

India's Number 1 Education App

## **CHEMISTRY**

## BOOKS - BHARATI BHAWAN CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

## ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS

**Objectives Questions** 

**1.** Which of the following is a strong acid?

A. Lactic acid

B. Ascorbic acid

C. Sulphuric acid

D. Formic acid

Answer: C

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**2.** Which of the following is a strong base?

A. Ammonium hydroxide

B. Sodium hydroxide

C. Magnesium hydroxide

D. Copper hydroxide

Answer: B

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**3.** Which of the following compounds is an acids?

A.  $Na_2O$ 

#### $\mathsf{B.}\, Ca(OH)_2$

#### $\mathsf{C}.\,CuO$

D.  $HNO_3$ 

#### Answer: D

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#### **4.** Which of the following is a not a base?

A. KOH

#### B. ZnO

### $\mathsf{C.}\,Al(OH)_3$

D. NaCl

#### Answer: D



#### 5. Which of the following is a strong acid?

A.  $H_2CO_3$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3COOH$ 

#### $\mathsf{C}.\,HCl$

#### D. HCOOH

#### Answer: C

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#### 6. Which of the following is a dibasic acid?

A. HCl

 $\mathsf{B}.\,H_3PO_4$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,HNO_3$ 

D.  $H_2SO_4$ 

#### Answer: D



7. Potash alum is a

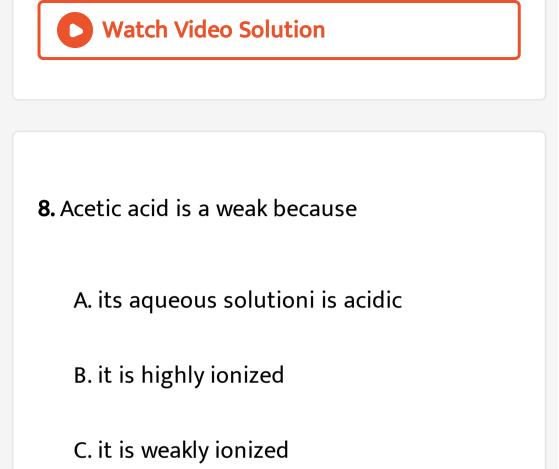
A. simple salt

B. complex salt

C. acid salt

D. double salt

Answer: D



D. it contains COOH group

Answer: C

9. Dolomite is

A. an acid salt

B. a mixed salt

C. a normal salt

D. a double salt

Answer: D

 $Pb(OH)_2 + HNO_3 
ightarrow Pb(OH)NIO_3 + H_2O$  shows that  $Pb(OH)NO_3$  is

A. an acid salt

10.

B. a basic salt

C. a base

D. an acid

**Answer: B** 

11. Partial neutralization of a polybasic acid

gives

A. acid salt

B. basic salt

C. normal salt

D. double salt

Answer: A

12. Strongest salt amongst the following is

#### A. NaCl

B.  $CaCl_2$ 

 $C. BaSO_4$ 

D. LiCl

**Answer: A** 



13. Which of the following can form more than

one acid salt?

A.  $CH_3COOH$ 

 $\mathsf{B}.\,H_3PO_4$ 

 $\mathsf{C}. CH_3 CH_2 COOH$ 

D. ZnO

**Answer: B** 

14. Which of the following is not a base?

#### A. KOH

#### $\operatorname{B.} Ca(OH)_2$

#### $\mathsf{C.}\,K_2SO_4$

D. ZnO

#### Answer: C



15. A solution turns blue litmus red. The pH of

the solution is probably.

