1. State differences between acids and bases?
Answer:

Acids	*Bases*
(*i*) Acids are sour to taste. (*ii*) Acid turns blue litmus to red. (*iii*) Acid is a substance which contains hydrogen ion (H^+).	(*i*) Bases are bitter to taste. (*ii*) Base turns red litmus to red. (*iii*) Bases are substances which contain hydroxyl ion (OH^-).

2. Ammonia is found in many household products, such as window cleaners. It turns red litmus blue. What is its nature?
Answer: Ammonia has basic nature.

3. Name the source from which litmus solution is obtained. What is the use of this solution?
Answer: Litmus solution is extracted from lichens. It is used to determine whether the given solution is acidic or basic.

4. Is the distilled water acidic/basic/neutral? How would you verify it?
Answer: Distilled water will be neutral. We can verify it by showing that neither blue nor red litmus paper changes its colour when dipped in it.

5. Describe the process of neutralisation with the help of an example.
Answer: The reaction between an acid and a base is known as neutralisation. Salt and water are produced in this process with the evolution of heat.
Antacids like milk of magnesia (magnesium hydroxide), baking soda, etc. which contain a base are used for reducing acidity in stomach when excessive acid released by glands.

6. Mark 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if it is false:
(i) Nitric acid turns red litmus blue. (T/F)
(ii) Sodium hydroxide turns blue litmus red. (T/F)
(iii) Sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid neutralise each other and form salt and water. (T/F)
(id) Indicator is a substance which shows different colours in acidic and basic solutions. . (T/F)
(v) Tooth decay is caused by the presence of a base. (T/F)
Answer: (1) F (ii) F (iii) T (iv) T (V) F

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