Acids, Bases & Salts

- 1. Why do HCl, HNO3, etc., show acidic characters in aqueous solutions while solutions of compounds like alcohol and glucose do not show acidic characters?
- 2. Why does an aqueous solution of an acid conduct electricity?
- 3. Why does dry HCl gas not change the color of the dry litmus paper?
- 4. While diluting an acid, why is it recommended that the acid should be added to water and not water to the acid?
- 5. How is the concentration of hydronium ions (H3O+) affected when a solution of an acid is diluted?
- 6. How is the concentration of hydroxide ions (OH-) affect?
- 7. A solution turns red litmus blue, its pH is likely to be (a) 1 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 10
- 8. A solution reacts with crushed egg-shells to give a gas that turns lime-water milky. The solution contains
 - (a) NaCl (b) HCl (c) LiCl (d) KCl
- 9. 10 mL of a solution of NaOH is found to be completely neutralised by 8 mL of a given solution of HCl. If we take 20 mL of the same solution of NaOH, the amount HCl solution (the same



- (c) allute sulphuric acia reacts with aluminum powder.
- (d) dilute hydrochloric acid reacts with iron filings.
- 12. Compounds such as alcohols and glucose contain hydrogen but are not categorized as acids. Describe an Activity to prove it.
- 13. Why does distilled water not conduct electricity, whereas rain water does?
- 14. A milkman adds a very small amount of baking soda to fresh milk.
 - (a) Why does he shift the pH of the fresh milk from 6 to slightly alkaline?
 - (b) Why does this milk take a long time to set as curd?
- 15. Plaster of Paris should be stored in a moisture-proof container. Explain why?
- 16. What is a neutralization reaction? Give two examples. 15. Give two important uses of washing soda and baking soda.