

# CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

## Properties of Acids and Bases

### Vocabulary

binary acid  
oxyacid  
Arrhenius acid  
Arrhenius base  
strong acid  
weak acid

- Acids have a sour taste and react with active metals. Acids change the colors of acid-base indicators, react with bases to produce salts and water, and conduct electricity in aqueous solutions.
- Bases have a bitter taste, feel slippery to the skin in dilute aqueous solutions, change the colors of acid-base indicators, react with acids to produce salts and water, and conduct electricity in aqueous solution.
- An Arrhenius acid contains hydrogen and ionizes in aqueous solution to form hydrogen ions. An Arrhenius base produces hydroxide ions in aqueous solution.
- The strength of an Arrhenius acid or base is determined by the extent to which the acid or base ionizes or dissociates in aqueous solutions.

## Acid-Base Theories

### Vocabulary

Brønsted-Lowry acid	triprotic acid
Brønsted-Lowry base	Lewis acid
Brønsted-Lowry acid-base reaction	Lewis base
monoprotic acid	Lewis acid-base reaction
polyprotic acid	
diprotic acid	

- A Brønsted-Lowry acid is a proton donor. A Brønsted-Lowry base is a proton acceptor.
- A Lewis acid is an electron-pair acceptor. A Lewis base is an electron-pair donor.
- Acids are described as monoprotic, diprotic, or triprotic depending on whether they can donate one, two, or three protons per molecule, respectively, in aqueous solutions. Polyprotic acids include both diprotic and triprotic acids.

## Acid-Base Reactions

### Vocabulary

conjugate base  
conjugate acid  
amphoteric  
neutralization  
salt

- In every Brønsted-Lowry acid-base reaction, there are two conjugate acid-base pairs.
- A strong acid has a weak conjugate base; a strong base has a weak conjugate acid.
- Proton-transfer reactions favor the production of the weaker acid and base.
- The acidic or basic behavior of a molecule containing  $\text{—OH}$  groups depends on the electronegativity of other atoms in the molecule and on the number of oxygen atoms bonded to the atom that is connected to the  $\text{—OH}$  group.
- A neutralization reaction produces water and an ionic compound called a *salt*.
- Acid rain can create severe ecological problems.