A. 8

B. 10

C. 12

D. 6

#### Answer: D

**16.** The type of medicine used to treat indigestion is

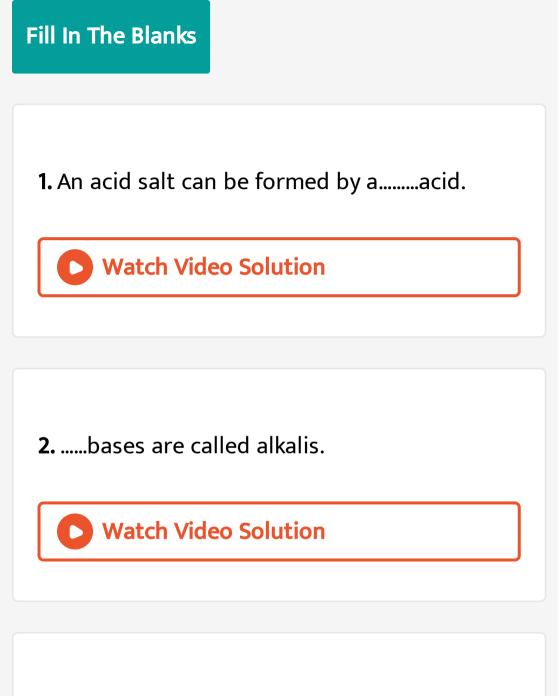
A. antihistamic

B. sulpha druig

C. antacid

D. antibiotic

Answer: C



3. An alkali reacts with an.....to give a.....





4. The gas released when a metal reacts with

an acid is.....

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5. When a carbonate reacts with an acid, the

gas released is

6. A base which is not a metallic oxide or

hydroxide is.....

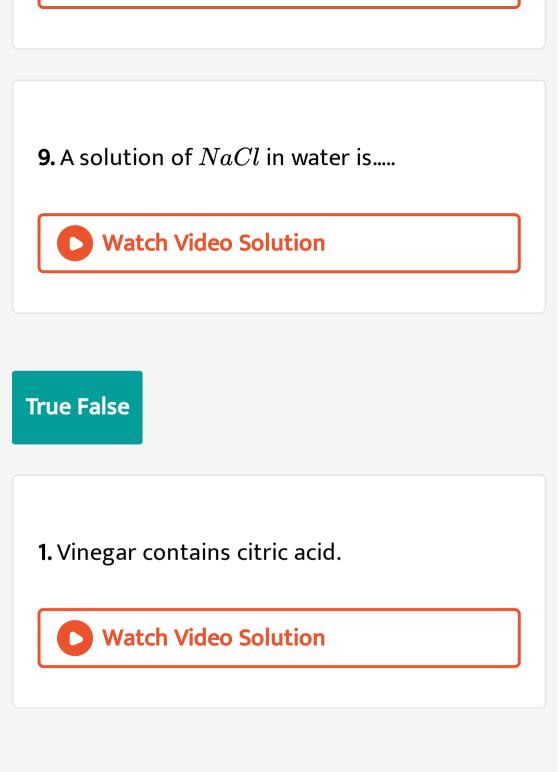


7. When ammonium chloride is heated with

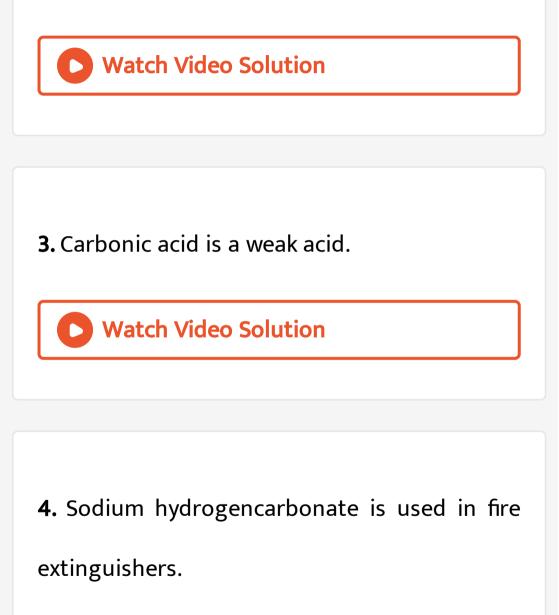
caustic soda, the gas evolved is......

