$\qquad$ Per $\qquad$ Date $\qquad$

1. An acid gives off $\qquad$ ion when dissolved in aqueous solution.
2. A base gives off the $\qquad$ ion when dissolved in aqueous solution.
3. Draw and label the pH scale acids, bases, and neutral.

4. What is the difference between a strong acid and a weak acid?
5. What is the difference between a strong base and a weak base?
6. An aqueous solution of an acid/base causes the conductivity tester to shine very bright. What can be said about this solution?
7. An aqueous solution of an acid/base causes the conductivity tester to dimly shine (you can barely tell it is lit). What can be said about this solution?
8. An aqueous solution of an acid does not light the conductivity tester. What can be said about this solution?
9. What is an indicator?
10. What color does litmus paper turn when a base touches it?
11. What color does litmus paper turn when an acid touches it?
12. You test the a pH paper, and it is this color: What is the pH this solution? $\qquad$ Micro Essential Laboratory, B’klyn,N.Y. 11210 U.S.A.
JUMBO
13. You test the a pH paper, and it is this color: $\square$ What is the pH this solution? $\qquad$
14. Pure (distilled) water should have a pH of $\qquad$ .

15. The "strength" or "weakness" of an acid or base is related to the percentage of ions that dissociate in solution. There are only a few specific "Strong acids" and "Strong Bases." A strong acid or a strong base typically has $100 \%$ dissociation (all the particles dissolve into ions) in aqueous solution. Harness the power of the internet to make a list of Strong Acids and Strong Bases. Other acids/bases not on the list are weak.

| Strong Acids |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Formula | Name |
| 1. |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |
| 5. |  |  |
| 6. |  |  |


| Strong Bases |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Formula | Name |
| 1. |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |
| 5. |  |  |
| 6. |  |  |
| 7. |  |  |
| 8. |  |  |

16. Any time an acid and a base are mixed together, you get a $\qquad$ reaction.
17. A $\qquad$ reaction (\# 16) always forms a $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ -
18. Complete the reactions between an acid and a base:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{HCl}_{(\mathrm{aq})}+\mathrm{NaOH}_{(\mathrm{aq})} \rightarrow \ldots \\
& \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4(\mathrm{aq})}+\mathrm{KOH}_{(\mathrm{aq})} \rightarrow \ldots
\end{aligned}
$$

## ACID, BASE OR SALT

$\qquad$
Classify each of the following compounds as an acid, base or salt. Then, indicate whether each acid and base is strong or weak.

1. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. NaOH $\qquad$
$\qquad$
3. $\mathrm{NaNO}_{3}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
4. HCl
5. KCl
6. $\mathrm{Ba}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
7. KOH
8. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
9. $\mathrm{Al}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
10. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
11. $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
12. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
13. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
14. $\mathrm{Mg}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
15. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
16. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
17. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
18. HBr $\qquad$
$\qquad$
19. $\mathrm{FeBr}_{3}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
20. HF
