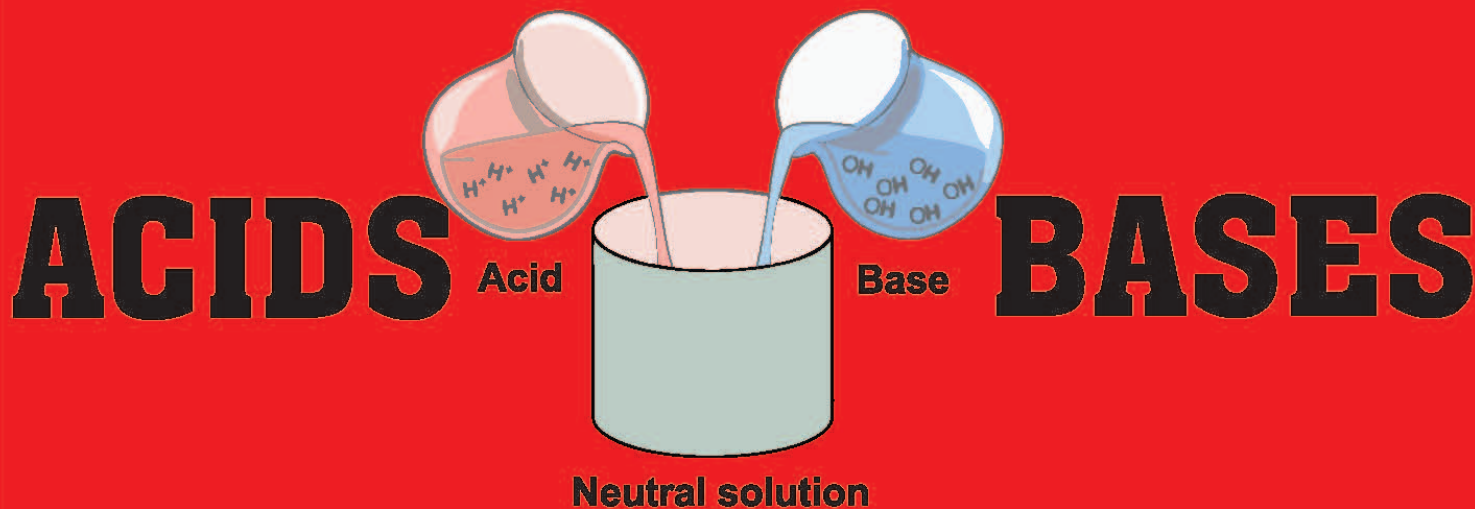


# Natural Science



## Grade 7 CAPS Syllabus

**A COMPLETE LESSON SET  
on ACIDS and BASES**

**INCLUDES:**  
Teacher's Lessons;  
Evaluation sheets;  
Experiments;  
Observation Sheets;  
Tabulating;



**Crossword;  
Core Notes;  
Revision  
Exercise;  
Assessment-  
Tests  
and  
Answers.**



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## Acids, bases and alkalis.

work. It is exciting, colourful and an

Ensu... nicals well in advance.  
Have c... so that you can divide the  
chemica... nts.

### Your chemi...

1. Phenol, ... Take care!
2. Univers...
3. Bromoth...
4. Litmus rea...
5. Litmus blue,

### Other items needed:

A variety of household su...

(I usually give each child a s... fill with a  
specified substance - this idea

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bicarbonate of soda | 7. ... night soap |
| 2. Colgate Toothpaste  | 8. ...            |
| 3. Coke                | 9. 1 ... water    |
| 4. Rennie's tablets    | 10. S... ice      |
| 5. Paper               | 11. Vine...       |
| 6. Thin paint brushes  | 12. Wasi...       |

### **Class organisation:**

Divide your class into groups of 4 to 6 children.  
Ensure that each group has at least: One responsi...  
One good clea...  
An enthusiastic

Each group needs a box with the following:

1. Test tubes.
2. The listed household substances.
3. A bottle of strong black tea.
4. A small amount of the indicators.

The box should be packed and ready for use. The box should be made of cardboard. Using a paint brush paint the box with phenolphthalein. eg. "Acids and bases"

Allow the card to dry. When the card is clear, write the secret message, with a mixture of washing powder section) a market near the washing

As you spray the message will appear in bright pink.

You can explain how you can use the indicator; base;

### Development:

#### The first hour/lesson:

1. After the magic introduction:

I have found that experiment 1 on terminology and the experiment procedure. Allow the learners to fill in answers on the card.

