

# ACIDS, BASES, SALTS CHEATSHEET

## SOLUBILITY

	SOLUBLE	INSOLUBLE
Group 1 & SPAN	ALL	-
Group 17	most	AgX PbX <sub>2</sub>
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	most	Ca, Ba, Pb
CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	① & SPA	most
O <sup>2-</sup> /OH <sup>-</sup>	① & SPA Ba	most

Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>, Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> : Sparingly soluble

ACID

BASE

Dissolve in water to release

H<sup>+</sup>OH<sup>-</sup>

## STRONG

Ionise FULLY (Fast)

## WEAK

Ionise PARTIALLY (Slow)

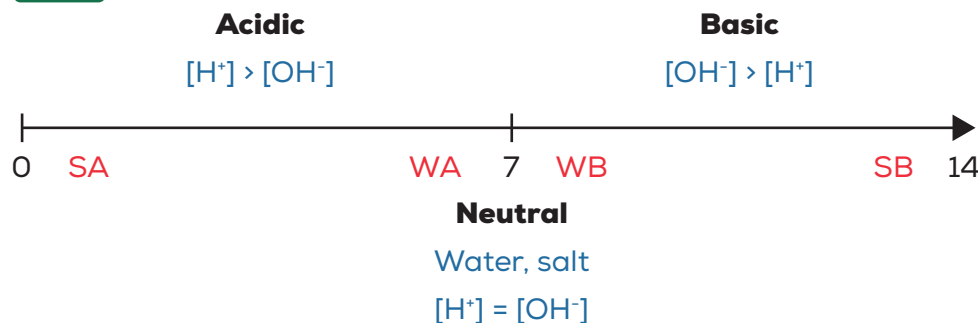
Ethanoic acid

CH<sub>3</sub>COOH

Ammonia

NH<sub>3</sub>

## pH



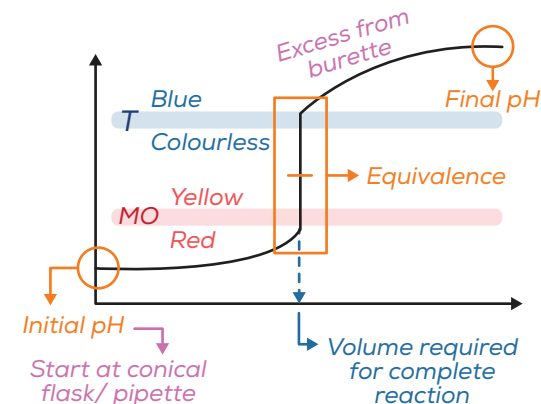
\*Always relate to rel. [H<sup>+</sup>] or [OH<sup>-</sup>]  
(Same for conductivity)

## SALT

	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	Sulfate	HNO <sub>3</sub>	Nitrate
Metal/ NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	HCl	Chloride	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	Ethanoate
			CH <sub>3</sub> COONa	(CH <sub>3</sub> COO) <sub>2</sub> Mg

