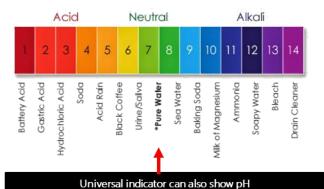
# pH is a measure of H+ ions or OH+ ions



Added to	Blue Litmus	Red litmus
Acid solution	Turns red	Stays red
Base solution	Stays blue	Turns blue

Stays blue

Stays red

Neutral solution

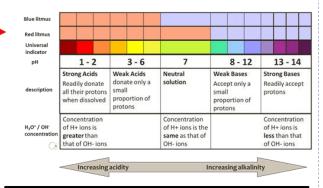
#### Litmus is used to show an acid, base or neutral substance

Name	Chemical formula		
sodium hydroxide (OH)	NaOH		
calcium carbonate (CO <sub>3</sub> )	CaCO <sub>3</sub>		
magnesium oxide (O)	MgO		
potassium hydrogen carbonate (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	KHCO <sub>3</sub>		

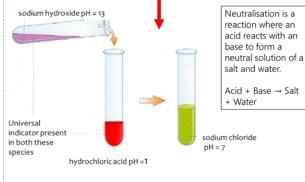
#### Bases gain H ions (H+)

Name	Chemical formula		
hydrochloric acid	HCI		
sulfuric acid	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>		
nitric acid			

#### Acids lose H ions (H+)



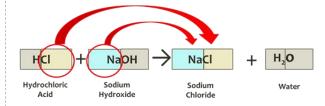
#### Acids and Bases combine in a neutralisation reaction

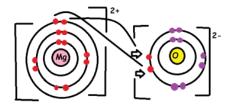


#### Neutralisation reaction produce salts

When salts are formed the name depends upon the acid reacted and the metal that forms part of the base compound.

Name of acid	Name of salt formed	
Hydrochloric acid	chloride	
Sulfuric acid	sulfate	
Nitric acid	nitrate	





The formula for magnesium oxide is MgO made of Magnesium ion has a charge of +2 and oxide ion has a charge of -2. A compound overall has to have no charge. Therefore the +2 charge of magnesium ion cancels out the -2 charge of oxide ion and so therefore the ratio of ions is one to one. The charge on the ions arises as magnesium has to lose two electrons in order to have a full outer energy level and gets a charge of +2, and oxygen has to gain two electrons in order to have a full outer energy level and gets a charge of -2.

#### 2. Acid and Metal Carbonate

General equation acid + metal carbonate → salt + water + carbon dioxide

Word equation hydrochloric acid + magnesium carbonate → magnesium chloride + water
+ carbon dioxide

Formula equation 2HCI + MgCO<sub>3</sub> → MgCl<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O + CO<sub>2</sub>

Acid and metal carbonate (or hydrogen carbonate) produce a salt, water and carbon dioxide gas

#### 1. Acid and Base

General equation acid + base → salt + water

Word equation nitric acid + copper oxide  $\rightarrow$  copper nitrate + water Formula equation  $2HNO_3 + CuO \rightarrow Cu(NO_3)_2 + H_2O$ 

### An acid and base (hydroxides and oxides) produce salt and water

Cation			Anion	
1+	2+	3+	2-	1-
HC Hydrogen	Mg	Fe	Onide	Cl
Na C Sodium	Calcium	Iron (III)	SO <sub>4</sub>	OH Hydraxide
K C	Cu	AIS	CO <sub>3</sub>	Nitrate
NH <sub>4</sub> C	Pb	Aluminium	Sulfide	HCO <sub>3</sub>
Ag C	ZnS	Fe		F
Li C	Fe S	Iron (III)		

Ion charts are used to write formula





# Acids and Bases last minute study sheet

## Ideas for last minute study sheet

- 1. **10 questions**. Working in pairs. Each student uses the sheet to write 10 questions that could be answered with information on the sheet. The other student could have a different topic sheet. Focus on the students creating specific questions rather than "what is an acid", ask "what colour would acid turn blue Litmus paper". Swap over the question sheets for the other partner to answer (without the sheet). Once finished, use the sheet to check answers. For any answers that are incorrect, use the sheet to correct them.
- 2. Concept maps. Students use the information on the sheet to create a large concept map.
- 3. **Scaffolded Practice Tests.** Create a short test, either paper or online (i.e. Kahoot, FORMS, Education Perfect), where the students are able to use the sheet to help. Repeat the test (or an alternative) the next day, without the information sheet.
- 4. Sticky Notes. Write summary statements, using information on the sheet, on small post it notes (digital or paper) and find the area of their notes to place it on.