#### The second hour/lesson:

1. Explain the third experiment and supervise. Discuss the results and give the learners a chance to explain the results.
2. Over the years I have learnt that learner's struggle with the concept of neutralisation. So to prevent the learners from misunderstanding this phenomenon do experiment 4 together as a class. Compare the group's results.

The third lesson: During these lessons, practical science skills will be used. Evaluation Form.

4. ... your experiment results."  
 paper to each group.  
 and lemon juice), using the red and then  
 a class. Then allow each group to  
 solving the 10 other household substances.  
 with the litmus paper then allow them  
 thymol blue. WASH OUT ALL TEST  
 indicator: Phenolphthalein.  
 5. Once ... of phenolphthalein wash out  
 all test ... universal indicator.  
 6. Once all t ... ed the group must decide if  
 the househ.

The fifth lesson:

Discuss and mark ...  
 Hand out the homework ...  
 complete the exercise ...  
 ... now each person must

**Conclusion:**

The sixth lesson:

Paste in and read through the ...  
 Hand in books for marking. ... yes.

The seventh lesson:

Return books (Mark crossword /10: ...  
 OPTIONAL: Bonus marks out of 10)  
 Record the marks.  
 Homework: learn for test.

**How to use the practical evaluation**

Each learner has their own evaluation form.  
 There are 8 skills to be evaluated, on a five point s

During... + about 10 learners to evaluate.  
Look... on the level of mastery of each learner.  
... the key.

...ing the level of mastery of each skill,

... learners have a good idea of areas  
of ...

You ca... is concentrating on the skills  
you are

Assessmen...  
Practical/ Ca... /25

Written/Home... + Bonus = \_\_\_/40  
Convert to a mari...

Test: \_\_\_/30 = \_\_\_

Practical work + written...

# Sample Book

ACIDS, P

ALKALIES: PRACTICAL EVALUATION

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

KE

Understanding or ability; remedial help needed.  
 Improvement.

ent.

Develop a sound understanding.

5. Currently showing a sound understanding  
 of science skills.

Practical :	3	4	5
1. Follows instructions and continues with experiment independently.			
2. Works safely: *Lids on; clean work area; no food/ eating, etc.			
3. Group co-operation: *Waiting for a turn, helping others; asking peers for help.			
4. Individual behaviour: *Attitude; independent ability, self-control.			
5. Scientific insight: Use of science terms & lang.			
6. Scientific application: Relating experiments to everyday experiences.			
7. Quality of written work: The detail and quality of written observations.			
8. Other: Diagrams; packing up; time management			

Marks: \_\_\_\_\_ / 40 = \_\_\_\_\_ %

Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

# WICKY SCIENCE!



fully, before starting any of the

2. ...
3. Re ... the observation sheet.
4. Clea ...

## CHECK THAT

- A bottle
- A couple o
- Test tube r.
- Straw.
- A bottle of tea.

ING:



## METHOD:

### EXPERIMENT 1

1. Dip your finger into the lemon ju
2. Touch this substance. Rub betwe.
3. Record your observations.
4. Dip your finger into the bicarb and t.
5. Rub some bicarb solution between you.
6. Record your answers on your observatio
7. Discuss and record any problems you can. out if a chemical is an acid or a base.

\* bicarb. = bicarbonate of soda.



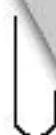
METHOD



es (1/3 full)

to the first test-tube.

to the second test-tube.



Test-tube  
Tea and lemon

1. Record your  
Compare your



Test-tube 1  
Tea and lemon juice

test-tube.

WASH

METHOD:

EXPERIMENT 3

1. Put a little of a substance into  
eg. In test-tube 1, put a little lemon  
test-tube 3 put a little soap; test  
test-tube 5 add some Coke. Add a l.

2. Add a small amount of water to the tab.  
Mix with a clean straw.

3. Add a few drops of UNIVERSAL INDICAT.

4. Mix each test-tube, using a clean straw.

ES



negar;

es.

1. | |

3. | |

4. | |

5. | |

6. | |



Tablet



Coke



Toothpaste

Len.

5.

... guide on page 2 of your observation

6. Rea  
shea

... on page 3 of your observation

METHYL

EXPERIMENT 4

Making acids

A strong acid (Indi.  
NEUTRAL SOLUTION

... will give you a

1. Try this: Add a little  
See what happens?

... longest acid.

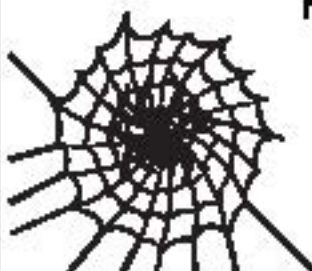
A weak acid (Indicator Ye  
NEUTRAL SOLUTION (Inc.

