass of the portion of that salt was equal to 10 %.

11. Determine the yield (in %) of the potassium nitrate thermal decomposition, if the increase of the mass percentage of nitrogen atoms in the solid sample was equal to 2.5 %.

12. The average molar mass of gases produced in the reaction between zinc and limited amount of nitric acid is equal to 25 g/mol. These gases do not contain oxygen atoms. Find the mass of zinc reacted with nitric acid.
LESSON 6
PHOSPHORUS AND ITS COMPOUNDS

6.1 PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus exists as several forms that exhibit strikingly different properties. The two most common allotropes are white phosphorus and red phosphorus. Black phosphorus is obtained by heating white phosphorus under high pressure. White phosphorus is a molecular substance with \( \text{P}_4 \) molecule (figure 9). Red phosphorus is amorphous, while black phosphorus has an atomic crystal structure. The most reactive allotropic modification of phosphorus is white phosphorus, the most stable one is black phosphorus.

Industrial method to produce phosphorus is to heat up the mixture of calcium phosphate with sand and coal.

\[
\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 5\text{C} + 3\text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow 3\text{CaSiO}_3 + 2\text{P} + 5\text{CO}
\]

Phosphorus can react with concentrated nitric and sulfuric acids. Phosphoric acid is one of the products of those reactions.

\[
5\text{HNO}_3(\text{concentrated}) + \text{P} \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 5\text{NO}_2↑ + \text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

\[
2\text{P} + 5\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{concentrated}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 5\text{SO}_2↑ + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

![Figure 9. Structure of white phosphorus molecule (P₄)](image)

6.2 PHOSPHORUS CONTAINING COMPOUNDS

Phosphorus reacts with metals and produces phosphides of metals.

\[
\text{Al} + \text{P} \rightarrow \text{AlP}
\]

Those phosphides of metals can react with water and acids to produce phosphine.

\[
\text{Mg}_3\text{P}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 3\text{Mg(OH)}_2↓ + 2\text{PH}_3↑
\]

\[
\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2 + 6\text{HCl} \rightarrow 3\text{CaCl}_2 + 2\text{PH}_3↑
\]

Immediate phosphine combustion results in phosphorus (V) oxide formation.

\[
2\text{PH}_3 + 4\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

Phosphorus (III) oxide forms phosphorous acid in the reaction with water.

\[
\text{P}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3
\]

Phosphorus (III) oxide can be easily oxidized and form phosphorus (V) oxide.

\[
\text{P}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{P}_2\text{O}_5
\]
Phosphorus (V) oxide forms phosphoric acid in the reaction with water at high temperature.

\[ \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \]

Phosphoric acid demonstrates all the properties of weak acids. It is important to highlight that there are two types of acidic salts (dihydrogen phosphates and hydrogen phosphates) which can be produced from phosphoric acid (figure 10). The nature of the product of the phosphoric acid neutralization reaction depends on the molar ratio between the acid and the base.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 & \rightarrow \text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \\
2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 & \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \\
3\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 & \rightarrow \text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}
\end{align*}
\]

*Figure 10.* Structures of phosphoric acid and its anions. Phosphorus atoms are orange, oxygen atoms are red, and hydrogen atoms are light grey.

**TEST FOR CLASSWORK**

1. Choose formulas of compounds in which nitrogen has negative oxidation state:
   a) \( \text{Na}_3\text{N} \)  
   b) \( \text{NaN}_3 \)  
   c) \( \text{NH}_4\text{Br} \)  
   d) \( \text{NO}_2 \)

2. During \( \text{NH}_4^+ \) cation formation nitrogen atom behaves as:
   a) electron pair donor  
   b) electron pair acceptor  
   c) proton donor  
   d) proton acceptor

3. Choose redox reactions:
   a) \( \text{N}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \)  
   b) \( \text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \)  
   c) \( \text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \)  
   d) \( \text{NH}_3 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \)
4. NO₂ will be released in reactions:
   a) KNO₃ (t°) →
   b) Zn(NO₃)₂ (t°) →
   c) AgNO₃ (t°) →
   d) Cu + HNO₃ (concentrated) →

5. Which substances react with HNO₃:
   a) Hg  b) KOH  c) KCl  d) Au

6. Choose molecular compounds:
   a) white phosphorus
   b) red phosphorus
   c) ammonia
   d) ammonium chloride

7. Gas will be released in the reaction:
   a) Fe + HNO₃ →
   b) NH₄Cl + K₂PO₄ →
   c) FeO + HNO₃ →
   d) NH₄NO₃ (t°) →

8. Calculate the sum of all coefficients in the redox reaction:
   Zn + HNO₃ → Zn(NO₃)₂ + N₂O + H₂O
   a) 10  b) 13  c) 24  d) 20

9. Which reactions can be expressed by the following ionic equation:
   3Ca²⁺ + 2PO₄³⁻ → Ca₃(PO₄)₂
   a) 3CaCl₂ + 2H₃PO₄ → Ca₃(PO₄)₂ + 6HCl
   b) 3CaCl₂ + 2Na₃PO₄ → Ca₃(PO₄)₂ + 6NaCl
   c) 3CaSO₄ + 2K₃PO₄ → Ca₃(PO₄)₂ + 3K₂SO₄
   d) 3Ca + 2H₃PO₄ → Ca₃(PO₄)₂ + 3H₂

10. Dihydrogen phosphate will be produced in the reaction between:
    a) 2 mol NaOH and 1 mol H₃PO₄
    b) 1 mol NaOH and 1 mol H₃PO₄
    c) 3 mol NaOH and 1 mol H₃PO₄
    d) 1 mol NaOH and 3 mol H₃PO₄

**TEST FOR HOMEWORK**

1. Choose formulas of compounds in which nitrogen has positive oxidation state:
   a) NaNO₃  b) NaNO₂  c) NH₃  d) N₂

2. Describe pH level in the water solution of ammonia?
   a) slightly acidic  c) strongly acidic
   b) slightly basic  d) strongly basic
3. Choose redox reactions:
   a) NH₃ + HCl →
   b) N₂ + H₂ →
   c) NO + O₂ →
   d) AgNO₃ + KCl →

4. O₂ will be released in reactions:
   a) NaNO₃ (t°) →
   b) Cu(NO₃)₂ (t°) →
   c) NH₄NO₃ (t°) →
   d) NH₄NO₂ (t°) →

5. Which substances react with AgNO₃:
   a) KF
   b) KCl
   c) KBr
   d) KI

6. Choose ionic compounds:
   a) phosphine
   b) phosphorus (III) chloride
   c) ammonium phosphate
   d) potassium dihydrogen phosphate

7. Water will be produced in the reaction:
   a) Zn + HNO₃ →
   b) NH₄Cl + H₃PO₄ →
   c) CuO + HNO₃ →
   d) NH₄Cl + KOH →

8. Calculate the sum of all coefficients in the redox reaction:
   Ca + HNO₃ → Ca(NO₃)₂ + N₂ + H₂O
   a) 12  b) 17  c) 27  d) 29

9. Which reactions can be expressed by the ionic equation: NH₄⁺ + OH⁻ → NH₃ + H₂O
   a) NH₄NO₃ + LiOH → LiNO₃ + NH₃ + H₂O
   b) (NH₄)₂SO₄ + Ba(OH)₂ → BaSO₄ + 2NH₃ + 2H₂O
   c) NH₄Cl + NaOH → NaCl + NH₃ + H₂O
   d) NH₄H₂PO₄ + 3KOH → K₃PO₄ + NH₃ + 3H₂O

10. Monohydrogen phosphate will be produced in the reaction between:
    a) 2 mol NaOH and 1 mol H₃PO₄
    b) 1 mol NaOH and 2 mol H₃PO₄
    c) 4 mol NaOH and 1 mol H₃PO₄
    d) 1 mol NaOH and 3 mol H₃PO₄
EXERCISES FOR CLASSWORK

1. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   \[ P \rightarrow P_2O_3 \rightarrow P_2O_5 \rightarrow H_3PO_4 \rightarrow Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \]
   1. _____________________________________________________________
   2. _____________________________________________________________
   3. _____________________________________________________________
   4. _____________________________________________________________
   Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   \[ H_3PO_4 \rightarrow K_3PO_4 \rightarrow K_2HPO_4 \rightarrow KH_2PO_4 \rightarrow Na_3PO_4 \]
   1. _____________________________________________________________
   2. _____________________________________________________________
   3. _____________________________________________________________
   4. _____________________________________________________________
   Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

3. Calculate the mass percentage of phosphorus oxide (V) in:
   calcium dihydrogen phosphate (Ca(H_2PO_4)_2)
   _____________________________________________________________
   calcium hydrogen phosphate (CaHPO_4)
   _____________________________________________________________
   calcium phosphate (Ca_3(PO_4)_2)
   _____________________________________________________________

4. How much phosphorus (g) can be produced from 1 kg of calcium phosphate?
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

5. Calculate the mass of phosphorus (V) oxide that is needed to make 300 ml of (ortho)phosphoric acid solution with the molarity of 0.1 mol/L.
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________
6. Calculate the mass of a product of the reaction between 3 g of calcium oxide and 9 g of phosphorus (V) oxide.