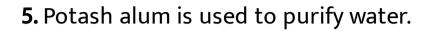
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8. The acid used in lead storage battery is`



**2.** Sulphuric acid is an hydracid.







6. Calcium hydroxide is used to make soaps.

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7. Gastric juice contains hydrochloric acid.

**8.** Ph(OH)Cl is an acid salt.

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9. Dibasic acids are stronger than monobasic

acids.

10. The solution of a weak acid and a strong

base is alkaline.

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Very Short Answer Question

**1.** Name a dibasic mineral acid.

2. What is the process called in which an acid

reacts with a base to produce salt and water ?

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#### 3. A substance turns red litmus blue. What is

the nature of the substance?



A. Name an organic acid that is present in tomato.
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5. Which gas is evolved when sodium hydrogencarbonate is treasted with hydrochloric acid?

6. Name the acid which is used as a bathroom

cleaner.



7. What happens when calcium hydroxide

solution is exposed to air?



8. Name the gas whose aqueous solution is

basic.

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9. Give the chemical name the of the salt which

is an essential ingredient of our dialy food.

 10. What do you mean by replaceable

 hydrogen?

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# **11.** Why is sodium bisulphate called an acid salt?



12. What is the action of litmus on an aqeous

solution of ammonium chloride?

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**13.** Write the balanced chemical equation for the reaction between aluminium powder and dilute hydrochloric acid.

14. Why dry HCl gas does not show acidic behavior?
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15. Why is a basic substance used to treat a

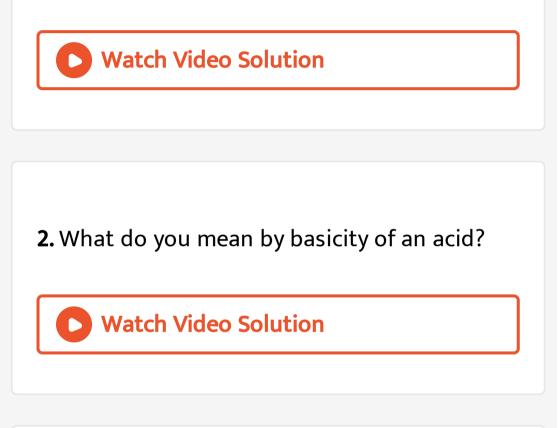
honey bee sting?



Short Answer Question

1. Define an acid. Give some example of organic

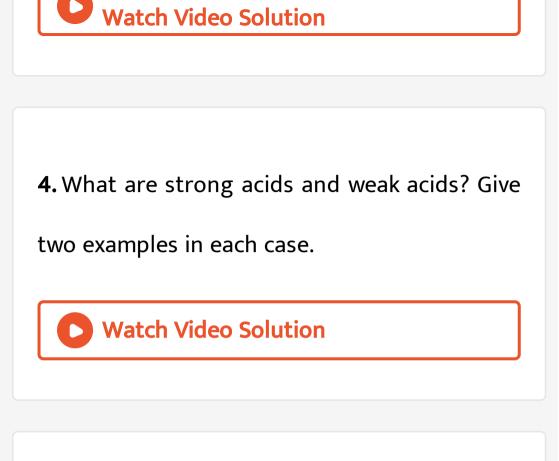
and inorganic acids.



3. Define a base. What do you understand by

the acidity of a base?