... you a

2. Try this: Add a weak acid (ar  
See what happens?

3. We make acids disappear every day  
examples:

For example: Coke  
a strong acid



# COOL SCIENCE!

sheet:



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

W

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Experiment



SUBSTANCE	VERY	ACID OR BASE

An acid, like \_\_\_\_\_ taste  
and feels \_\_\_\_\_

A base, like \_\_\_\_\_  
and feels \_\_\_\_\_

A base is a solid.  
A base, dissolved in water, is called an

Problems with this method of finding out  
a base:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Sample Book



1. What happens when you add lemon juice to it?

\_\_\_\_\_ with washing soda in it?

Column B

Turns tea darker.

Turns tea lighter.

remains the same.

4. Tea indicator

It indicates

(shows)

\_\_\_\_\_ line (base).

5. Problems

Let's take a closer



### Experiment 3: Universal Indicator

Red pH 4	Orange	Yellow pH 6	Purple pH 11
-------------	--------	----------------	-----------------

strong

weak acid

neutral  
neither  
an acid  
nor base

strong base

If universal indicator turns yellow in the solution

If universal indicator turns purple in the solution

Sample Book

3. A

neutral will turn \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ an acid nor base.



Sample Book

	Indicator	Acid or Base?
1. _____	_____	_____
2. Vine	_____	_____
3. Soap	_____	_____
4. Rennie's	_____	_____
5. Coke	_____	_____
6. Toothpaste	_____	_____

Which is the strongest a. \_\_\_\_\_

Which is the strongest base. \_\_\_\_\_

Which substance is neutral? \_\_\_\_\_



**Experiment 4: Universal ind**

Complete:

- 1. Indigestion in stomach (acid) + \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Bee-sting (acid) + \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Wasp sting (base) + \_\_\_\_\_

(a. \_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ neutral



# SCIENCE!

## ASES



INS'

1. Use yo he following
2. Work nec

### A. CROSSWO

A crossword puzzle grid with 22 numbered starting points. The grid is partially filled with black squares. The numbers are:

- 1: Top right corner
- 5: Top right area
- 6: Middle left area
- 9: Middle left area
- 12: Middle right area
- 13: Middle left area
- 14: Middle left area
- 15: Middle left area
- 16: Middle right area
- 18: Middle left area
- 20: Middle left area
- 21: Bottom left area
- 22: Bottom middle area

Illustrations within the grid include a skull (near 13), a spiderweb with a spider (near 5), and a ghost (near 20).

Sample Book

## CLUES

1. A substance which gives a "blue" test. Its "acid tests" not
3. The substance which is used in the preparation of a solution
2. This is a common household substance which is used for cleaning and bleaching
4. A household substance which is used for cleaning and bleaching
5. The substance which is used in the preparation of a solution
6. The colour which is produced when a substance is dissolved in water
7. A substance which is used in the preparation of a solution
8. Dyes, which have an acidic nature, give a different colour in an alkaline solution
9. A substance which is used in the preparation of a solution
10. On this scale, acidic solutions have values greater than 7. Alkalies have values greater than 7. A solution with a pH of 7 is neutral at room temperature
11. The type of blue paper which is used for testing a solution for acidity or alkalinity. The colour of the paper changes in the presence of an acid or an alkali
12. A substance which is used in the preparation of a solution
13. A substance which is used in the preparation of a solution
14. The term describing solid alkalis
15. A substance which is used in the preparation of a solution
16. The colour of universal indicator in a neutral solution
17. A homemade indicator, which turns light blue in the presence of an acid
18. A substance which is used in the preparation of a solution
19. A substance which is used in the preparation of a solution
20. A wasp sting is / isn't neutralized by lemon juice





# Sample Book

...stances are \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 ...not taste sour or bitter. They do not have a  
 ...ng.

7. A pla... acid (aids digestion).

9. This indi... sign. When a base, like  
 washing s... sign, a bright pink  
 message op...

12. Universal indic... , which gives a whole  
 range of colour...

Colour in the range:

--	--	--	--

strong acid

--	--	--	--

strong base

13. Both lemon juice and vinegar  
 to blue litmus paper.

15. A soluble base.

18. The colour of bromothymol blue in b...

19. Bee stings, lemon juice, vinegar and col...

21. A dangerous way to find out whether a par...  
 or not.

22. When you add vinegar to litmus paper which is v...

23. The solution of bases \_\_\_\_\_ water are called \_\_\_\_\_ ions.

LONGER

## QUESTIONS

to black tea, which is the indicator and

---

---

---

stance is an acid or a base?

