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In general word we can say that an indicator is a dye that changes colour when it is put into an acid or a base and gives different colours in acid and base.

Thus we can say that thus an indicator tells us whether the substance we are testing is an acid or a base by change in its colour.

We are already discuss about the three common indicators.

The most common indicator used for testing acid and bases in the laboratory is litmus. Litmus can be used in two way that is litmus solution and litmus paper. It is of two type - blue litmus and red litmus.

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About litmus we can say that if given solution with drop it turns blue litmus to red ~~is~~ that solution is an acid.

(i) An acid turns blue litmus to red.

If a drop of the given solution turns red litmus to blue, then the given solution will be basic in nature or it will be a base.

(ii) A base turns red litmus to blue.

Acids: → Thus we can say that Acids are those chemical substances which have a sour ~~if~~ taste and which change the colour of blue litmus to red.

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CHEMICAL REACTIONS AND EQUATION

in general we can say that, during chemical reactions, a rearrangement of atoms takes place between the reacting substances to form new substances. chemical reactions also involve breaking of old chemical bonds which exist between the atoms of reacting substances and then making of new chemical bonds between the rearranged atoms of new substances.

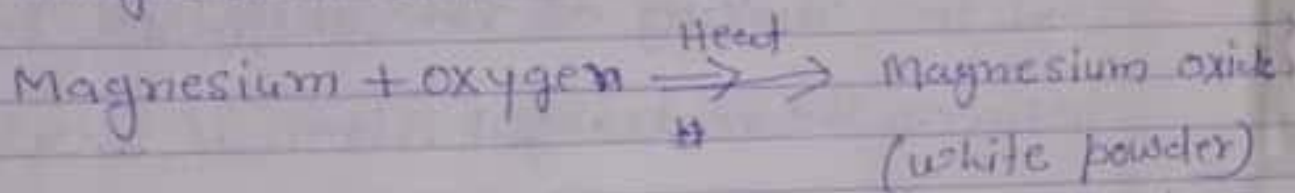
one major thing is that during a chemical reaction, atoms of one element do not change into those of another element. only a rearrangement of atoms takes place in a chemical reaction. So we can say that "chemical reactions are the processes in which new substances with new properties are formed."

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In other word we can also say that
① in a chemical reaction, reactants are transformed into products.

For example: → when a magnesium ribbon is heated, it burns in air with a dazzling white flame to form a white powder called magnesium oxide.



Reactants → The substance which is

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ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS

GSC Part 1
(E11)

In this chapter, we will study all the three types of Compounds, Acids, bases and salts. We know that one out of percent one hundred and fifteen different chemical elements are known. These elements combine to form a large no. of Compounds. On the basis of their chemical properties, all the Compounds can be classified into three groups: 1. Acid 2. Bases 3. Salts. Let us start with acids and bases.

We know that there are three common indicators to test for acids and bases that are: Litmus, Methyl orange and Phenolphthalein. Finally we know about what is indicators: →