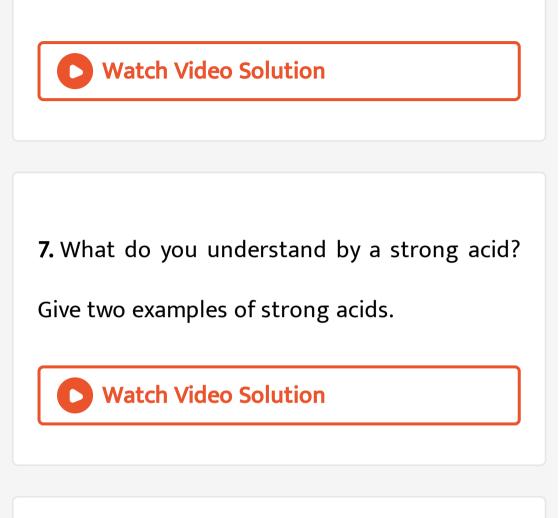




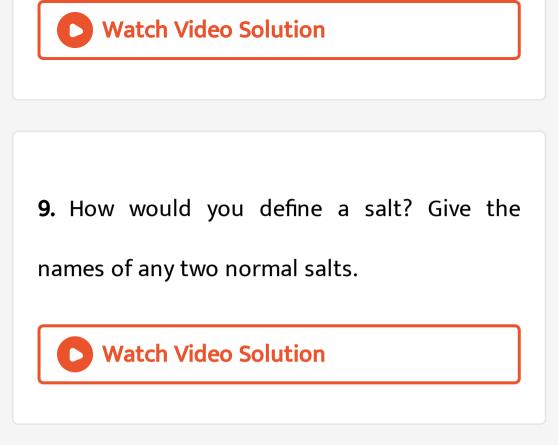
5. Name three acids which occur in nature.

Also, state their sources.





**8.** What is the difference between a concentrated solution and a dilute solution of an acid?



**10.** What happens when calcium hydroxide solution exposed to air?

A. hydrochloric acid reacts with caustic

sodas?

B.  $NH_3$  is dissolved in water?

C. a few drops of methyl orange are added

to a solution of sodium cabonate?

D.  $CO_2$  is passed into limewater?

Answer:

**11.** Identify the acid salts and the normal salts among the following.

A. Sodium carbonate  $(Na_2CO_3)$ 

B. Calcium sulphate  $(CaSO_4)$ 

C. Disodium hydrogenphosphate

 $(Na_2HPO_4)$ 

D. Sodium hydrogensulphate  $(NaHSO_4)$ 

Answer:



**12.** How would you show that magnesium metal reacts with dilute sulphuric acid to produce hydrogen gas?



13. What happens when calcium carbonate is

made to react with hydrochloric acid? Give the

equation of the reaction also.



1. What are acid salts? Can you convert an acid

salt into a normal salt?

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**2.** Point out three properties common to all acids.

3. What is a basic salt? How does it differ from

a normal salt?

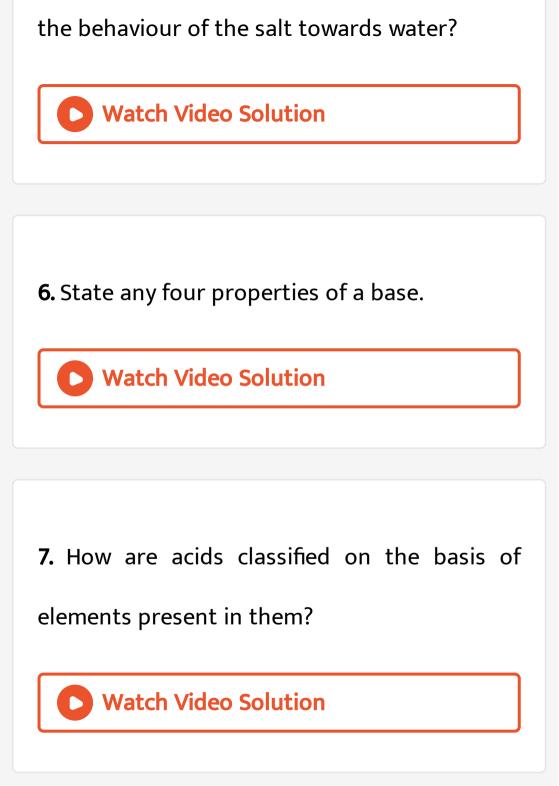


4. Explain acid, base and salt. Give two

examples in each case.

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5. Give an example of a salt derived from a strong acid and a weak base. What would be



8. Describe any three methods for preparing

acids.



#### 9. What is the importance of pH in our daily

life?

