# **SAI International School** Lesson Notes Subject - Chemistry Ch-Acids, Bases & Salts **Topic- pH of Salts**

Module -13

Dt /04/2020

**Suggested Videos-**

- 1. https://youtu.be/jNsdcU3U3ss- Given salt, find acid and base
- 2. https://youtu.be/Rm3ueYJpVNk Nature of salts

# To be done in CW Copy-

## Salts-

• Salts are those compounds which are formed by the neutralization reaction of an acid with a base.

## • Salts are electrically neutral.

- Examples-
  - 1. HCl + NaOH  $\rightarrow$  NaCl + H<sub>2</sub>O Acid Base Salt Water
  - 2.  $H_2SO_4$  + KOH  $\rightarrow$  K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O Base Acid Salt Water
  - 3. HNO<sub>3</sub> + Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>  $\rightarrow$  Mg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O Acid Base Salt Water
  - 4. CH<sub>3</sub>COOH + NaOH  $\rightarrow$  CH<sub>3</sub>COONa + H<sub>2</sub>O Acid Salt Base Water

As evident above,

The type of SALT depends on the parent Acid & parent base.

SALTS may be characterised as-

1. The **family** to which they belong 2. Their **Nature** (Acidic/ Basic/ Neutral).

Family of Salt:

Salts belonging to same family may have -

1. Common acidic radicals

2. Common basic radicals

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Example:

Salts having common Acidic Radicals-

- Sodium chloride (NaCl) and Calcium chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>) → Chloride family.
- 2. Potassium sulphate (K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and Magnesium Sulphate (MgSO<sub>4</sub>)  $\rightarrow$  Sulphate Family
- 3. Silver Nitrate (AgNO<sub>3</sub>) and Copper Nitrate (Cu(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)  $\rightarrow$  Nitrate Family

Salts having common Basic Radicals-

- 1. Calcium chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>) and calcium sulphate (CaSO<sub>4</sub>) → Calcium family.
- 2. Zinc Nitride (Zn3N2) and Zinc Phosphide (Zn3P2)  $\rightarrow$  Zinc Family
- 3. Ferrous Sulphate (FeSO4) and Ferrous Sulphide (FeS) → Ferrous Family

#### <u>Nature of Salts –</u>

Salts may be of three types, depending on the strength of the parent Acid & parent Base, it's made up of

Acidic salt Strong Acid + Weak Base <u>Basic Salt</u> strong Base + Weak Acid

<u>Neutral sa</u>lt Strong acid / Weak Acid + + Strong Base / Weak Base

Acid	Base	Salt	Example	
Strong	Strong	Neutral	NaOH + HCI → NaCI + H <sub>2</sub> O	
Strong	Weak	Acidic	HCI + NH₄OH →NH₄CI + H₂O	
Weak	Strong	Basic	CH₃COOH + NaOH → CH₃COONa + H₂O	
Weak	Weak	Neutral	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH + NH <sub>4</sub> OH → CH <sub>3</sub> COONH <sub>4</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O	

# Salt

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How to determine if salt is acidic/ basic/ neutral?

- 1. Split the salt into its ions.
- 2. Determine the parent acid/ base of the ions:

Acid	Base	Salt
Strong	Strong	Neutral
Strong	Weak	Acidic conj acid of weak base hydrolyses H₂O to form H⁺
Weak	Strong	Basic conj base of weak acid hydrolyses H₂O to form OH <sup>-</sup>
Weak	Weak	Depends

#### Assessment

## MCQs

Q.1	When Ca (OH) <sub>2</sub> reacts with CO <sub>2</sub> (g), it will giveCaCO <sub>3</sub> (s) and H <sub>2</sub> O (l). The nature of CaCO <sub>3</sub> is					
	(a) acidic (b) basic (c) neutral (d) All are possible					
Q.2	Reaction of an acid with a base is known as-					
	(a) decomposition (b) combination					
	(c) redox reaction (d) neutralization					
Q.3	Aqueous solution of copper sulphate reacts withaqueous ammonium hydroxide solution to give.					
	(a) brown precipitate (b) pale blue precipitate					
	(c) white precipitate (d) green precipitate					
×	For Assertion& Reason question follow the following directions.					
DIRECTION: Each of these questions contains an Assertion followed by Reason. Read them carefully and answer the question on the basis of following options. You have to select the one that best describes the two statements.						
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.						

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c) If Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.

(d) If Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct.

(e) If Assertion & Reason both are incorrect.

Q.4	Assertion : H3PO4 and H2SO4 are known as polybasic acids. Reason : They have two or more than two protons per molecule of the acid.
Q.5	Assertion : pH of ammonium chloride solution is in acidic range. Reason : Solution of a salt of weak base and strong acid is acidic.

#### Home assignment

S.L No.	Questions	Mark	Skill
Q.1	Name the acid and base that have constituted the salt ammonium nitrate. [CBSE 2010]	1	R
Q.2	Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction between sodium carbonate and hydrochloric acid indicating the physical state of reactants and the products. [CBSE 2010]	1	u
Q.3	Mention the pH of aqueous solution of the following salts as 7, more than 7, less than 7. KCl, Na2CO3, NH4C1, NaNO3 (Sodium nitrate) [CBSE 2016]	3	R+A
Q.4	Classify the following salts into acidic, basic and neutral salts: Potassium sulphate, ammonium chloride, sodium carbonate, sodium chloride [CBSE 2011]	3	U+A
Q.5	(a) A salt is produced by reaction between an acid and a base. Identify the acid and base from which the following salts have been formed:	5	HOT
	(i) Na2SO4, (ii) NH4Cl, (Hi) KNO3, (iv) NaCl		
	(b) Which one of these will have pH less than 7 and why? [CBSE 2012]		

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