Knowledge Organiser: Chemistry, Chemical Changes

1	-Acidic solutions contain hydrogen ions(H+)Alkaline solutions contain hydroxide ions (OH-)
2	-An indicator can detect whether a solution is acidic or alkaline.
	-Themost commonly usedindicators are universal indicator, litmus, methyl orange and phenolphthalein.
3	The higher concentration of hydrogen ions in a certain volume, thehigher the concentration of the acid.
4	The higher the concentration of hydrogen ions the more acidic
	thesolution and lower thepH.
5	Strong acids will completely dissociate into their ions when
	they dissolve in water producing a high concentration of hydrogen ions.
6	A base is a substance that can neutralize an acid to form a salt andwater only. All metal oxides are bases.
7	During neutralization reactions hydrogen ions combine with oxide
	ionsto form water. Salts are produced by replacing the hydrogen ion witha metalion.
	base + acid = salt and water
8	Acids can react with alkalis to produce a salt and water:
	acid + alkali = salt + water
9	In a neutralization reaction hydrogen ions from acids react with hydroxide ions from alkalis to produce water.
	,
	H+(aq) + OH-(aq) = H2O(I)
10	You can obtain a dry soluble salt from a neutralization reaction by crystallization.
11	To obtain a neutral solution you can carry out a titration to obtain
	onlywater and the desired salt (fig.1)

12	When an acid reacts with a metal it will produce a salt and hydrogen gas: metal + acid = salt + hydrogen
13	Whenametalcarbonatereactswithanaciditwillproduceasalt,water and carbon dioxide: metal + acid = salt + water + carbon dioxide
14	A precipitation reaction is when soluble substances in solutionscause an insoluble precipitate to form.
15	Ionic equations can be used to show the formation of precipitates: $Pb2+(aq)+2CI-(aq)=PbCI2(s)$
16	You can prepare an insoluble salt by filtration to obtain thesalt(fig.2)

