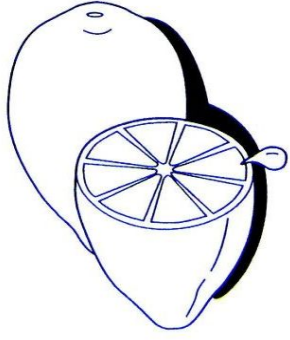


ACIDS -A-



Acids are the chemical opposites of alkalis. _____ This means that they must be used carefully, because they can eat away metals, skin and cloth. _____

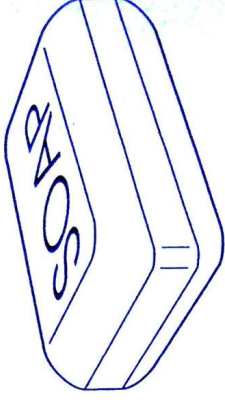
_____ They include sulphuric acid and nitric acid. Hydrochloric acid is a mineral acid that is produced in our stomachs. _____ They can be found in vegetables, fruits and other food. _____ (found in vinegar), citric acid (_____) and _____ (in milk).

Litmus is an indicator made from a small plant which turns red in acid. _____ and that they react with alkalis, forming a salt and water. This reaction is called **neutralisation**.

All acids have something in common that makes them acidic. _____. Acids contain hydrogen ions when they are dissolved in water. _____.

If something is not an acid or an alkali, it is called neutral. Water is neutral.

ALKALIS -A-



Alkalis are the chemical opposites of acids. _____ potassium hydroxide and calcium hydroxide, _____. This means that they must be used carefully, because _____. Other alkalis are not so corrosive, like ammonia. _____ that can be found in the DNA of animals and plants.

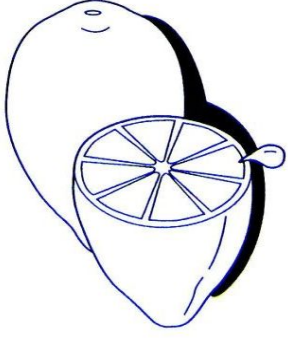
_____ All alkalis feel soapy, but don't try it because they can burn your skin. _____ that's why they can be found in most of the detergents. _____

_____ and that they react with acids, forming a salt and water. This reaction is called **neutralisation**.

All alkalis have something in common that makes them alkaline. _____. Alkalis contain hydroxide ions when they are dissolved in water. _____.

_____ If something is not an acid or an alkali, it is called neutral. Water is neutral.

ACIDS –B–



Some acids, called mineral acids, are often corrosive. _____

Most of the mineral acids do not occur naturally but are made for laboratory and industrial use. _____

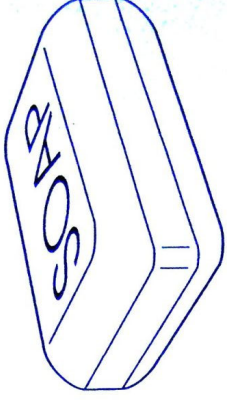
But some acids, called organic acids, are not so corrosive, but still have a sharp or sour taste. They include acetic acid (____), _____ (in lemons) and lactic acid (_____).

Other properties of acids are that they have a pH value less than 7 _____. This reaction is called **neutralisation**.

That 'something' is hydrogen ions (H^+). _____
The more hydrogen ions there are, the more acidic it is.

If something is not an acid or an alkali, it is called neutral. Water is neutral.

ALKALIS –B–



Some alkalis, like sodium hydroxide, _____
_____, are corrosive. _____
_____, because they can eat away metals, skin and cloth. _____
_____. Complex alkalis include many organic substances _____
_____ plants.

Litmus is an indicator made from a small plant which turns blue in alkali. _____
_____. Alkalis can also remove oily dirt very easily, _____
_____. Other properties of alkalis are that they have a pH value greater than 7 _____. This reaction is called **neutralisation**.

That 'something' is hydroxide ions (OH^-). _____
_____. The more hydroxide ions there are, the more alkaline it is.

If something is not an acid or an alkali, it is called neutral. Water is neutral.

ACIDS

BOTH

ALKALIS

