Acids, Bases and Salts

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1.Match the following:

(i)Grapes	(A) Acetic Acid
(ii) Vinegar	(B) Lactic Acid
(iii) Lemons	(C) Tartaric Acid
(iv) Sour milk	(D) Citric Acid

(A) (i)-(C), (ii)-(A), (iii)- (D), (iv)- (B) (B) (i)-(B), (ii)-(A), (iii)- (D), (iv)- (C)
(C) (i)-(D), (ii)-(A), (iii)- (B), (iv)- (C) (D) (i)-(B), (ii)-(C), (iii)- (D), (iv)- (A)

2.Give the names of two weak acids.

3.What is the chemical nature of a compound that turns blue litmus red?

4.Which base is found in window cleaner?

5.The reaction of acid and a base to form salt and water only is called-
(A) Neutralization. (B) Addition. (C) Substitution. (D) Oxidation.

6.Solutions which do not change the colour of litmus are-
(A) Acidic. (B) Basic. (C) Neutral. (D) Both (a) & (b).

7.When an acid and a base react with each other, the reaction mixture becomes-
(A) Hot. (B) Cold. (C) Acidic. (D) Basic.

8.Acidpresent in the sting of an ant is.....
(A) Acetic acid. (B) Formic acid. (C) Lactic acid. (D) Ascorbic acid.

9.China rose indicator turns acidic solution to ..... and the basic solution to .....
(A) Dark pink, blue (B) Red, yellow (C) Dark pink, green (D) Red, green

10.The acid present in our stomach which helps in digestion of food is-
(A) Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4). (B) Nitric acid (HNO_3).
(C) Hydrochloric acid (HCl). (D) Phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4).

11.Why do some fruits taste sour?

12.Where is lactic acid found?

13.Name the acid which is found in our body cells.

14.The acid used for preserving food articles is-
(A) Acetic acid. (B) Tartaric acid. (C) Sulphuric acid. (D) Nitric acid.

15.is known as ascorbic acid which is present in citrus fruits.
(A) Vitamin D. (B) Vitamin C. (C) Vitamin A. (D) Vitamin K.

16.When a drop of phenolphthalein is introduced in lime water, the solution turns-
(A) Blue. (B) Red. (C) Milky. (D) Pink.

17.Acids are ..... in taste while bases are ..... in taste.
(A) Sweet, salty (B) Sweet, sour (C) Sour, salty (D) Sour, bitter

18.Acid rain is caused due to .....
(A) CO_2, O_2, SO_2 (B) CO_2, NO_2, H_2 (C) SO_2 N_2, O_2 (D) CO_2, SO_2, NO_2

19.Natural indicator litmus is extracted from-
(A) Lichens. (B) Earthworms. (C) Ants. (D) Algae.

20.The industrial waste is ..... in nature.
(A) Acidic (B) Basic (C) Neutral (D) Both (a) & (b).

21.When turmeric stain on white clothes is washed with soap, it turns red in colour because-
(A) Soap solution is acidic. (B) Soap solution is neutral.
(C) Soap solution is basic. (D) Both (a) & (b).

22.Milk of magnesia used to treat acidity in stomach, contains this base.
(A) Magnesium hydroxide. (B) Ammonium hydroxide.
(C) Sodium hydroxide. (D) Copper hydroxide.

23.The substances used to test the acidity and basicity of substances are called-
(A) Indicators. (B) Testers. (C) Analyzers. (D) All of them.

24.Citrus fruits contain-
(A) Ascorbic acid. (B) Oxalic acid. (C) Citric acid. (D) Both (a) and (c).

25.Which acid is present in our stomach?
(A) Hydrochloric acid (HCl). (B) Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4).
(C) Nitric acid (HNO_3). (D) None of the above.

26.Lactic acid is found in-
(A) Milk. (B) Curd. (C) Vinegar. (D) Tamarind.

27.All sour substances are acidic in nature.
(A) Yes. (B) No, they are basic. (C) No, they are neutral.
(D) Sometimes, they may be acidic and sometimes basic.

28.How can you remove the acidity of soil ?

29.are used to identify the nature of substances.

30.Bases are to taste and acids are to taste.

31.Antacid tablets contain which neutralise the excess acid formed in our body.

32. is the reaction between acid and base to form salt and water.

33.if china rose indicator is added to acidic solution, it turns and when added to basic solution, it turns

34.lime water contain the chemical _____

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35.Why is factory waste neutralized before disposing it into the water bodies?

36.Blue litmus paper is dipped in a solution. It remains blue. What is the nature of the solution?

37.Give reason- An antacid tablet is taken when you suffer from acidity.

38.Define indicators.

39.What is a salt? How are salts classified?

40.What are neutral substances? Give two examples

41.Why should we take great care while handling laboratory acids and bases?

42.Where is neutralization used in daily life?

43.Define acids. Give two examples.

44.Define bases. Give two examples.

45.Define bases. Give two examples. <$>

46.What are indicators ? Give any two examples

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47.What do you understand by acid rain? Write disadvantages of it.

48.What are natural indicators? How to they behave with acid or base?

49.What are Laboratory indicators? How do they behave with an acid

50.What makes a soil acidic? How is soil treated if it is too acidic or too basic?

51.John has a few bottles of soft drink in his restaurant. Unfortunately, these are not labelled. One customer wants acidic drink, another wants basic and third one want neutral drink. How will John decide which drink is to be served to whom?

52.Why is Calamine solution applied on the skin when an ant bites.

53.How is litmus obtained? What is the use of it?

54.What is acid rain ? What are its ill effects ?

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55.Three liquids are given to you. One is hydrochloric acid; another is sodium hydroxide and third is a sugar solution. How will you indentify them? You have only turmeric indicator.

56.Write the diffrences between Acids and bases

57.Explain the process of Neutralization. Give an example

58.List any Five acids that occur in nature and write their source.

59.List any Four bases that occur in nature and write their source.

60.Differentiate between acids and bases.