5.1 Acids and alkalis

1. Acidic substances, for example – lemons, limes, vomit;
   alkaline substances, for example – toothpaste, soap.
2. **a.** Corrosive – hazard symbol showing drips onto hand and flat surface.
   Reduce risks by wearing eye protection and gloves.
3. Acidic; reason – indicator becomes the same colour as its colour in hydrochloric acid.

5.2 The pH scale

1. True– **a**, **d**, **f**.
   False– **b**, **c**, **e**.
   Corrected versions of false statements:
   b. An alkaline solution has a pH greater than 7.0.
   c. The more acidic a solution, the lower its pH.
   e. You can use litmus paper to find out whether a solution is acidic or alkaline/you can use universal indicator to find out the pH of a solution.
2. **a.** Making fertilisers.
   b. 2%

5.3 Neutralisation reactions

1. True– **a**, **e**, **f**.
   False– **b**, **c**, **d**.
   Corrected versions of false statements:
   - **b.** If you add water to an acid, its concentration decreases;
   - **c.** Alex has an alkali of pH 12. He adds acid. The pH decreases;
   - **d.** If your soil is too acidic for a certain crop, add alkali to the soil to increase its pH

2. Purple, alkaline, decreases, 7, neutralised, decreases, red.