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

7. Calculate the mass of a salt(s) produced in the reaction between 5 g of barium oxide and 8 g of phosphoric acid.

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

8. The mass of phosphorus is equal to 2.5 g, the mass of sulfur is equal to 5 g. That mixture reacted with concentrated sulfuric acid. Calculate the volume of a gas (gases) produced in these processes (in normal conditions).

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

9. What salt will be formed in the reaction between 17 g of sodium hydroxide and 190 g of phosphoric acid? Calculate the mass of a salt(s).

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

10. Calculate the mass of phosphorus (V) oxide produced from phosphine oxidation. Phosphine has been released during hydrolysis of 450 g of magnesium phosphide.

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

11. 3.1 g of phosphorus have been burnt. Phosphorus (V) oxide has been produced. That phosphorus (V) oxide has been dissolved in 70 ml of 14 % potassium hydroxide solution with density equal to 1.14 g/ml. Calculate the mass percentage of a salt(s) in the final solution.

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________
12. Calcium phosphate reacted with concentrated sulfuric acid. As a result, the mass percentage of phosphorus in the mixture of phosphorus containing salts reached the level of 25 %. Calculate the masses of resulting salts.

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

EXERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   \[ \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Ca(H}_2\text{PO}_4)_{2} \rightarrow \text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Li}_3\text{PO}_4 \]
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 
   Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   __________________________________
   __________________________________

2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   \[ \text{P} \rightarrow \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Zn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_{2} \]
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 
   Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   __________________________________
   __________________________________

3. Calculate the mass percentage of phosphorus oxide (V) in:
   ammonium dihydrogen phosphate \((\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)\)
   __________________________________
   ammonium hydrogen phosphate \((\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4)\)
   __________________________________
   ammonium phosphate \((\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4)\)
   __________________________________
4. What is the mass of coal required to produce 2 kg of phosphorus in the reaction between calcium phosphate and silicon dioxide?

5. Calculate the mass of phosphorus that is needed to make 200 ml of (ortho)phosphoric acid solution with the molarity of 0.05 mol/L.

6. Calculate the mass of a product of the reaction between 2 g of sodium oxide and 8 g of phosphorus (V) oxide.

7. Calculate the mass of a salt(s) produced in the reaction between 4 g of potassium hydroxide and 10 g of phosphoric acid.

8. The mass of phosphorus is equal to 15 g, the mass of sulfur is equal to 8 g. That mixture reacted with concentrated nitric acid. Calculate the volume of a gas (gases) produced in these processes (in normal conditions).

9. What salt will be formed in the reaction between 11 g of magnesium hydroxide and 3 g of phosphoric acid? Calculate the mass of a salt(s).
10. Calculate the mass of phosphorus (V) oxide produced from phosphine oxidation. Phosphine has been released during hydrolysis of 300 g of calcium phosphide.

11. 13.3 g of phosphorus have been burnt. Phosphorus (V) oxide has been produced. That phosphorus (V) oxide has been dissolved in 80 ml of 5 % potassium hydroxide solution with density equal to 1.04 g/ml. Calculate the mass percentage of a salt(s) in the final solution.

12. Calcium phosphate reacted with concentrated sulfuric acid. As a result, the mass percentage of calcium in the mixture of phosphorus containing salts decreased until the level of 20 %. Calculate the masses of resulting salts.
LESSON 7
CARBON AND ITS COMPOUNDS

7.1 CARBON

There are several allotropes of carbon of which the best known are graphite, diamond, and amorphous carbon. Diamond is the hardest naturally-occurring material known, while graphite is soft enough to form a streak on paper (that is why it is used in pencils).

As it is shown in figure 1, electron orbitals of carbon atoms in diamond are in the sp$^3$ hybridization state. Each carbon atom makes four bonds to other atoms. All of those bonds are of the same length.

![Figure 1. Structure of diamond](image1.png)

In graphite electron orbitals of carbon atoms are in the sp$^2$ hybridization state. Each carbon atom makes three bonds to other atoms. Each layer of graphite is the combination of numerous planar hexagons (figure 12). The bonds between those layers are much weaker than the bonds within layers. For this reason, layers can be easily separated from each other. Thanks to this phenomenon we are able to write with the help of pencil (its rod is usually made from graphite).

![Figure 12. Structure of graphite](image2.png)
There are numerous artificial allotropic modifications of carbon. The most of them are based on carbon hexagons (graphite-like ones) arranged as football (soccer) balls, as tubes, spheres or ellipsoids. Their common name is fullerenes.

In carbyne (linear acetylenic carbon) there are alternating single and triple bonds (−C≡C−C≡C−)_n. So, electron orbitals in carbon atoms from carbyne are in sp^1 hybridization state.

Carbon is able to form very long chains of atoms connected by very strong and stable C−C, C≡C or C=C bonds. This property allows carbon to form an almost infinite number of compounds (there are more known carbon-containing compounds than all the compounds of the other chemical elements combined except those of hydrogen, because almost all organic compounds contain hydrogen too).

Carbon (in amorphous form of soot) reacts with an excess of oxygen and produces carbon dioxide.

\[ C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 \]

If there is a deficit of oxygen carbon dioxide can react with soot and form dangerous carbon monooxide which combines with hemoglobin to produce carboxyhemoglobin. Oxygen at the regular concentration is unable to replace CO in the carboxyhemoglobin, so the transport of oxygen to body tissues fails.

\[ CO_2 + C \rightarrow 2CO \]

Carbon in form of soot is used in metallurgy with the aim to produce metals from their oxides. Both carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide can be produced in these reactions.

\[
\begin{align*}
Fe_2O_3 + 3C & \rightarrow 2Fe + 3CO↑ \\
2Fe_2O_3 + 3C & \rightarrow 4Fe + 3CO_2↑ \\
CuO + C & \rightarrow Cu + CO↑ \\
2CuO + C & \rightarrow 2Cu + CO_2↑ 
\end{align*}
\]

Soot also reacts with concentrated sulfuric and nitric acids.

\[
\begin{align*}
C + 2H_2SO_4(\text{concentrated}) & \rightarrow CO_2↑ + 2SO_2↑ + 2H_2O \\
C + 4HNO_3(\text{concentrated}) & \rightarrow CO_2↑ + 4NO_2↑ + 2H_2O 
\end{align*}
\]

### 7.2 Compounds of Carbon

Salt-like carbides are composed of highly electropositive elements and carbon. Those carbides can be further classified into methanides (with «C^4−» anion); acetylides (with two-atom anions «C^2−»); and sesquicarbides (with three-atom units «C^3−»).

Methanides, such as aluminum carbide, produce methane in the reaction with water.

\[ Al_4C_3 + 12H_2O \rightarrow 4Al(OH)_3↓ + 3CH_4↑ \]

Acetylides produce acetylene in the reaction with water.

\[ CaC_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2 + C_2H_2↑ \]

Sesquicarbides, such as Mg_2C_3, produce a variety of hydrocarbon products in the reaction with water.
Carbon dioxide (CO$_2$) demonstrates all the properties of acidic oxides. Carbonic acid (H$_2$CO$_3$) decomposes into CO$_2$ and H$_2$O in water solutions. That is why carbonates (salts of carbonic acid) produce CO$_2$ in reactions with acids.

Na$_2$CO$_3$ + 2HCl $\rightarrow$ 2NaCl + CO$_2$↑ + H$_2$O

All the carbonates (except carbonates of all alkali metals but not a lithium carbonate) can be decomposed into oxides of corresponding metals and CO$_2$.

CaCO$_3$ $\rightarrow$ CaO + CO$_2$↑

Acidic salts of carbonic acid (hydrogen carbonates — figure 13) and alkali-earth metals demonstrate better solubility in water than carbonates. Hydrogen-carbonates (usually called bicarbonates) decompose into carbonates, CO$_2$ and H$_2$O in the boiling water.

Ca(HCO$_3$)$_2$ $\rightarrow$ CaCO$_3$↓ + CO$_2$↑ + H$_2$O
Mg(HCO$_3$)$_2$ $\rightarrow$ MgCO$_3$↓ + CO$_2$↑ + H$_2$O

So, some part of calcium and magnesium cations can be removed from water by the way of boiling.

