

Keyword	Definition
<b>Acid</b>	Corrosive substance which has a pH lower than 7. Acidity is caused by high concentration of hydrogen ions
<b>Acidic</b>	Having a pH lower than 7
<b>Alkali</b>	A base which is soluble in water
<b>Alkaline</b>	Having a pH greater than 7
<b>Base</b>	A substance that reacts with an acid to neutralize it and produce salt
<b>Neutralise</b>	To make neutral by removing any acidic or alkaline nature
<b>Neutral</b>	When a substance is neither acidic nor alkaline, and has a pH of 7
<b>Litmus Paper</b>	An indicator that can be red or blue. Red litmus paper turns blue in alkalis, while blue litmus turns red in acids
<b>pH</b>	A scale of acidity or alkalinity. A pH value below 7 is acidic, a pH value above 7 is alkaline
<b>Universal Indicator Paper</b>	Paper stained with universal indicator, a chemical solution that produces many different colour changes corresponding to different pH levels.

### Acids

If you look around your kitchen, you may find some acids to eat or drink.



Vitamin C – Ascorbic Acid



Lemons – Citric Acid

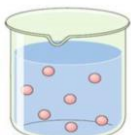


Vinegar – Ethanoic Acid



Fizzy Drink – Carbonic Acid

Some acids are more dangerous. Hydrochloric Acid (HCl), Sulfuric Acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and Nitric Acid (HNO<sub>3</sub>) are acids which we use in the Science Lab. These acids can come as dilute or more concentrated.



Dilute solution



Concentrated solution

Dilute acids are not as dangerous as concentrated acids. This is because there are fewer acid particles in the same volume.



Irritant hazard sign, used for substances that are not corrosive but are irritants. Usually found on more dilute acids and alkali.



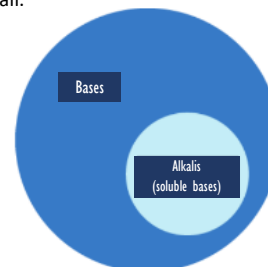
Corrosive hazard sign. Usually found on more concentrated acids and alkali.

### Bases

A base is a substance that can react with acids and neutralise them.

Metal oxides, metal hydroxides and metal carbonates are examples of bases.

Many bases are insoluble – they don't dissolve in water. However, if a base does dissolve in water, we also call it an alkali.



Some alkalis are harmful. However, many are harmless and useful. Many cleaning products such as bleach, washing powder and oven cleaner contain alkalis.

The most dangerous alkalis in our homes are oven cleaners and caustic soda (used to unblock drains).



Soap and washing up liquid are safe alkalis.



Oven cleaner is a very strong alkali which is very corrosive.



### Indicators

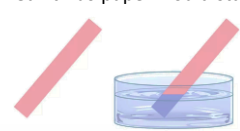
Blue litmus paper turns red when it is put into an acid.

If the substance was an alkali or neutral, the blue litmus paper would stay blue.



Red litmus paper turns blue when it is put into an alkali.

If the substance was an acid or neutral the red litmus paper would stay red.



### pH Scale

