NUR-AFRICA ACADEMY

G.Science revision For Grade 6

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CHAPTER 9

ACID, BASE AND SALTS

9.1 ACIDS

Acids which are found in nature are called organic acids because they came from living things. Some of these acids, such as citric acid and ethanoic acid, have a bitter taste. E.g. of organic acids

IN ORGANIC ACIDS

They are called inorganic or minerals because they do not came from living things.

lame of acid	Example of occurrence
lydrochloric acid	Found in the stomach where it helps in the process of digestion
litric acid	Used to make nitrate fertilizers such as ammonium nitrate and explosives such as nitroglycerine

9.2 BASES

Bases are substance which react with acids to form a salt and water.

Name of base	Example of occurrence
Ammonia	Used in the manufacture of nitric acid and nitrate fertilizers such as ammonium nitrate
Calcium Hydroxide	Used in the preparation of building materials such as mortar, and to reduce acidity in soil and water
Magnesium Hydroxide	Used as milk of magnesia to reduce stomach acidity
Potassium Hydroxide	Used in batteries and the

9.3 ACID –BASE INDICATORS

Acid base indicator are substance which change color when placed in acidic and basic condition.
Examples of indicators

indicator	Color in acid	Color in alkali or base
Litmus paper	Red	Blue
Methyl orange	Red-orange	Yellow
phenolphythayle	colorless	Red

9.4 SALTS

Salt is used to preserve foods such as “quanta”. A salt is a chemical formed when the hydrogen in an acid is replaced by a metal or by the ammonium ion. Each acid forms a family of salts. Example of salts

acid	Family of salts	Examples
Hydrochloric acid	Chlorides	Magnesium chloride
Carbonic acid	Carbonates	Calcium carbonate
Nitric acid	Nitrates	Potassium nitrate
Tetraoxosulphate acid	sulphates	Copper(ii) sulphate

CHAPTER 10
TYPE OF MOLECULES

10.2 MOLECULE OF COMPOUND

A compound is a matter that is made up of two or more elements combined indefinite ratio.

The difference between the molecule of an element and the molecule of a compound is, in case of element all the atoms are similar where as in the molecule of compound is; in case of element all the atom are similar where as in the molecule of compound there are atom of different elements.