

## **Acids and Bases:**

Where have we heard these words before?

## Acids:

-Compounds that dissolve in water to produce H ions.

Acid -----> H + other products.

Example: HCL-----> H + Cl

-conduct electricity

-taste sour (if safe to taste)

-strong acids can cause severe burns.

Examples: citrus fruit, vinegar, pop, stomach acid, battery acid, lactic acid in muscles.

### Naming Acids:

1. Look at the anion in the formula.

\*anion = - charge

If the anion is a **single ion**, (Cl, F, Br) the acid name will begin with **hydro** and end with **-ic acid**.

example: HCl = hydrochloric acid.

If the anion is **polyatomic**, we **lose the prefix hydro**.

For the **polyatomic ions that end in "ate"**, use the **root** of the polyatomic ion and follow it with the ending **-ic acid**

example: HNO<sub>3</sub>

this is hydrogen and nitrate

name this as "nitric acid"

For the **polyatomic ions that end in "ite"** use the **root** of the polyatomic ion and follow it with the ending **-ous acid**.

example: HNO<sub>2</sub>

this is hydrogen and nitrite

name this as "nitrous acid"

## Bases:

-Compounds that dissolve in water to produce Hydroxide ions. (hydroxide is  $\text{OH}^-$ )

compound-----> product +  $\text{OH}^-$

Example:  $\text{NaOH}$ ----->  $\text{Na} + \text{OH}^-$

-conduct electricity

-taste bitter

-feel slippery

Examples: soap, toothpaste, ammonia, tums, oven cleaner, draino

## **Naming Bases:**

same rules as naming ionic/ covalent  
depending on the elements in the base.

## **Practice Naming Acids and Bases:**

-worksheet

# Acids and Bases

## pH:

Both acids and bases are clear and colorless. Therefore it is important to have indicators that change color as the concentration of  $H^+$  changes.

**indicator:** a substance that is used to safely determine if a compound is acidic or basic.

Types of indicators:

### 1. Litmus paper

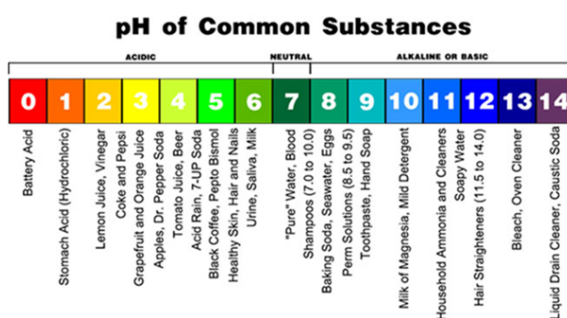
-a dye obtained from lichens that is put into paper.

-blue paper turns red if there is an acid present

-red paper turns blue if there is a base present

### 2. pH paper

-measures the strength of the acid or base.



### 3. Synthetic indicators

indicates acid or base by color change (similar to litmus papers) however it contains manufactured dyes rather than plant extract.

Indicator Acids Bases

Bromothymol Blue

acids: turns yellow

bases: stays blue

Phenolphthalein

acids: stays colorless

bases: turns pink