**KS3 Acid scientist**

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| **Definitions** | | | **Neutralisation reactions- naming salts** | | | |
| 1 | Acid | All acids contain Hydrogen. An acid is the opposite to a base. E.g Hydrochloric acid | 16 | Hydrochloric acid | Make a chloride salt | |
| 2 | Alkali | A base that can dissolve in water is also called an alkali. | 17 | Sulphuric acid | Make a sulphate salt | |
| 3 | Base | A base is the opposite to an acid. | 18 | Nitric acid | Make a nitrate salt. | |
| 4 | Indicator | A substance used to detect whether something is an acid, base, or neutral. | **Investigation skills- safety** | | | |
| 5 | pH | The pH of a substance tells us if something is an acid or alkali. | 19 | Goggles | Need to be worn to protect the eyes from chemicals and anything that might injure the eyes. | |
| 6 | pH scale | The pH runs from 0 (strongly acidic) through 7 (neutral) to 14 (strongly alkaline). See diagram 1. | 20 | Heat proof mat | Used when anything flammable is used. | |
| 7 | Neutral | A substance that is neither acid or base. It has a pH of 7. | 21 | Slips, trips and spills | All objects must be stored safely. Spillages and breakages must be reported immediately. | |
| 8 | Neutralisation | Neutralisation involves an acid reacting with a base or an alkali, forming a salt and water. | 22 | Fire hazards | Fire blankets, extinguishers, sand buckets are used to control any accidents. | |
| 9 | Hazard | Something that could potentially cause harm. | **C:\Users\sttg01\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\357B0B13.tmp** | | | **C:\Users\sttg01\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\2BC8F2C6.tmp** |
| 10 | Irritant | Something that could cause an irritation e.g itching, difficulty breathing. |
| 11 | Corrosive | A substance that has the power to cause irreversible damage or destroy another substance by contact. |
| 12 | Flammable | Something that could set on fire easily and burn quickly. |
| 13 | Oxidising | This substance gives a large amount of heat when in contact with another substance. |
| 14 | Litmus paper | Blue litmus paper turns red under acidic conditions and red litmus paper turns blue under basic or alkaline conditions. |
| 15 | Universal indicator | A mixture of dyes that changes colour gradually over a range of pH. | **Diagram 1: pH scale** | | | **Diagram 2: Hazard symbols** |