

## Acids, Bases and Salts

1. What is a neutralization reaction? Give two examples. (AS1)
2. An acid or a base is mixed with water .Is this process exothermic or endothermic one? (AS1)
3. Distilled water does not conduct electricity. Why? (AS1)
4. Dry hydrogen chloride gas does not turn blue litmus to red whereas aqueous hydrogen chloric acid does.Why? (AS1)
5. Draw a neat diagram for showing acid solution in water conducting electricity. (AS5)
6. Why the flow of acid rain into a river make the survival of aquatic life in a river difficult? (AS7)
7. What is baking powder? How does it make the cake soft and spongy? (AS7)
8. Give two important uses for each of washing soda and baking soda. (AS7)
9. Five solutions A, B, C, D and E when tested with universal indicator showed pH as 4, 1, 11, 10 and 9, respectively, classify the solutions as given below.(AS1)  
(a) neutral (b) strongly alkaline (c) strongly acidic (d) weakly acidic (e) weakly alkaline
10. Why does tooth decay start when the pH of mouth is lower than 5.5? (AS1)
11. A milkman adds a very small amount of baking soda to fresh milk. (AS2)  
a) Why does he shift the pH of the fresh milk from acidic nature to slightly alkaline?  
b) Why does this milk take a long time to set as curd?
12. Plaster of Paris should be stored in moisture – proof container. Explain why? (AS1)
13. Magnesium ribbons of same size are taken in test tubes A and B. Hydrochloric acid is added to test tube A, while acetic acid is added to test tube B. The concentrations of both the acids is same. In which test tube will the fizzing occur more vigorously ? why? (AS3)
14. Fresh milk has a pH of 6.6. Explain why the pH changes as it turns into curd? (AS3)
15. How do you prepare an indicator using beetroot? Explain. (AS5)

1. The colour of methyl orange indicator in acidic medium is [ ]  
A) Yellow B) green C) orange D) red
2. The colour of phenolphthalein indicator in basic solution is [ ]  
A) yellow B) green C) pink D) orange
3. Colour of methyl orange in alkali conditions? [ ]  
A) orange B) yellow C) red D) blue
4. A solution turns red litmus blue, its pH is likely to be [ ]  
A) 1 B) 4 C) 5 D) 10
5. One of the following solution reacts with crushed egg-shells to give a gas that turns limewater milky the solution is of [ ]  
A) NaCl B) HCl C) LiCl D) KCl
6. If a base dissolves in water by what name is it better known? [ ]  
A) neutral B) base C) acid D) alkali
7. Which of the following substances when mixed together will produce table salt? [ ]  
A. Sodium thiosulphate and sulphur dioxide  
B. Hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide  
C. Chlorine and oxygen  
D. Nitric acid and sodium hydrogen carbonate
8. What colour would hydrochloric acid (pH=1) turn universal indicator? [ ]  
A) orange B) purple C) yellow D) red
9. Which one of the following types of medicines is used for treating indigestion?[ ]  
A) antibiotic B) analgesic C) antacid D) antiseptic
10. What gas is produced when magnesium is made to react with hydrochloric acid?[ ]  
A) hydrogen B) oxygen C) carbon dioxide D) no gas is produced