![Figure 13. Structures of carbonate (CO$_3^{2-}$) and bicarbonate (HCO$_3^{-}$) anions. Carbon atoms are red, oxygen atoms are black, and hydrogen atom is light grey](image)

**EXERCISES FOR CLASSWORK**

1. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   C $\rightarrow$ CO$_2$ $\rightarrow$ Na$_2$CO$_3$ $\rightarrow$ CaCO$_3$ $\rightarrow$ CO$_2$

   1. ______________________________________________________
   2. ______________________________________________________
   3. ______________________________________________________
   4. ______________________________________________________

   Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

   Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
\[ \text{Al}_3 \text{C}_3 \rightarrow \text{CH}_4 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 \]
1. _____________________________________________
2. _____________________________________________
3. _____________________________________________
4. _____________________________________________

Write the kinetic equation for the second reaction, and the equation for the constant of equilibrium for that process:
______________________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________________

Write the kinetic equation for the third reaction, and the equation for the constant of equilibrium for that process:
______________________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________________

3. Calculate the mass of carbon in 10 L of carbon dioxide.
______________________________________________________________________________________________

4. What is the volume of oxygen required to oxidize 2.6 L of carbon (II) oxide?
______________________________________________________________________________________________

5. Calculate the volume of carbon (IV) oxide produced after the addition of the excess of hydrochloric acid to 100 ml of 0.2M solution of sodium carbonate.
______________________________________________________________________________________________

6. Calculate the mass of a product of the reaction between 2 g of calcium oxide and 3 L of carbon dioxide.
______________________________________________________________________________________________

7. The coal has been burned in the excess of oxygen. The gas formed during that reaction has been passed through the excess of lime water and produced 201.5 g of precipitate. Calculate the mass percentage of impurities in the coal if the initial mass of a sample was equal to 50 g.
______________________________________________________________________________________________
8. Determine the mass of CaCO₃ produced after the boiling of water contained 0.001 M of Ca(HCO₃)₂. The volume of water is equal to 3 L.

9. 20 g of sodium bicarbonate have been decomposed and produced 2.24 L of CO₂ (in normal conditions). Determine the yield of that reaction.

10. Calculate the mass of a salt(s) produced in the reaction between 5 L of carbon dioxide and 30 g of potassium hydroxide solution with the mass percentage of 5 %. 

11. After the addition of 65 g of hydrochloric acid with the mass percentage of 20 % to 200 g of water solution containing sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate, the mass of the initial solution increased by 28.84 %. Calculate the mass percentage of carbonate ions in the initial solution.

12. The mass of the mixture of calcium carbonate and barium carbonate is 500 g. The mass of the mixture after the complete thermal decomposition is 345 g. Find the mass percentage of calcium carbonate in the initial mixture.

EXERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   
   \[ \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Ca(HCO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \]
   
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 
Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

_________________________________________________________________________________

Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

_________________________________________________________________________________

2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:

\[ \text{CaC}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 \]

1. _____________________________________________________________

2. _____________________________________________________________

3. _____________________________________________________________

4. _____________________________________________________________

Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

_________________________________________________________________________________

Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

_________________________________________________________________________________

3. Calculate the mass of carbon in 20 L of carbon monoxide.

_________________________________________________________________________________

4. What is the mass of coal reacted with carbon dioxide and produced 2.5 L of carbon dioxide?

_________________________________________________________________________________

5. Calculate the volume of carbon (IV) oxide produced after the addition of the excess of sulfuric acid to 200 ml of 0.1M solution of potassium carbonate.

_________________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________

6. Calculate the mass of a product of the reaction between 3 g of strontium oxide and 5 L of carbon dioxide.

_________________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________
7. Calculate the mass of a salt(s) produced in the reaction between 6 L of carbon 
dioxide and 25 g of calcium hydroxide solution with the mass percentage of 3 %.  

8. Determine the mass of MgCO₃ produced after the boiling of water contained  
0.0001 M of Mg(HCO₃)₂. The volume of water is equal to 2 L.  

9. 10 g of potassium bicarbonate have been decomposed and produced 0.55 L of CO₂ 
(in normal conditions). Determine the yield of that reaction.  

10. 50 g of hydrochloric acid with the mass percentage of 20% has been added to 300 g 
of water solution containing 5 g of sodium carbonate and 6 g of potassium 
carbonate. Find the increase in mass (%) of the initial solution.  

11. The mass of the mixture of sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate is 10 g. 
The volume of a gas produced after the reaction with the excess of hydrochloric 
acid is equal to 1.8686 L. Find the mass percentage of sodium carbonate in 
the initial mixture.  

12. What is the mass of iron produced from Fe₂O₃ in its reaction with soot if 
the density per hydrogen of the resulting mixture of carbon monoxide and carbon 
dioxide is equal to 19?
LESSON 8
SILICON AND ITS COMPOUNDS

8.1 SILICON

Silicon is solid at room temperature. Elemental silicon has a large impact on the modern world economy. Although the portion of very highly purified silicon that is used in semiconductor electronics is relatively small (<10%), a great deal of modern technology depends on it. Silicon is used in integrated circuits which are essential for microprocessors of computers.

Numerous minerals found in the Earth crust contain silicon, while for living organisms silicon is just a microelement.

Chains of hydrosilicons (compounds made from silicon and hydrogen atoms) can incorporate up to 60 silicon atoms. Even though silicon is able to form numerous compounds with hydrogen (including branched ones), those compounds are not as stable as hydrocarbons. To understand why carbon and not silicon forms all the compounds found in living organisms (DNA, RNA, proteins, carbohydrates, fats, etc.) one has to compare such features of carbon and silicon, as: atomic radii, electron configurations, existence of empty electron orbitals, electronegativity, polarity of bonds with hydrogen. Carbon has just 4 orbitals on its outer layer, and it has just 4 electrons. In hydrocarbons there are no lone pairs of electrons or empty orbitals. Silicon, as an element from 3rd period, already has d-orbitals that make its compounds much more reactive.

Silicon can be produced from SiO₂ in reactions with carbon or metals at high temperature.

\[
\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{C} \rightarrow 2\text{CO} + \text{Si}
\]

\[
\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{Mg} \rightarrow 2\text{MgO} + \text{Si}
\]

Metals can react with silicon and produce silicides. In these compounds the oxidation state of silicon is equal to \(-4\).

\[
2\text{Mg} + \text{Si} \rightarrow \text{Mg}_2\text{Si}
\]

\[
2\text{Ca} + \text{Si} \rightarrow \text{Ca}_2\text{Si}
\]

Silicon directly reacts with alkali and produces silicates and hydrogen gas.

\[
\text{Si} + 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\uparrow
\]

8.2 COMPOUNDS OF SILICON

Dispersed silicon (IV) oxide is known as sand. Crystalline SiO₂ is known as quartz, while it forms more than a dozen of polymorphic modifications. It cannot react with water, even though it demonstrates acidic properties. For example, silicon dioxide can react with basic oxides at high temperature.

\[
\text{SiO}_2 + \text{CaO} \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_3
\]
That oxide also can replace other (more vaporous) oxides in salts during the thermal fusion.

\[
\begin{align*}
Ca_3(PO_4)_2 + 3SiO_2 &\rightarrow 3CaSiO_3 + P_2O_5↑ \\
CaCO_3 + SiO_2 &\rightarrow CaSiO_3 + CO_2↑
\end{align*}
\]

Silicides are able to react with acids. Silane (SiH\(_4\)) is produced in those reactions.

\[
\begin{align*}
Mg_2Si + 4HCl &\rightarrow 2MgCl_2 + SiH_4↑ \\
SiH_4 + 2O_2 &\rightarrow SiO_2 + 2H_2O
\end{align*}
\]

Silane is easily oxidized by the air.

\[
\begin{align*}
SiH_4 + 2NaOH + H_2O &\rightarrow Na_2SiO_3 + 4H_2↑
\end{align*}
\]

Silane (unlike methane) is able to react with alkali.

\[
\begin{align*}
Na_2SiO_3 + H_2O + CO_2 &\rightarrow Na_2CO_3 + H_2SiO_3↓
\end{align*}
\]

**TEST FOR CLASSWORK**

1. In which kind of hybridization electron orbitals of the outer shell of carbon atoms exist in diamond?
   a) sp  b) sp\(^2\)  c) sp\(^3\)  d) no hybridization

2. In which kind of hybridization electron orbitals of the outer shell of carbon atoms exist in graphite?
   a) sp  b) sp\(^2\)  c) sp\(^3\)  d) no hybridization

3. Which substances should we add to CaCO\(_3\) precipitate in water solution to dissolve it?
   a) HCl  b) KOH  c) CO\(_2\)  d) HNO\(_3\)

4. What gas is produced in CaC\(_2\) hydrolysis reaction?
   a) CO\(_2\)  b) O\(_2\)  c) C\(_2\)H\(_2\)  d) H\(_2\)

5. What gas is produced in Al\(_4\)C\(_3\) hydrolysis reaction?
   a) H\(_2\)  b) CH\(_4\)  c) CO\(_2\)  d) H\(_2\)S

6. In which reactions precipitate is formed?
   a) Ca(OH)\(_2\) + HCl →
   b) CaCl\(_2\) + Na\(_2\)CO\(_3\) →
   c) Na\(_2\)SiO\(_3\) + HCl →
   d) KHCO\(_3\) + HCl →

7. Which reactions are possible?
   a) K\(_2\)SiO\(_3\)(aq) + CO\(_2\) →
   b) Mg\(_2\)Si + HCl →
   c) K\(_2\)CO\(_3\)(s) + SiO\(_2\) →
   d) Na\(_2\)SiO\(_3\) + K\(_2\)CO\(_3\) →
8. Calculate the sum of all coefficients in the redox reaction:
\[
\text{SiH}_4 + \text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + \text{H}_2
\]
a) 9  b) 10  c) 11  d) 12

