Acids and alkalis

Answers

KS3 science quick questions

This topic online

Activate 1: Acids and alkalis | Exploring Science 7F

Q	Answer	Remember
1	neutral	pH 7 sits right in the middle: neither acid nor alkali.
2	acid	Below 7 means acid. The lower the number, the more acidic.
3	alkali	Above 7 means alkali. Strong alkalis can be just as harmful as strong acids.
4	14	0 to 14, with 7 as neutral in the middle.
5	indicator	Even red cabbage juice works as an indicator.
6	red	Red for strong acid, through orange and yellow, to green for neutral.
7	green	Green means neutral - pH 7.
8	purple	Blue for weak alkali, purple for strong alkali.
9	red	Acids turn blue litmus red. Alkalis turn red litmus blue.
10	neutralisation	The acid and alkali cancel each other out.
11	water	Neutralisation always makes a salt and water.
12	sodium chloride	This is ordinary table salt.
13	sulfate	Sulfuric acid makes sulfates, for example copper sulfate.
14	nitrate	Nitric acid makes nitrates - a common part of plant fertilisers.
15	corrosive	Corrosive substances attack skin and eyes - always wear goggles.
16	up	Fewer acid particles in each drop means it is less acidic, so the pH moves towards 7.
17	alkaline	The tablet neutralises some of the extra acid.
18	alkali	All alkalis are bases, but not all bases dissolve in water.
19	magnesium sulfate	Metal name first, then the part that comes from the acid.
20	A concentrated acid has lots of acid particles in a certain volume of water, while a dilute acid has fewer acid particles in the same volume.	Think of squash: concentrated is the strong syrup, dilute is after you add lots of water.

Free for classroom and home use: print, photocopy and share. Not for resale or re-hosting.