

GLOSSARY

Acid

Substances that in water solution tastes sour, changes the colour of certain indicators such as litmus paper and reacts with some metals are called Acids. An acid contains Hydrogen and donates a hydrogen ion to another substance. Example: Lemons and oranges are rich in Citric acid



Acidic

When substances taste sour and made up of acids they are said to be acidic. Different substances contain different acids. Even human stomach contains acid.

Examples: Most fruits contain Malic acid. Human stomach has Hydrochloric Acid



Base

Substances that in water tastes bitter and slippery to touch and change colour of indicators such as litmus paper are bases.

Examples: Baking soda



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Basic

The nature of such substances is said to be basic when they taste bitter and are soapy on touching.

Examples: Bases are found in household cleaners, toothpaste and egg whites'



Indicator

Indicators are substances that change colour when they are added to acidic or alkaline solutions. Litmus paper, china rose, turmeric are some of the natural indicators. Phenolphthalein and Methyl orange are some of the indicators made and used in laboratories.

Neutral Substances

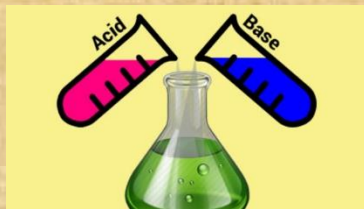
Substances that are neither acidic nor basic are called neutral substances. Neutral substances are formed as a byproduct due to the neutralization between an acid and a base.

Example: Water, table salt, sugar, cooking oil, sugar solution.



Neutralisation

Neutralisation is a chemical reaction in which acid and a base react quantitatively with each other giving rise to water and salt as the byproduct.



Salt

Salt is a mineral composed primarily of sodium chloride (NaCl). Salt in its natural form is a crystalline in nature and known as rock salt or halite.

Salts are also produced as the byproduct of a neutralization reaction that is when an acidic and alkaline solution react.