9. In which reactions a gas is formed:
a) CaCO\textsubscript{3} + HCl →
b) CaCO\textsubscript{3} + CO\textsubscript{2} + H\textsubscript{2}O →
c) Ca(HCO\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{2} + H\textsubscript{2}SO\textsubscript{4} →
d) Ca(HCO\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{2} (t°) →

10. In which reactions carbon atoms behave as oxidizers?
a) C + CuO → Cu + CO
b) C + 4HNO\textsubscript{3} (concentrated) → CO\textsubscript{2} + 4NO\textsubscript{2} + 2H\textsubscript{2}O
c) C\textsubscript{2}H\textsubscript{2} + H\textsubscript{2} → C\textsubscript{2}H\textsubscript{4}
d) 2C + Ca → CaC\textsubscript{2}

**TEST FOR CLASSWORK**

1. What is the type of crystal structure for SiO\textsubscript{2} in normal conditions?
a) molecular  b) ionic  c) atomic  d) metallic

2. With which chemical element hydrogen atoms form the most stable compounds?
a) B  b) Si  c) C  d) P

3. Which substances should we add to Ca(OH)\textsubscript{2} water solution to cause precipitation?
a) HNO\textsubscript{3}  b) K\textsubscript{2}CO\textsubscript{3}  c) excess of CO\textsubscript{2}  d) limited CO\textsubscript{2}

4. Choose carbonates which cannot be decomposed at high temperature:
a) Na\textsubscript{2}CO\textsubscript{3}  b) K\textsubscript{2}CO\textsubscript{3}  c) CaCO\textsubscript{3}  d) MgCO\textsubscript{3}

5. Choose formulas of bicarbonates:
a) NaHCO\textsubscript{3}  b) KHCO\textsubscript{3}  c) Ca(HCO\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{2}  d) (MgOH)\textsubscript{2}CO\textsubscript{3}

6. In which reactions precipitate is formed?
a) Ca(HCO\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{2} + HCl →
b) Ca(HCO\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{2} + KOH →
c) KHSiO\textsubscript{3} + HCl →
d) KHSiO\textsubscript{3} + KOH →

7. Which reactions are possible?
a) SiO\textsubscript{2} + H\textsubscript{2}O →
b) Si + NaOH + H\textsubscript{2}O →
c) CaCO\textsubscript{3} + SiO\textsubscript{2} →
d) Na\textsubscript{2}SO\textsubscript{4} + K\textsubscript{2}CO\textsubscript{3} →
8. Calculate the sum of all coefficients in the redox reaction: \( \text{Ca}_2\text{Si} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{SiH}_4 \)
   a) 6  b) 7  c) 8  d) 9

9. In which reactions a gas is formed:
   a) \( \text{CaC}_2 + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \)
   b) \( \text{K}_2\text{SiO}_3 + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \)
   c) \( \text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3 (t^\circ) \rightarrow \)
   d) \( \text{NaHCO}_3 (t^\circ) \rightarrow \)

10. In which reactions carbon atoms behave as reducers?
    a) \( 2\text{C} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CO} \)
    b) \( \text{C} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 \)
    c) \( \text{CH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \)
    d) \( 3\text{C} + 4\text{Al} \rightarrow \text{Al}_3\text{C}_3 \)

**EXERCISES FOR CLASSWORK**

1. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   \( \text{K}_2\text{SiO}_3 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SiO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SiO}_3 \rightarrow \text{SiO}_2 \)
   1. ____________________________________________
   2. ____________________________________________
   3. ____________________________________________
   4. ____________________________________________

   Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

   Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   \( \text{SiH}_4 \rightarrow \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SiO}_3 \rightarrow \text{BaSiO}_3 \)
   1. ____________________________________________
   2. ____________________________________________
   3. ____________________________________________
   4. ____________________________________________

   Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

3. Calculate the volume of carbon (IV) oxide produced after the reaction between 20 g of sodium carbonate and the excess of silicon (IV) oxide at high temperature.

4. Determine the volume of carbon dioxide (in normal conditions) produced in the reaction between 80 g of silicon dioxide and 260 g of calcium carbonate.

5. Calculate the mass of a product of the reaction between 3 g of barium oxide and 6 g of silicon (IV) oxide.

6. 48.8 kg of sodium silicate has been produced in the reaction between sodium hydroxide and 25 kg of sand at high temperature. What is the mass percentage of SiO₂ in the sand?

7. Find the volume of carbon dioxide that is enough to produce 10 g of silicic acid from the water solution with potassium silicate.

8. Calculate the mass of a precipitate produced in the reaction between 4 g of sodium silicate and 50 g of hydrochloric acid solution with the mass percentage of 12 %.
9. The mass of the mixture of silicon (IV) oxide and solid potassium silicate was 15 g. The mixture has been put into the solution of hydrochloric acid. Find the mass percentage of silicon (IV) oxide in the initial mixture if the mass of a precipitate after the reaction was equal to 12.6 g.

10. 6 L of silane (in normal conditions) reacted with 400 g of water solution containing the mixture of sodium and potassium hydroxides. The overall mass percentage of these hydroxides is equal to 4.25%. Calculate the mass of sodium hydroxide in the initial solution.

EXERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   SiO₂ → Si → Na₂SiO₃ → H₂SiO₃ → SiO₂
   1. ____________________________
   2. ____________________________
   3. ____________________________
   4. ____________________________
   Write electron balance for the second reaction:
   ____________________________
   Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ____________________________

2. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   Ca₂Si → SiH₄ → SiO₂ → CaSiO₃ → SiO₂
   1. ____________________________
   2. ____________________________
   3. ____________________________
   4. ____________________________
Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

3. Calculate the volume of carbon (IV) oxide produced after the reaction between 30 g of calcium carbonate and the excess of silicon (IV) oxide at high temperature.

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

4. Determine the volume of carbon dioxide (in normal conditions) produced in the reaction between 90 g of silicon dioxide and 190 g of calcium carbonate.

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

5. Calculate the mass of a product of the reaction between 2 g of potassium oxide and 4 g of silicon (IV) oxide.

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

6. 150 L of carbon dioxide has been produced in the reaction between sodium hydroxide and 500 g of sand at high temperature. What is the mass percentage of SiO₂ in the sand?

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

7. Find the mass of potassium silicate in its water solution that is enough to produce 20 g of silicic acid after the reaction with carbon dioxide.

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

8. Calculate the mass of a precipitate produced in the reaction between 7 g of potassium silicate and 55 g of nitric acid solution with the mass percentage of 22 %.

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________
9. The mass of the mixture of silicon (IV) oxide and silicic acid was 40 g. The mixture has been heated until the constant mass of 36 g. Find the mass percentage of silicon (IV) oxide in the initial mixture.

10. 6 L of silane (in normal conditions) reacted with 400 g of water solution containing the mixture of sodium and potassium hydroxides. The overall mass percentage of these hydroxides is equal to 4.25%. Calculate the mass of potassium hydroxide in the final solution.
LESSON 9
ALKALI METALS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS

9.1 ALKALI METALS

Alkali metals can be found in the first group of the Periodic table. Hydrogen, of course, is a single element from the first group which is not a metal. Alkali metals are soft enough to be cut with a knife. Alkali metals are highly reactive in normal conditions because they are prone to lose their single electron from the outer shell to form cations with the charge of +1.

Because of the ability of metals to lose their electrons, there are atoms and positively charged anions in their crystal lattices (figure 14). Atoms lose their electrons much more frequently than cations gain them. We may say that in the piece of metal valence electrons are common for all the positively charged metal ions. That is why all those valence electrons form a so-called «sea of electrons» or «electron gas».

Free Electrons from outer shell of metal atoms

Metal ions

Figure 14. The scheme of metallic bonding

There are no negative ions in crystal lattices of metals. That fact is true for alloys as well. In the alloy made from two metals there are positive ions and atoms of both metals connected together by the common electron gas.

All the alkali metals react with water in normal conditions and produce alkali and hydrogen gas.

\[
\begin{align*}
2\text{Li} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow 2\text{LiOH} + \text{H}_2\uparrow \\
2\text{Na} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\uparrow \\
2\text{K} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow 2\text{KOH} + \text{H}_2\uparrow
\end{align*}
\]

Reaction between sodium and water produces more heat than reaction between lithium and water. Because of this, sodium melts during that reaction. Reaction between potassium and water produces so much heat that it is enough to make releasing hydrogen gas burn.
Alkali metals react with hydrogen gas at high temperatures and produce hydrides.
\[2\text{Na} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NaH}\]

Atomic radii of alkali metals increases if we move from the top to the bottom of the periodic table. However, the charge density (the ratio between the charge of a particle and the area of its surface) decreases for alkali metals’ cations if we move from the top to the bottom of the periodic table. The higher the charge density of ion, the more water molecules make the solvate coat of that ion. So, radii of hydrated ions for these cations decrease if we move from the top to the bottom of the periodic table.