---

---

---

2.  Like  
\_\_\_\_\_
3.  Is Univer  
Give an ex. \_\_\_\_\_

tor to use?

---

---

4.  Briefly explain ho  
and indicators. \_\_\_\_\_

ng alkalies

---

---

---

### OPTIONAL QUESTIONS

- A. Write out the re  
acid-based indicat
- B. Create your own mag.  
an indicator and an alk
- C. Explain what the pH sca



Sample Book

# COOL SCIENCE!

## ACIDS AND BASES



**All**

Most acids are dangerous.  
They make your eyes sting.  
Strong acids can burn your  
clothes.  
All acids are sour.  
solutions.  
Vinegar is a good example.  
Other examples are

lemon juice, orange juice, and  
many other fruits. They  
form acidic solutions.

Examples of basic solutions  
are soap, milk, tea, and  
bleach.

What colour do the following  
acidic solutions turn?

- Black tea
- Bromothymol blue
- Phenolphthalein
- Universal indicator
- Red litmus paper
- Blue litmus paper

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

List a few household acidic solutions.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### All about Bases and Alkalies

Bases feel soapy or slippery when they are mixed with water.  
Soap contains a base called sodium hydroxide. It has  
a bitter taste. Strong bases can burn the skin.  
Some bases will dissolve in water. Bases which dissolve  
in water are called alkalies. When an alkali dissolves in water,  
it forms an alkaline solution.





... are bases.

... washing powder, Handy Andy, shampoo.

... Indicators in a



R.  
ba.

- Blk
- Brom.
- Phen.
- Univ.
- Red litmu.
- Blue litmus

### Indicators:

In science, we often

... of a base.

We use indicators to ...  
 substance is an acid or ...  
 The indicator changes ...  
 It is mixed with an acid or ...  
 alkaline solution.

An indicator will change to or ...  
 In an acid and another colour ...

Indicators which we use most often  
 in the laboratory, are litmus paper, bromothymol  
 blue; and universal indicator.

Acids change blue litmus paper red, and  
 litmus paper blue.

Bromothymol blue is yellow in an acid and blue in a  
 Universal Indicator turns red-yellow in an acid  
 solution.

We may use black tea as a neutral indicator.  
 Acids cause the tea to turn lighter and bases  
 cause it to turn darker.



Another... red cabbage juice,  
 wh... solutions and



a  
 Blue  
 Red  
 We sa,  
 Red litm.  
 Blue litm.  
 We say the

litmus paper. It is not an acid nor  
 has no effect on an indicator.

er.  
 blue.  
 And...  
 t.



of acids.

**Neutralisation**

We all have hydr...  
 digestion. Sometim...  
 needs to be 'neutral...  
 medicine such as: Mi...

acid helps with  
 each which  
 an alkaline

Most food is acidic. The...  
 an alkaline solution to neu...

contains

Farmers always test the soil...  
 need sour soils to do well. Mo...  
 sweet or natural soil to do we...  
 a good crop. If there is too much  
 hydroxide (slaked lime) to reduce...

rops  
 a  
 for

Bee stings burn and thus are acidic...  
 an alkali - which will neutralise the ac...

The sting of a wasp contains an alkali...  
 neutralise the sting and ease the pain.



**Sample Book**

## REVISION EXERCISE



## ACIDS AND BASES

# Examples

# Book

Do you know?

Write the following words:  
c. Alkali

How do you feel like?  
a. Home.  
b. Home.

What is the colour code  
for an acid?

9. Write the following words:  
a. ...  
b. ...  
c. Br...  
d. Bro...  
e. Unve...  
f. Univer...
10. What happens when you mix the following?  
a. Vinegar    b. ...
11. Give one example of ...
12. What is a neutral ...
13. What is neutralisation?
14. Give one example of ...
15. How do you treat a bee sting to ease the pain?

### ENRICHMENT

What is litmus paper made from?

# TEST BASES



## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Carefully read the questions before you start to answer.
2. Write your answers on your answer sheet.
3. For section A, complete the table recorded on the Answer Sheet.
4. For section B, mark your answer representing the correct answer.
5. Check your work.



1. Complete the following table.

2. The colour change which occurred when the substance is an acid or base. A

change which occurred when the substance is an acid or base. A change which occurred when the

set by

whether the colour change.



