

1- What would you add to neutralize 30 mL of a pH of 6?

2- What would you add to neutralize 60 mL of a pH of 10?

3- You want to neutralize 50 mL of a pH of 3. You only have pH 8 available. What do you do?

Identifying unknowns

Indicator + Buffer solutions =

• Sometimes the colour change gives a lot of info, sometimes very little info.

Table questions

1.														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13
Ind A	Yello	W	oran	Red										
Ind B	red	blue				•					yell	ow		
Ind C	Blue						green	yello	w					
Ind D	red			purp	le	•			blue	j				
Ind E	coloi	less					blu	ie				dar	k blue	

a- Which indicator would you use to find a strong acid?

b- Which indicator would you use to find a strong base?

- c- Which indicator would you use to find a neutral solution?
- d- What color would indicator D give if it had a pH of 5?
- e- What is the pH of a substance if it becomes yellow with A and blue with B?
- f- What is the pH of a substance if it becomes purple with D and blue with E?
- g- What is the pH of a substance if it becomes red with A and blue with C?
- h- What is the pH range if indicator A turns orange?
- i- What is the pH range if indicator C turns yellow?

2. A solution that conducts electricity and that turns litmus paper blue

pH Scale	2 3	4 5	6	78	9	10	11 12		
Indicator 1	Yellow			Green	Blue				
Indicator 2	Colour	less			Pink Fuchsia				
Indicator 3	Red	Orange		Yellow					
Indicator 4	Red		Ora	ange	Yellow		Green		

The pH of a given solution is unknown. Indicators 1 and 3 turn yellow in this solution. What colour will indicator 4 become in this solution?

3. The following table gives the colours of two acid-base indicators when they are added to solutions with different pH values.

pH Scale	1	3	5		7	9		11	13	
Solution A	Red		Orange	Yell	wc					
Solution B	Yellow				Greer	1	Blue			

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The pH of solution A is 2 and the pH of solution B is 13. What was the colour of solution A and the colour of solution B?

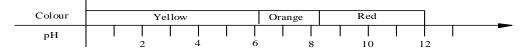
- A) Solution A is red and solution B is yellow. C) Solution A is yellow and solution B is blue.
- B) Solution A is orange and solution B is green. D) Solution A is red and solution B is blue.

Past exam Questions

- 1. Using pH paper, a student determined that rainwater has a pH of 5 and that seawater has a pH of 8. What can the student conclude from these results?
- A) Seawater is 3 times more acidic than rainwater.
- B) Seawater is 3 times more alkaline than rainwater.
- C) Seawater is 1000 times more acidic than rainwater.
- D) Seawater is 1000 times more alkaline than rainwater.
 - 2. Following a chemical spill, the contaminated soil reaches a pH value of 10. After a few days, a neutralization process begins and a second test is conducted. Its results show that the pH of the soil has become 100 times more acidic. What is the pH value after the second test?

A) pH= 1 B) pH= 8 C) pH= 9 D) pH= 11

3. The table below indicates the colour of the indicator phenol red in solutions with a pH varying from 1 to 12.



A drop of this indicator is added to some lemon juice.

What colour is the indicator after being added to the lemon juice?

4. In the lab, you are given two acidic solutions. One has a pH value of 5, and the other has a pH value of 6.8. Name the best indicator that would allow you to distinguish between the two solutions?

1) Methyl orange																
рΗ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
	red		0	Dran	ge						Ŋ	/ello\	N			
2) Bromothymol blue																
рΗ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
	Ye	llow	1				Gr	Green blue								
3) P	hen	olpl	ntha	alein												
рΗ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
	Colourless pink dark p								pink							
4) m-Cresol purple																
рН	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
	Yellow								bro	own	vio	let				