### 9.2 Compounds Of Alkali Metals

Alkali can be produced from hydrides of alkali metals.
\[\text{LiH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{LiOH} + \text{H}_2\uparrow\]
\[3\text{NaH} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{Fe} + 3\text{NaOH}\]
\[2\text{KH} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{KOH}\]

Oxides (i. e. Na\(_2\)O), peroxides (i. e. Na\(_2\)O\(_2\)) and superoxides (NaO\(_2\)) can be produced in reaction between an alkali metal and oxygen. All those compounds are ionic: they contain metal cations and certain anions. In crystals of oxides there are O\(^2^-\) anions, in crystals of peroxides there are O\(_2^{2-}\) anions (figure 15), while in crystals of superoxides there are O\(_2^-\) anions.

![Figure 15. Structure of sodium peroxide. Sodium cations (Na\(^+\)) are violet, peroxide anions (O\(_2^{2-}\)) are red](image)

Peroxides of alkali metals are used in \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) production.
\[\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2\]

Oxides can be produced from peroxides and superoxides. An excess of pure metal is needed for that purpose.
\[\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{Na} \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_2\text{O}\]
\[\text{KO}_2 + 3\text{K} \rightarrow 2\text{K}_2\text{O}\]

Oxides (and so hydroxides) of alkali metals demonstrate strong basic properties: they react with acids, acidic oxides and hydroxides.
\[\text{Na}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}\]
2KOH + CO₂ → K₂CO₃ + H₂O
2LiOH + H₂SO₄ → Li₂SO₄ + 2H₂O
Hydroxides of alkali metals (except LiOH) cannot be decomposed into oxides and water (before the melting).
2LiOH (temperature) → Li₂O + H₂O
NaOH (temperature) ≠
KOH (temperature) ≠
Nitrates of alkali metals are able to react with corresponding pure metals and produce oxides and nitrogen gas.
10K + 2KNO₃ → 6K₂O + N₂↑

EXERCISES FOR CLASSWORK

1. Write four reactions with potassium containing compounds according to the chain of chemical reactions
   K + S → A + HCl → B + AgNO₃ → C → D
   1. ___________________________________________________________
   2. ___________________________________________________________
   3. ___________________________________________________________
   4. ___________________________________________________________

   Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

   Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

2. Write four reactions with sodium containing compounds according to the chain of chemical reactions
   Na + H₂O → A + HI → B + Cl₂ → C + AgNO₃ → D
   1. ___________________________________________________________
   2. ___________________________________________________________
   3. ___________________________________________________________
   4. ___________________________________________________________

   Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

   Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
3. Calculate the volume of hydrogen produced in the reaction between water and 50 g of:
   lithium
   sodium
   potassium

4. Calculate the mass of lithium in 5 g of lithium carbonate.

5. Determine the mass of 10% sodium hydroxide solution required for complete neutralization of 196 g of 20% sulfuric acid solution.

6. 10 g of sodium has been dissolved in 400 g of water. Find the minimal mass of sulfuric acid solution with the mass percentage of 15 % needed to neutralize that sodium hydroxide solution.

7. Find the difference between mass percentages of potassium in its oxide and superoxide.

8. What kind of salt(s) is formed in the reaction between 8 g of potassium hydroxide and 9.8 g of phosphoric acid? Calculate the mass of that salt(s).
9. The alloy made from sodium and potassium has been dissolved in water. The volume of hydrogen released was equal to 3.77 L. Calculate the mass percentage of sodium in the alloy. The mass of the alloy was equal to 10 g.

10. Which substance can you add to the solution containing lithium and sodium hydroxides to remove lithium cations from it (in form of precipitate)? Write the reaction and its complete and short ionic forms:

11. How can you confirm the presence of iodide ions in the solution of sodium iodide? Write the reaction and its complete and short ionic forms:

**EXERCISES FOR HOMEWORK**

1. Write four reactions with lithium containing compounds according to the chain of chemical reactions

\[
\text{Li} + O_2 \rightarrow A + H_2O \rightarrow B + HCl \rightarrow C + AgNO_3 \rightarrow D
\]

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

2. Write four reactions with potassium containing compounds according to the chain of chemical reactions

\[
\text{KOH} + H_3PO_4 \rightarrow A + KOH \rightarrow B + KOH \rightarrow C + LiCl \rightarrow D
\]
1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

Write the first reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

_________________________

Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

_________________________

3. Calculate the volume of hydrogen produced in the reaction between water and 50 g of:
   sodium hydride ____________________________
   potassium hydride __________________________
   lithium hydride ____________________________

4. Calculate the mass of cesium in 5 g of cesium chloride.

_________________________

5. Determine the mass of 8 % potassium hydroxide solution required for complete neutralization of 230 g of 10% hydrochloric acid.

_________________________

6. 12 g of lithium has been dissolved in 300 g of water. Find the minimal mass of sulfuric acid solution with the mass percentage of 8 % needed to neutralize that lithium hydroxide solution.

_________________________

7. Find the difference between mass percentages of sodium in its oxide and peroxide.

_________________________
8. What kind of salt(s) is formed in the reaction between 7 g of sodium hydroxide and 10.4 g of phosphoric acid? Calculate the mass of that salt(s).

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

9. The alloy made from lithium and potassium has been dissolved in water. The volume of hydrogen released was equal to 8.123 L. Calculate the mass percentage of lithium in the alloy. The mass of the alloy was equal to 10 g.

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

10. Which substance can you add to the solution containing sodium chloride and sodium fluoride to remove fluoride anions from it (in form of precipitate)? Write the reaction and its complete and short ionic forms:

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

11. How can you confirm the presence of sulfate ions in the solution of sodium sulfate? Write the reaction and its complete and short ionic forms:

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________
LESSON 10
ALKALINE-EARTH METALS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS

10.1 ALKALINE-EARTH METALS

Alkaline-earth metals occupy the second group of the Periodic table. However, alkali (soluble hydroxides) can be produced from Ca, Sr and Ba only, and not from Be and Mg. Moreover, Be demonstrates amphoteric features similar for those characteristic to Al.

For example, beryllium reacts with water solutions of alkali and forms complex salts.

\[
\text{Be} + 2\text{NaOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2[\text{Be(OH)}_4] + \text{H}_2\uparrow \quad \text{(at high temperatures)}
\]

Magnesium reacts with water at high temperature and produces magnesium oxide.

\[
\text{Mg} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{MgO} + \text{H}_2\uparrow
\]

Very clean magnesium ribbon has a very slight reaction with cold water. After several minutes, some bubbles of hydrogen form on its surface. However, the reaction soon stops because the magnesium hydroxide formed is almost insoluble in water and becomes a barrier on the piece of magnesium preventing further reaction.

\[
\text{Mg} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Mg(OH)}_2\downarrow + \text{H}_2\uparrow
\]

Just magnesium powder (in which the area of magnesium surface is very large) can react with water and produce magnesium hydroxide and hydrogen gas.

Calcium, strontium and barium react with water in a similar way as alkali metals.

\[
\text{Ca} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow
\]

\[
\text{Sr} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Sr(OH)}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow
\]

\[
\text{Ba} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ba(OH)}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow
\]

10.2 COMPOUNDS OF ALKALINE-EARTH METALS

Hydroxides of alkaline-earth metals can be decomposed into oxides and water at high temperature.

\[
\text{Ca(OH)}_2 \quad \text{(temperature)} \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

\[
\text{Ba(OH)}_2 \quad \text{(temperature)} \rightarrow \text{BaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

Sulfates of alkaline-earth metals decompose into oxides, sulfur (IV) oxide and oxygen.

\[
2\text{SrSO}_4 \rightarrow 2\text{SrO} + 2\text{SO}_2\uparrow + \text{O}_2\uparrow
\]

Oxides (and hydroxides) of Mg, Ca, Sr and Ba show basic properties: they react with acids and acidic oxides.

\[
\text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

Water solution of calcium hydroxide (so-called «limewater») reacts with carbon dioxide. When the amount of carbon dioxide is lower than the amount of calcium hydroxide white precipitate of insoluble calcium carbonate begins to form. When the amount of carbon dioxide becomes higher CaCO$_3$ starts to react with it. As a result, white precipitate disappears because calcium bicarbonate is soluble, unlike calcium carbonate.

\[
\text{CaCO}_3\downarrow + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(HCO}_3\text{)}_2
\]
Common equation for limewater reaction with two times (or more) excess of carbon dioxide is written below.

\[
\text{Ca(OH)}_2 + 2\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Ca(HCO}_3\text{)}_2
\]

Hard water can be defined as a water with high concentration of calcium and magnesium cations. Water hardness can be divided into temporary hardness and permanent hardness. Temporary hardness is due to bicarbonate anions presence. That kind of hardness can be removed by the way of boiling.

\[
\text{Ca(HCO}_3\text{)}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 \downarrow + 2\text{CO}_2 \uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

\[
\text{Mg(HCO}_3\text{)}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgCO}_3 \downarrow + 2\text{CO}_2 \uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

Permanent hardness is due to the presence of anions other than bicarbonate. To fight the permanent hardness one needs to add some reactants (like washing soda — \( \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \) or limewater — \( \text{Ca(OH)}_2 \)) or use special filters which can catch \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) and \( \text{Mg}^{2+} \) ions.