## SECTION B

### Instructions:

1. Read the questions CAREFULLY.
2. Use an H.B. pencil to cross the letter representing the correct answer.
3. Record all your answers on the correct answer sheet.



1. Which is the correct statement:  
 A. Acids are bitter.  
 B. Acids are called alkalis.  
 C. Acids are as dangerous as some acids.  
 D. Acids make our teeth feel blunt/rough.

2. The structure of:

A. Acids.

B. Acids are dissolved in water.  
 C. Acids are dissolved in a liquid, such as water.

3. Which of the following is found in the home?  
 A. Acids; Bicarbonate of soda.  
 B. Acids; Soap; Bee stings.  
 C. Acids; Lemon juice.  
 D. Acids; Bicarbonate of Soda.

4. Name 2 indicators.  
 A. Bicarbonate of soda.  
 B. Lemon juice.  
 C. Lux soap; Soap.  
 D. Toothpaste; Soap.

5. What do we use indicators for?  
 A. Colour changes at the end of a reaction.  
 B. To find out if a substance is an acid or an alkali.  
 C. To determine if a substance is an acid or an alkali.  
 D. To change from one colour to another.

6. Name two indicators used in titration.  
 A. Tea and Universal indicator.  
 B. Bromothymol blue and Universal indicator.  
 C. Tea and Lemon juice.  
 D. Bromothymol blue and Washing soda.

Sample Book



7. What color does litmus paper in acids?

- A. Dark blue.  
B. Blue.  
C. Red.  
D. Impossible to say.

8. Universal Indicator purple?

- A. Only in strong acids.  
B. Only in strong alkalis.  
C. With A and B.  
D. With A and C.

9. What color does litmus paper in fruit juice?

- A. Red.  
B. Blue.  
C. Sometimes red, sometimes blue.  
D. No color.

10. One example of a natural indicator is

- A. Tea.  
B. Spring water.  
C. Soil and calcium hydroxide.  
D. Eno's and washing soda.

11. What is a neutral solution?

- A. A solution which is neither acidic nor alkaline.  
B. A solution with a pH of 7.  
C. A solution with a weak acid.  
D. None of these answers.

12. To make soil sweet, in order to neutralise its acidity, we should add a certain amount of:

- A. Bicarbonate of soda.  
B. Calcium hydroxide.  
C. Neutral or more acid.  
D. None of these.

13. To take old paint off a door, we use sodium hydroxide (caustic soda). When all the paint is off, it is important to wash the door with water and soda otherwise it would burn the wood.

- What is the nature of the caustic soda?  
A. A strong base.  
B. A strong acid.  
C. A weak acid.  
D. A neutral solution.

14. If you have a wasp sting to ease the pain? Rub in:  
 B. Toothpaste.  
 D. Both A and B.

is caused by:  
 B. Too much alkali.  
 D. Too little alkali.

16. ... "Acids"?  
 ... feel blunt.  
 ... y feeling.  
 ... feel rough.  
 ... feeling.

17. Which s...?  
 A. Liquid ...  
 B. Only liqu...  
 C. Only liquid...  
 D. Liquid or so...  
 ...; soapy.  
 ...; soapy.  
 ...ous.  
 ... dangerous.

18. Sour soil contains  
 A. Calcium hydroxide  
 C. Slaked lime

19. What do we use to clean  
 A. A strong base,  
 C. A strong acid.

20. Which statement is incorrect.  
 A. A bee sting is eased by rubbing  
 B. A neutral solution causes no change  
 C. Strong bases are just as dangerous  
 D. Universal is always the best indicator

Sample Book

# TEST

## Bases



30

NAME

NAME  
GRADE

## A. Complete the

Substance	Name of	Inference
A	_____ litm.	A is
B	Universal I	is
C		is an alkali/
D	Bromothymol B.	
E	Phenolphthalein	base
F	Universal Indicator	
G		

## B. Multiple Choice:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

## ANSWER SHEET

The answer is provided and the test are provided.  
 More evidence is evident by doing the experiments.



## TEST ANSWERS:

## A. Complete the table

Substance	Name of indicator	Inference
A	_____ litmus	_____ is an acid
B	Universal Indicator	_____ is a weak acid
C	Universal Indicator	_____ is an alkali/base
D	Bromothymol Blue	_____ is a base
E	Phenolphthalein	_____ is a base
F	Universal Indicator	_____ is an acid
G	Universal Indicator	_____ is an acid

## B. Multiple Choice:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
A	A	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	A	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A
B	B	B	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B	B	B	B	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<input checked="" type="radio"/> C	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D