pH and indicators

Subst	ance	Litmus paper					
Table salt dissolv	ved in water	no change					
Apple juice	acid	red					
Vinegar	acid	red					
Liquid soap	base	blue					
Lemon juice	acid	red					

1. What colour will litmus paper turn when it is dipped in each of the substances below?

2. Answer the questions, using the information in the table below.

Fruit	pH	Fruit	pH
Lime	2.5	Tomato (juice)	4.4
Grapefruit	3.5	Banana	4.5

- Which is the most acidic fruit? a)
- Which is the least acidic fruit? b)
- c) How many times less acidic is the banana than the lime? 4.5
- How many times more acidic is the lime than the grapefruit? d)

An apple has a pH of 3, while a carrot has a pH of 5. 3.

- Which of these two foods is more acidic? a)
- How many times more acidic is it? b)

2.5

- 4. What colour does neutral litmus paper turn if it is dipped in ...
 - soapy water? a)
 - b) rain water?
 - distilled water? c)
- 5. You find a bottle containing an unidentified liquid. By using universal indicator paper, you determine that the pH of this liquid is 11. Therefore you have to neutralize it before disposing of it. Which of the following methods can be used to neutralize the liquid?

A) Add a solution of NaOH B) Add a solution whose pH is 5

C) Add distilled water D) Add a solution whose pH is 8

Janana 10

me

slightly acidic

: a base -> add an acid.

- 6. Rain has a pH of about 5, while the pH of seawater is about 8. How many times more acidic is rainwater than seawater? 1000 X
- 7. How many times more acidic is a solution of pH 2 than a solution of pH 9?
- 8. How many times more basic is a solution of pH 11 than a solution of pH 8?
- 9. How many times more acidic is lemon juice (pH 2) than coffee (pH 5)?

2343 103 -> 1000 X

10. The following table gives the pH value of four liquids. Which liquid is strongly acidic?

Liquid	pH
Tap water	6.8
Lemon juice	2.3
Human blood	7.3
Liquid bleach	11

A) Tap water

B) Lemon juice

C) Human blood

D) Liquid bleach

11. Identify the following pH as either acid, base or salt:

pH 6	pH 8	pH 14	pH 2	pH 11	pH 7
A	B	B	A	B	S

- and we tration 12. You have 2 substances and you want to neutralize each. Explain what you must add to each to neutralize it. A) 50 mL of a solution with a pH of 9 50 mL pH 5
 - B) 25 mL of a solution with a pH of 2 25 ml pH 12 C) What test can be done to ensure the substance is neutralized? ______ lit mus paper

13. The pH of certain substances was taken using a universal indicator. The following results were recorded. Which substances are basic?

pН	3	11 🗸	10 🗸	3	4	9
solution	Cola	Cleaning liquid	Antacid	Grape juice	Vinegar	Window cleaner

A) cola, grape juice and vinegar

B) cleaning liquid, antacid and window cleaner

C) cola, grape juice and vinegar

D) they are all acidic

14. Use the table below to answer the questions.

pH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ind A	Yell	ow	11	1/1	ora	nge					Red		
Ind B	red	blue		yello	W	-			V			1723	
Ind C	Blue	e					green	yell	ow				
Ind D	red				V			pur	ple	11	111	blue	
Ind E	colo	orless						11	blue		dark	blue	

a. Which indicator would you use to find a strong acid <u>B</u>, a strong base <u>D</u> and a neutral solution <u>C</u>?

b. Which indicator gives the best information about acids, bases or neutral solutions?

- c. What color would indicator D give if a substance that has a pH of 5 is used? <u>red</u>
- d. What color would indicator B give if it has a pH of 9? <u>dellow</u>
- e. What is the pH of a substance if it becomes yellow with A and yellow with B?
- f. What is the pH of a substance if it becomes purple with D and colorless with E?
- g. What is the pH of a substance if it becomes purple with D and dark blue with E?
- h. 1/4 What is the pH range if indicator A turns orange? 5 -10
- 15. The following table gives the colours of an acid-base indicator after it is added to solutions with the pH value ranging from 2 to 12. A few drops of the indicator added to a highly acidic solution. What will the color of the indicator be?

[PH	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
ĺ	Colour	1	low		Gree	n		Blu	e	Vie	olet		
A) yellow		I	B) gre	een			C) blue	•			D) violet	

16. The following table gives the colours of the indicators methyl orange and bromothymol blue in solutions whose pH values vary from 0 to 14.

Methyl Orange	Colour	Red	Orange			Yello	w	
	рН	1	3	5	7	9	11	13
Bromothymol Blue	Colour	Ye	llow		Green	1,1,1	Blue	

A solution turns yellow when methyl orange is added; it also turns yellow when bromothymol blue is added. What could the pH of this solution be?

4.5-6