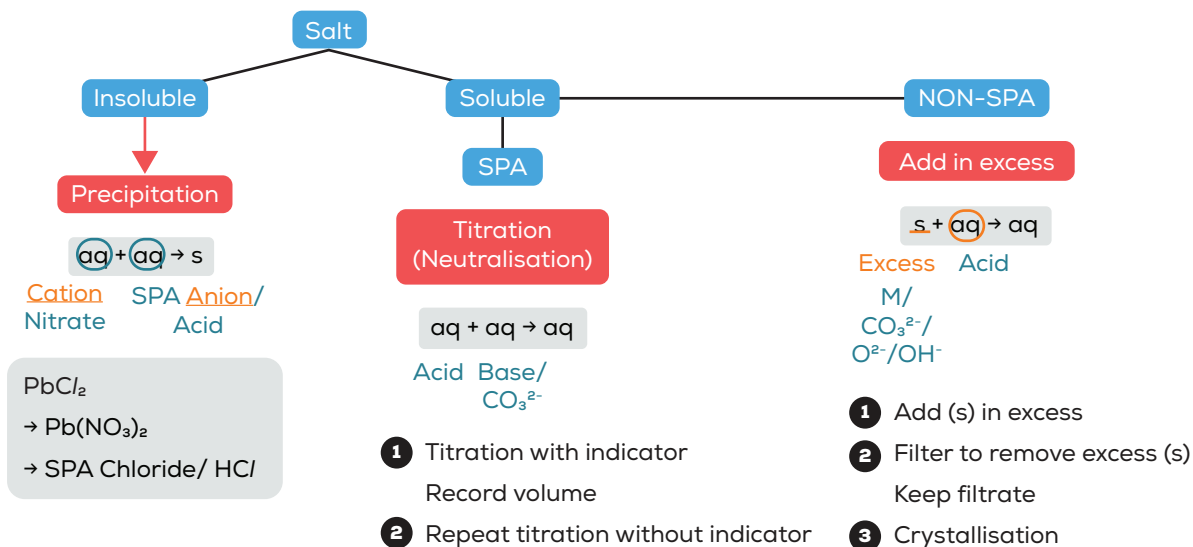
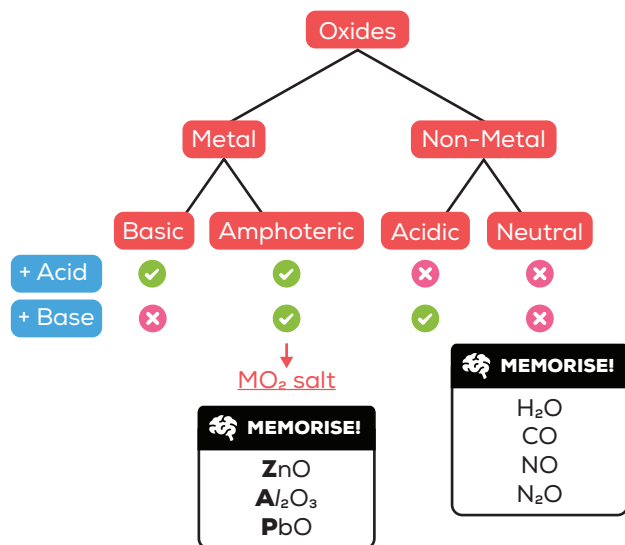
- 1 Acid + **Metal** → Salt + H<sub>2</sub> → Lighted splint extinguish with 'pop' sound  
 → **Unreactive**: Cu, Ag, Au  
 → **Too reactive**: Group 1, Group 2 below Ca } do not use!
- 2 Acid + CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> → Salt + H<sub>2</sub>O + CO<sub>2</sub> → White ppt when bubbled through limewater  
 ↓ CaCO<sub>3</sub> ↓ Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>
- 3 Acid + Base → Salt + H<sub>2</sub>O  
(Neutralisation)
- 4 Alkali + NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> → Salt + H<sub>2</sub>O + NH<sub>3</sub> → Moist red LP turns blue

## INDICATORS & TITRATION



- 1 Initial pH
- 2 Final pH
- 3 Equivalence point  
 → Suitable indicator range  
 → Volume required for neutralisation

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## COMMON SITUATIONS

### PREMATURE TERMINATION OF REACTION

**CAUSE** (s) + (aq) → (s)

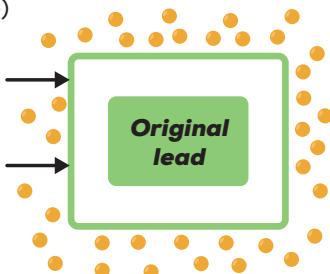
e.g. **Pb (s)** + H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (aq) → **PbSO<sub>4</sub> (s)** + H<sub>2</sub> (g)

Layer of insoluble lead (II) sulfate  
or lead (II) chloride

Acid particles cannot  
reach lead

### EXPLANATION

**Insoluble** layer of PbSO<sub>4</sub> formed around lead, preventing further reaction from happening. Reaction terminates prematurely, and the yield decreases.



## DECREASE IN MASS OVER TIME

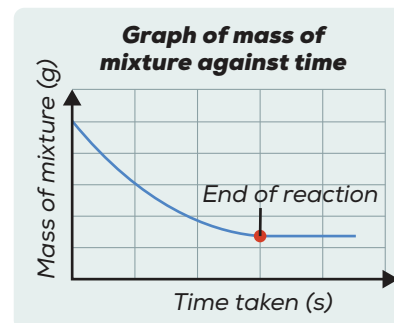
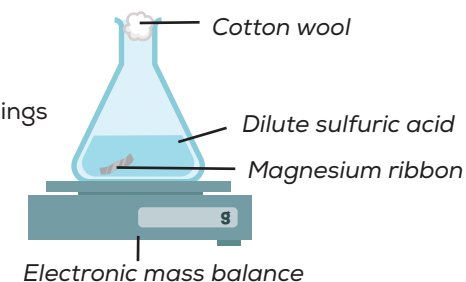
**CAUSE** Gas formed released into surroundings

- Acid + Metal
- Acid + Carbonate
- Alkali + Ammonium salt

### TAKE NOTE

If there is no gas released, mass **should not change** due to principle of conservation of mass, example:

- Acid + Base → Salt + Water
- Formation of precipitation without formation of gas



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