

Basic background of Acids and Bases:

| Acids | Bases |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sour taste ▪ Feels rough between fingers ▪ May be corrosive ▪ May cause bases to lose their basic properties. ▪ Changes blue litmus paper to red | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bitter taste ▪ Feels slippery between fingers ▪ May be corrosive. ▪ May cause that acids lose their acidic properties. ▪ Changes red litmus paper to blue |

The criteria in the table below is used to classify a lot of substances as well as acids, bases or neutral substances. The table below contains some examples and shows their classification.

| Acids | Bases | Neutral Substances |
|---|---|---|
| Orange Juice Vinegar Lemon Juice Citric Acid Stomach Acid | Baking Soda Soaps Bleach Ammoniac Solution | Water Table salt solution Cooking oil |

- Indicators can show us whether a substance is an acid or a base. In this chapter we are going to relate what we already know about acids and bases and the new knowledge we are going to get.
- We measure how acidic or how basic a substance is.
- The pH-scale vary between values of 1 to 14.
- We measure the acidity of substances in pH units. We could say that the acidity of a specific shampoo had a pH of 5.5. pH is the unit of measurement and 5.5 is the number that indicates relative acidity on the pH scale. However, it became acceptable to say only: "The pH of the shampoo is 5.5."