\[
\text{Ca(HCO}_3\text{)}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 \downarrow + 2\text{NaHCO}_3
\]

\[
\text{Mg(HCO}_3\text{)}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{MgCO}_3 \downarrow + 2\text{NaHCO}_3
\]

\[
\text{Ca(HCO}_3\text{)}_2 + \text{Ca(OH)}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CaCO}_3 \downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

\[
\text{Mg(HCO}_3\text{)}_2 + \text{Mg(OH)}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{MgCO}_3 \downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

**EXERCISES FOR CLASSWORK**

1. Write four reactions with *calcium* containing compounds according to the chain of chemical reactions

\[
\text{Ca} \xrightarrow{\text{O}_2} \text{A} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{B} \xrightarrow{\text{1SO}_2} \text{C} \xrightarrow{\text{2HCl}} \text{D}
\]

1. __________________________
2. __________________________
3. __________________________
4. __________________________

Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

________________________________
________________________________

Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

________________________________
________________________________

2. Write four reactions with *magnesium* containing compounds according to the chain of chemical reactions

\[
\text{Mg} \xrightarrow{\text{HCl (in excess)}} \text{A} \xrightarrow{\text{KOH (in excess)}} \text{B} \xrightarrow{\text{t}} \text{C} \xrightarrow{\text{P}_2\text{O}_5} \text{D}
\]

1. __________________________
2. __________________________
3. __________________________
4. __________________________
Write the first reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

______________________________________________________________

Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

______________________________________________________________

3. Calculate the mass percentage (in %) of calcium in the:
calcite (CaCO₃) __________________________________________________
dolomite (CaCO₃·MgCO₃) __________________________________________

4. What volume of hydrogen will be released after the mixing of 10 g of calcium and strontium alloy in water? Mass percentage of calcium in the alloy is 85 %.

______________________________________________________________

5. Calculate the volume of carbon dioxide which will be enough to make the maximal amount of precipitate in 1 L of the solution of calcium hydroxide with the molarity equal to 0.05 mol/L.

______________________________________________________________

6. Find the difference between mass percentages of calcium in its oxide and phosphate.

______________________________________________________________

7. 0.336 L of carbon dioxide have been dissolved in 300 ml of 0.01 M solution of calcium hydroxide. Determine the mass of a salt(s) produced in the reaction.

______________________________________________________________
8. You have two tubes: one contains magnesium chloride, another contains strontium chloride. Which substance can you add to both of them to find out which one contains magnesium chloride. Write the reaction and its complete and short ionic forms:

9. How can you confirm the presence of barium ions in the solution of barium chloride? Write the reaction and its complete and short ionic forms:

10. The mass of barium sulfate produced in the reaction between barium chloride and 100 g of sodium sulfate water solution is equal to 1.2 g. Determine the mass percentage of sodium sulfate in the initial solution.

EXERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Write four reactions with barium containing compounds according to the chain of chemical reactions

   \[ \text{Ba} + O_2 \rightarrow A \quad \overset{+ H_2O}{\rightarrow} B \quad \overset{+ 2HNO_3}{\rightarrow} C \quad \overset{+ H_2SO_4}{\rightarrow} D \]

   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

   Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

   Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
2. Write four reactions with strontium containing compounds according to the chain of chemical reactions

\[
\text{Sr} + O_2 \rightarrow A \quad + H_2O \rightarrow B \quad + CO_2 \rightarrow C \quad + 2HCl \rightarrow D
\]

1. __________________________________________________________
2. __________________________________________________________
3. __________________________________________________________
4. __________________________________________________________

Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

_________________________________________________________________

Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

_________________________________________________________________

3. Calculate the mass percentage (in %) of calcium in:
   calcined gypsum powder (CaSO_4\cdot\frac{1}{2}H_2O) __________________________
   solid gypsum (CaSO_4\cdot2H_2O) _______________________________________

4. What volume of hydrogen will be released after the mixing of 5 g of barium and calcium alloy in water? Mass percentage of barium in the alloy is 20 %.

_________________________________________________________________

5. Calculate the mass of solid substances left after the heating of 200 g of magnesium hydroxide if the yield of the decomposition was 70 %.

_________________________________________________________________

6. Find the difference between mass percentages of barium in its oxide and peroxide.

_________________________________________________________________
7. 2.15 L of carbon dioxide have been dissolved in 200 ml of 0.05 M solution of calcium hydroxide. Determine the mass of a salt(s) produced in the reaction.

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

8. You have two tubes: one contains potassium hydroxide, another contains barium hydroxide. Which substance can you add to both of them to find out which one contains barium hydroxide. Write the reaction and its complete and short ionic forms:

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

9. How can you test the amphoteric properties of beryllium hydroxide? Write the reaction and its complete and short ionic forms:

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

10. The mass of barium sulfate produced in the reaction between 300 g of barium hydroxide water solution and 200 g of potassium sulfate water solution is equal to 3.3 g. Determine the mass percentage of potassium hydroxide in the final solution.

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________
________________________________
Aluminum is the third most abundant element (after oxygen and silicon), and the most abundant metal in the Earth's crust. Aluminum is easily oxidized by oxygen.

\[ 4\text{Al} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \]

Aluminum oxide (alumina) is responsible for the resistance of metallic aluminum to weathering. A thin passivation layer of aluminum oxide (~4 nm) forms on any exposed aluminum surface. This layer protects the metal from further oxidation. However, that passivation layer cannot protect aluminum from acids and bases.

\[ \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \]
\[ 2\text{Al} + 6\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{↑} \]
\[ \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{NaOH} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Na[Al(OH)_4]} \]
\[ 2\text{Al} + 2\text{NaOH} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Na[Al(OH)_4]} + 3\text{H}_2\text{↑} \]
\[ 2\text{Al} + 6\text{NaOH} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_3[\text{Al(OH)_6}] + 3\text{H}_2\text{↑} \]

Remember that aluminum is resistant to concentrated cold solutions of nitric and sulfuric acids, as well as to cold acetic and phosphoric acids.

Aluminum is able to reduce the most of metals from their oxides at high temperature.

\[ 8\text{Al} + 3\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 \rightarrow 4\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 9\text{Fe} \]

Aluminum hydroxide is insoluble. That compound demonstrates amphoteric properties, as well as aluminum oxide.

\[ 2\text{Al(OH)_3} + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \]

When solid aluminum and sodium hydroxide are heated together, sodium aluminate (NaAlO\(_2\)) and water are formed.

\[ \text{Al(OH)_3(solid)} + \text{NaOH(solid)} \rightarrow \text{NaAlO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \]

When aluminum hydroxide is added to the water solution of alkali, a complex salt will be formed. If the ratio between \(\text{Al(OH)_3}\) and \(\text{NaOH}\) is equal to 1:1, resulting complex salt will be \(\text{Na[Al(OH)_4]}\) — sodium tetrahydroxoaluminate.

\[ \text{Al(OH)_3} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na[Al(OH)_4]} \]

If the ratio between \(\text{Al(OH)_3}\) and \(\text{NaOH}\) is 1:3 and higher (in the excess of concentrated alkali), the resulting complex salt will be \(\text{Na}_3[\text{Al(OH)_6}]\) — sodium hexahydroxoaluminate.

\[ \text{Al(OH)_3} + 3\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}_3[\text{Al(OH)_6}] \]

Complex salts (figure 16) are formed due to donor-acceptor bonds formation between empty electron orbitals of the central metal cation (\(\text{Al}^{3+}\) in our case) and electron pairs of ligands (oxygen atom from \(\text{OH}^-\) ions in our case).
Figure 16. Scheme of hexahydroxoaluminate ([Al(OH)₆]³⁻) anion. Aluminum cation is in the middle, oxygen atoms are red, hydrogen atoms are light grey

11.2 Iron and its compounds

Pure iron is soft (softer than aluminum), but it is unobtainable by smelting. The material is significantly hardened and strengthened by impurities from the smelting process, such as carbon.

Elemental iron occurs in meteoroids and other low oxygen environments, but it is reactive to oxygen and water. Fresh iron surfaces appear lustrous silvery-gray, but they are oxidized in normal air in the presence of water to give hydrated iron oxides (i.e. hydroxides), commonly known as rust (Fe(OH)₃). Unlike many other metals which form passivating oxide layers, iron oxides occupy more volume than iron metal, and thus iron oxides flake off and expose fresh surfaces for corrosion.

4Fe + 6H₂O + 3O₂ → 4Fe(OH)₃↓

At higher temperatures iron and water produce iron oxides FeO·Fe₂O₃ (=Fe₃O₄). The higher the temperature, the higher the content of FeO in the final mixture.

3Fe + 4H₂O (high temperature) → Fe₃O₄ + 4H₂↑

Iron forms iron (III) chloride in the reaction with chlorine gas.

2Fe + 3Cl₂ → 2FeCl₃

In the reaction with hydrochloric acid, as well as with diluted sulfuric or nitric acid, salts of Fe²⁺ are formed.

Fe + HCl → FeCl₂ + H₂↑
Fe + H₂SO₄ → FeSO₄ + H₂↑

Concentrated sulfuric and nitric acids oxidize Fe⁰ to Fe³⁺.

