3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

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WORKSHEET 19

School: Ba Sangam College Name: _____

Subject: Basic Science Year/Level: 9

Strand 2	Matter
Sub Strand 2.1	Materials
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate how the properties and interactions of materials influence their use.

Lesson Notes–ACIDS AND BASES

Bases

- Soluble bases are called alkalis. These dissolve in water.
- Insoluble bases do not dissolve in water.
- When an acid and a base mix they cancel each other and this is known as **neutralization**.

Properties of bases and alkalis:

- Concentrated alkalis are corrosive. Eg. Caustic soda.
- Have a bitter taste and a soapy feel.
- Turns red litmus paper blue.
- Good electrical conductors.
- Contain hydroxyl ions (OH^-)
- Have pH more than 7.

Alkali	**Formula**	**Uses**
Sodium hydroxide	NaOH	Making soap, washing powders and drain cleaners.
Calcium hydroxide	$Ca(OH)_2$	Making mortar and reducing the acidity of soil.
Ammonium hydroxide (ammonia solution)	NH_4OH	Making fertilizer and cleaning liquid (agent)
Potassium hydroxide	KOH	Making paint removers and dyes for fabrics
Magnesium hydroxide	$Mg(OH)_2$	Making indigestion tablets and milk of magnesia.

Acid + base ⟶ salt + water

Exercise

1. Alkaline or alkali is another word for _____. (1 mark)

2. State two properties of bases.

_____

_____

(2 marks)

2. State one use of each of the following alkalis.

a. Sodium hydroxide - _____

b. calcium hydroxide - _____

c. potassium hydroxide - _____

(3 marks)

3. On the pH scale, _____ are found from 1 – 7, and _____ are found from

7 – 14.

_____ (2 marks)

4. State the difference between soluble bases and insoluble bases.

_____ (1 mark)

5. What do we use to test for the acidity or alkalinity of a solution?

_____ (1 mark)

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