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### 5.2 HONORS CLASS WORKSHEET - ACIDITY, ALKALINITY AND THE PH SCALE

## 1) Acidity and Alkalinity

The ion which makes solutions acidic is $\qquad$

The ion which makes solutions alkaline is $\qquad$

Water dissociates very slightly to produce $\mathrm{H}^{+}$and $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$ions. Equation: $\qquad$

As a result, all aqueous solutions contain both $\mathrm{H}^{+}$and $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$ions.

In pure water, the concentration of $\mathrm{H}^{+}$and $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$is around $\qquad$ $\mathrm{mol} / \mathrm{L}$

Any solution which contains equal concentrations of $\mathrm{H}^{+}$and $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$ions is said to be $\qquad$

In solutions which contain acids, how will the concentrations of $\mathrm{H}^{+}$and OH - compare to those in pure water, and therefore to each other?

In solutions which contain alkalis, how will the concentrations of $\mathrm{H}^{+}$and OH - compare to those in pure water, and therefore to each other?

The product of the concentrations of $\mathrm{H}^{+}$and $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$ions in a solution is always equal to $1 \times 10^{-14}$

| Concentration of $\mathrm{H}^{+}$ions <br> $(\mathrm{mol} / \mathrm{L})$ | Concentration of $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$ions <br> $(\mathrm{mol} / \mathrm{L})$ | Type of solution |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $0.1\left(1 \times 10^{-1}\right)$ | $1 \times 10^{-13}$ | acidic |
| $0.001\left(1 \times 10^{-3}\right)$ |  |  |
| $1 \times 10^{-5}$ |  |  |
| $1 \times 10^{-7}$ |  |  |
| $1 \times 10^{-9}$ |  |  |
| $1 \times 10^{-11}$ |  |  |
| $1 \times 10^{-13}$ |  |  |

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## 2) The pH scale

The level of acidity or alkalinity of a solution (ie the relative concentrations of $\mathrm{H}^{+}$and $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$ions) is measured on a scale called the $\mathbf{p H}$ scale

The pH of a solution is defined as $\qquad$ ( pH stands for power of hydrogen)
pH is a logarithmic scale. What does this mean?

- If the $\mathrm{H}^{+}$concentration is 0.1 (ie $1 \times 10^{-1}$ ) $\mathrm{mol} / \mathrm{L}$, the pH of the solution is 1
- If the $\mathrm{H}^{+}$concentration is 0.001 (ie $1 \times 10^{-3}$ ) $\mathrm{mol} / \mathrm{L}$, the pH of the solution is $\qquad$
- If the $\mathrm{H}^{+}$concentration is $1 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$, the pH of the solution is
- If the $\mathrm{H}^{+}$concentration is $1 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$, the pH of the solution is
- If the $\mathrm{H}^{+}$concentration is $1 \times 10^{-13} \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$, the pH of the solution is

What does a low pH tell you about the solution?

What does a high pH tell you about the solution?

The relationship between pH , acidity and alkalinity is summarised in the table below:

| pH | -1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Acidity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right]$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Examples of the pH of common solutions are:

| solution | pH | Solution | pH | solution | pH |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L} \mathrm{HCl}$ |  | lemon juice |  | vinegar |  |
| orange juice |  | pure water |  | household bleach |  |
| $1 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L} \mathrm{NaOH}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