2Fe + 6H₂SO₄(concentrated) → Fe₂(SO₄)₃ + 3SO₂↑ + 6H₂O
Fe + 6HNO₃(concentrated) → Fe(NO₃)₃ + 3NO₂↑ + 3H₂O

Iron (II) hydroxide (mostly basic hydroxide) is quite instable substance which is easily oxidized by the air.

4Fe(OH)₂ + O₂ + 2H₂O → 4Fe(OH)₃
Iron (III) oxide and iron (III) hydroxide are amphoteric.

\[
\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{FeCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

\[
\text{Fe(OH)}_3 + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{FePO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

If iron (III) oxide (or hydroxide) reacts with solid sodium hydroxide, sodium ferrite and water are formed at high temperature.

\[
\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3(\text{solid}) + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{solid}) \rightarrow 2\text{NaFeO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

\[
\text{Fe(OH)}_3(\text{solid}) + \text{NaOH}(\text{solid}) \rightarrow \text{NaFeO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

If iron (III) oxide (or hydroxide) reacts with concentrated sodium hydroxide solution at high temperature, a complex salt (sodium hexahydroxoferrate) will be formed.

\[
\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{NaOH} \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_3[\text{Fe(OH)}_6]
\]

Concentrated alkali solutions are able to react with pure iron as well.

\[
2\text{Fe} + 2\text{NaOH} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 3\text{H}_2\uparrow + 2\text{Na}[\text{Fe(OH)}_4]\downarrow
\]

### TEST FOR CLASSWORK

1. Choose metals which react with water at normal temperature and produce alkali:
   a) Li  
   b) Na  
   c) Zn  
   d) Al

2. Choose hydroxides which can be decomposed at high temperature:
   a) Ca(OH)$_2$  
   b) KOH  
   c) LiOH  
   d) NaOH

3. Which cations are responsible of water hardness?
   a) Mg$^{2+}$  
   b) Ca$^{2+}$  
   c) Na$^+$  
   d) K$^+$

4. Choose compound that will be formed in the reaction between $\text{AlCl}_3$ and the excess of KOH water solution?
   a) Al(OH)$_3$  
   b) K[Al(OH)$_4$]  
   c) K$_2$[Al(OH)$_6$]  
   d) KAlO$_2$

5. In which reactions iron is oxidized to Fe$^{3+}$?
   a) Fe + HCl  
   b) Fe + Cl$_2$  
   c) Fe + H$_2$SO$_4$ (dilute)  
   d) Fe + H$_2$O + O$_2$

6. Which reactions are possible?
   a) CuCl$_2$ + Zn  
   b) ZnCl$_2$ + Cu  
   c) Al$_2$O$_3$ + H$_2$O  
   d) Al$_2$O$_3$ + NaOH + H$_2$O →
7. Which reactions can be described by the following ionic equation?
\[ \text{Al}^{3+} + 4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow [\text{Al(OH)}_4]^- \]
   a) \( \text{Al(OH)}_3 + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K[Al(OH)}_4] \)
   b) \( \text{AlCl}_3 + 4\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K[Al(OH)}_4] + 3\text{KCl} \)
   c) \( \text{AlCl}_3 + 6\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}_3[\text{Al(OH)}_6] + 3\text{KCl} \)
   d) \( \text{Al(NO}_3)_3 + 4\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na[Al(OH)}_4] + 3\text{NaNO}_3 \)

8. Calculate the sum of all coefficients in the redox reaction: \( \text{K} + \text{KNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{N}_2 \)
   a) 12  b) 18  c) 19  d) 20

9. Which metals have a color different from gray?
   a) gold  b) copper  c) silver  d) cesium

10. In which reactions aluminum atoms behave as reducers?
    a) \( 4\text{Al} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \)
    b) \( 2\text{Al} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Fe} \)
    c) \( \text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Al(OH)}_3 + 3\text{NaCl} \)
    d) \( 2\text{Al(OH)}_3 (t^o) \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \)

**TEST FOR HOMEWORK**

1. Choose metals which react with water at high temperature and produce an oxide:
   a) \( \text{Mg} \)  b) \( \text{Na} \)  c) \( \text{Fe} \)  d) \( \text{K} \)

2. Choose reactions in which metal melts before the completion:
   a) \( \text{Li} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \)
   b) \( \text{Na} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \)
   c) \( \text{K} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \)
   d) \( \text{Cs} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \)

3. Which salts are associated with temporary water hardness?
   a) \( \text{MgCl}_2 \)  b) \( \text{Ca(HCO}_3)_2 \)  c) \( \text{Mg(HCO}_3)_2 \)  d) \( \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \)

4. Choose compound that will be formed in the reaction between solid \( \text{AlCl}_3 \) and solid \( \text{NaOH} \) at high temperature:
   a) \( \text{Al(OH)}_3 \)  b) \( \text{Na[Al(OH)}_4] \)  c) \( \text{Na}_3[\text{Al(OH)}_6] \)  d) \( \text{NaAlO}_2 \)

5. In which conditions iron turns to rust?
   a) in the presence of water
   b) in the presence of oxygen
   c) in the presence of water and oxygen
   d) in the presence of water and nitrogen

6. Which reactions are possible?
   a) \( \text{NaCl} + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \)  c) \( \text{KOH} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \)
   b) \( \text{NaCl} + \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \)  d) \( \text{FeCl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \)
7. Which reactions can be described by the following ionic equation?
\[ \text{Al}^{3+} + 6\text{OH}^- \rightarrow [\text{Al(OH)}_6]^{3-} \]
   a) \( \text{Al(OH)}_3 + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}[\text{Al(OH)}_4] \)
   b) \( \text{AlCl}_3 + 4\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}[\text{Al(OH)}_4] + 3\text{KCl} \)
   c) \( \text{AlCl}_3 + 6\text{LiOH} \rightarrow \text{Li}_3[\text{Al(OH)}_6] + 3\text{LiCl} \)
   d) \( \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 12\text{NaOH} \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_3[\text{Al(OH)}_6] + 3\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \)

8. Calculate the sum of all coefficients in the redox reaction: \( \text{CaSO}_4 \ (t°) \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \)
   a) 5  b) 6  c) 7  d) 8

9. What particles can be found in metallic solids?
   a) neutral atoms
   b) cations
   c) anions
   d) free electrons

10. In which reactions iron atoms behave as reducers?
    a) \( 4\text{Fe} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \)
    b) \( 2\text{Al} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Fe} \)
    c) \( 2\text{Fe} + 3\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{FeCl}_3 \)
    d) \( \text{Fe(OH)}_3 + 3\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{FeCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \)

**EXERCISES FOR CLASSWORK**

1. Write four reactions with *aluminum* containing compounds according to the chain of chemical reactions
   \( \text{Al} \xrightarrow{+\text{O}_2} \rightarrow \text{A} \xrightarrow{+\text{HCl}} \rightarrow \text{B} \xrightarrow{+3\text{NaOH}} \rightarrow \text{C} \xrightarrow{+3\text{NaOH}} \rightarrow \text{D} \)

   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

   Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   
   __________________________________________________________

   Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   
   __________________________________________________________

2. Write four reactions with *iron* containing compounds according to the chain of chemical reactions
   \( \text{FeO} \xrightarrow{+\text{HNO}_3} \rightarrow \text{A} \xrightarrow{+1\text{KOH}} \rightarrow \text{B} \xrightarrow{+1\text{KOH}} \rightarrow \text{C} \xrightarrow{+\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} \rightarrow \text{D} \)

   __________________________________________________________

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1. ________________________________________________
2. ________________________________________________
3. ________________________________________________
4. ________________________________________________

Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
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Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
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3. Determine the volume of chlorine gas reacted with 2.8 g of iron.
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4. Calculate the mass of a salt produced after the heating together 5 g of solid sodium hydroxide and 2 g of aluminum hydroxide.
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5. What is the mass percentage of iron turned to rust if the initial mass of iron was equal to 84 g, and the mass of iron hydroxide now is equal to 12 g.
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6. Calculate the volume of nitrogen released in the reaction between 18 g of nitric acid and 3 g of aluminum at high temperature.
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7. Calculate the volume of sulfur (IV) oxide released in the reaction between 5 g of concentrated sulfuric acid and 4 g of iron at high temperature.
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8. Hydrochloric acid reacted with 12 g of a mixture consisting of iron and silver. The volume of hydrogen gas produced was equal to 0.6 L. What is the mass percentage of silver in that mixture?

9. The mass of the mixture of copper and aluminum is equal to 20 g. That mixture reacted with hydrochloric acid. The volume of hydrogen gas was equal to 13.44 L. Determine the mass percentage of copper in the mixture.

10. The mixture of iron (III) hydroxide and aluminum hydroxide has been heated. After the complete decomposition of hydroxides the mass of the solid remain was 31.5 % lower than the initial mass of the mixture of hydroxides. Calculate the mass percentage of aluminum hydroxide in the initial mixture and the mass percentage of iron (III) oxide in the final mixture.

EXERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Write four reactions with iron containing compounds according to the chain of chemical reactions
   \[ \text{Fe(OH)}_3 + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{A} + 1\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{B} + \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{C} \xrightarrow{t} \text{D} \]

   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

   Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
Write electron balance for the fourth reaction:

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2. Write four reactions with aluminum containing compounds according to the chain of chemical reactions

\[ \text{Al} + \text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{A} \rightarrow \text{B} \rightarrow \text{C} \rightarrow \text{D} \]

1. ____________________________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________________________
3. ____________________________________________________________
4. ____________________________________________________________

Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

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Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:

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3. Determine the mass of hydrogen chloride reacted with 3.3 g of iron.

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4. Calculate the mass of a complex salt produced after putting 6 g of aluminum chloride in 200 g of the solution with the mass percentage of sodium hydroxide equal to 25%.

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5. What is the mass percentage of aluminum oxide on the surface of aluminum plate? That plate had a mass of 10 g. Complete dissolving in hydrochloric acid produced 12.32 L of hydrogen (in normal conditions).

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6. Calculate the mass of ammonium nitrate formed in the reaction between 12 g of nitric acid and 2 g of aluminum at high temperature.

7. Calculate the volume of sulfur (IV) oxide released in the reaction between 4 g of concentrated sulfuric acid and 3 g of copper at high temperature.

8. Diluted sulfuric acid reacted with 20 g of a mixture consisting of iron and aluminum. The volume of hydrogen gas produced was equal to 20.67 L. What is the mass percentage of iron in that mixture?

9. The mass of the mixture of copper and aluminum is equal to 10 g. That mixture reacted with sodium hydroxide. The volume of hydrogen gas was equal to 6.72 L. Determine the mass percentage of copper in the mixture.

10. The mass of the mixture made from iron and aluminum was equal to 11.49 g. The volume of chlorine gas reacted with that mixture was equal to 10 L. Determine the mass percentage of aluminum chloride in the mixture of iron and aluminum chlorides formed after the completion of the reaction.
LESSON 12
FINAL LESSON ON THE CHEMISTRY OF ELEMENTS

1. Write four reactions according to the following classic chain of chemical reactions and balance them:
   \[ C \rightarrow CO_{2} \rightarrow KHCO_{3} \rightarrow K_{2}CO_{3} \rightarrow BaCO_{3} \]
   1. ____________________________________________
   2. ____________________________________________
   3. ____________________________________________
   4. ____________________________________________

Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

Write the fourth reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

2. Write four reactions with sulfur containing compounds according to the chain of chemical reactions
   \[ S + O_{2} \rightarrow A + NaOH \text{ (in excess)} \rightarrow B + HCl \text{ (in excess)} \rightarrow C + CaO \rightarrow D \]
   1. ____________________________________________
   2. ____________________________________________
   3. ____________________________________________
   4. ____________________________________________

Write the second reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
   ____________________________________________
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Write the third reaction in the complete and short ionic forms:
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   ____________________________________________

3. Find the volume percentage of ammonia in its mixture with nitrogen. 5 L of that mixture reacted with 2 g of hydrogen chloride.
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   ____________________________________________
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   ____________________________________________
4. Find the simplest formula of a compound. The mass percentages of elements in the compound are as follows: 62.22 % of iron, 35.56% of oxygen and 2.22 % of hydrogen.

5. The mass of the mixture made from zinc nitrate and cobalt (II) nitrate is 12 g. That mixture has been thermally decomposed and produced 2.914 L of nitrogen dioxide. Find the mass percentage of zinc nitrate in the initial mixture.

6. Oxygen produced in the decomposition reaction from 10 g of potassium nitrate and 15 g of sodium nitrate has been used in the reaction of hydrogen sulfide combustion. Calculate the maximal volume of hydrogen sulfide that has been used in this process if the only one product of sulfur oxidation was sulfur dioxide.

7. Determine the temporary water hardness (mol/L), if 13 ml of 0.1 M solution of sodium carbonate has been used to eliminate it in the sample of water with a volume of 450 ml.

8. Water solution (200 g) contained the mixture of sodium fluoride and sodium chloride. That solution reacted with the excess of silver nitrate. The mass of precipitate was equal to 5 g. Remaining solution reacted with the excess of calcium bromide. The mass of precipitate was equal to 7 g. Find the mass percentage of sodium fluoride in the initial solution.
9. Find the formula of the copper ore, if the products of its complete thermal decomposition include 20 L carbon dioxide, 10 L of water vapor and 107.14 g of copper (II) oxide.

10. Phosphine obtained after the hydrolysis of 10 g calcium phosphide has been burnt completely in the excess of oxygen. Phosphorus containing product of that reaction reacted with the excess of 10 % potassium hydroxide solution. Then 2 drops of 0.2 M lithium nitrate (0.05 ml each) have been added to that solution. Calculate the mass of resulting precipitate.

LITERATURE


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<th>IIIA</th>
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**Groups of the Elements:**

- **IA (Hydrogen):**
  - Atomic number of element
  - Symbol of element
  - Name of element
  - Relative atomic mass
  - Electronegativity

- **IIA (Alkali Metals):**
  - Sodium (Na), Atomic number: 11, Relative atomic mass: 22.9894
  - Magnesium (Mg), Atomic number: 12, Relative atomic mass: 24.305

- **IIIA (Alkaline Earth Metals):**
  - Calcium (Ca), Atomic number: 20, Relative atomic mass: 40.078

- **IIIB (Transition Metals):**
  - Strontium (Sr), Atomic number: 38, Relative atomic mass: 87.62

**Periodic Table of the Elements**

- **Group I (Alkali Metals):**
  - Sodium (Na), Atomic number: 11, Relative atomic mass: 22.9894
  - Magnesium (Mg), Atomic number: 12, Relative atomic mass: 24.305

- **Group II (Alkaline Earth Metals):**
  - Calcium (Ca), Atomic number: 20, Relative atomic mass: 40.078

- **Group III (Transition Metals):**
  - Strontium (Sr), Atomic number: 38, Relative atomic mass: 87.62

**Appendix**

- **Group VIIA (Halogens):**
  - Fluorine (F), Atomic number: 9, Relative atomic mass: 18.9984
  - Chlorine (Cl), Atomic number: 17, Relative atomic mass: 35.452
  - Bromine (Br), Atomic number: 35, Relative atomic mass: 79.904

- **Group VIA (Chalcogens):**
  - Sulfur (S), Atomic number: 16, Relative atomic mass: 32.066
  - Selenium (Se), Atomic number: 34, Relative atomic mass: 78.96

- **Group VIB (Noble Gases):**
  - Helium (He), Atomic number: 2, Relative atomic mass: 4.0026
  - Neon (Ne), Atomic number: 10, Relative atomic mass: 20.18

**Table of Atomic Numbers and Relative Atomic Masses**

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**Other Elements**

- **Boron (B):** Atomic number: 5, Relative atomic mass: 10.81
- **Carbon (C):** Atomic number: 6, Relative atomic mass: 12.01
- **Nitrogen (N):** Atomic number: 7, Relative atomic mass: 14.01
- **Oxygen (O):** Atomic number: 8, Relative atomic mass: 15.99
- **Fluorine (F):** Atomic number: 9, Relative atomic mass: 18.99
- **Helium (He):** Atomic number: 2, Relative atomic mass: 4.00
# SOLUBILITY OF INORGANIC SUBSTANCES IN WATER

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S — Soluble; I — Insoluble; M — Marginally soluble

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# ELECTROCHEMICAL SERIES OF METALS

| Me⁺⁺<sub>0</sub> / Me⁺⁺<sub>0</sub> | Li⁺<sup>c0</sup> / Li⁺<sup>c0</sup> | K⁺<sup>c0</sup> / K⁺<sup>c0</sup> | Sr²⁺<sup>c0</sup> / Ba²⁺<sup>c0</sup> | Ca²⁺<sup>c0</sup> / Na⁺<sup>c0</sup> | Mg²⁺<sup>c0</sup> / Al⁺⁺<sup>c0</sup> | Zn²⁺<sup>c0</sup> / Cr⁺⁺<sup>c0</sup> | Fe⁺⁺ / Ni⁺⁺<sup>c0</sup> | Sn²⁺<sup>c0</sup> / Pb⁺⁺<sup>c0</sup> | H₂<sup>c0</sup> / H⁺<sup>c0</sup> | Bi⁺⁺<sup>c0</sup> / Cu⁺⁺<sup>c0</sup> | Ag⁺⁺<sup>c0</sup> / Ag⁺⁺<sub>0</sub> | Hg⁺⁺<sup>c0</sup> / Hg⁺⁺<sub>0</sub> |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Me⁺⁺<sub>0</sub> | Li⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | K⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Sr²⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Ba²⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Ca²⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Na⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Mg²⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Al⁺⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Zn²⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Cr⁺⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Fe⁺⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Ni⁺⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Sn²⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Pb⁺⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | H₂|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | H⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Bi⁺⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Cu⁺⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Ag⁺⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V | Hg⁺⁺|^ <sub>c0</sub>V |
| —3.04 | -2.92 | -2.89 | -2.90 | -2.87 | -2.71 | -2.37 | -1.70 | -0.76 | -0.44 | -0.25 | -0.14 | -0.13 | 0 | +0.21 | +0.34 | +0.80 | +0.85 |
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