



CHEMISTRY

NCERT - NCERT Chemistry(TELUGU)

ACIDS AND BASES

Exercise

1. The sting of a wasp is basic. How can we treat the sting of a wasp?



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2. Why are acids not stored in a metal container?



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3. Turmeric stains on white clothes, when washed with soap, turn red. Why?



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4. Red litmus paper is dipped in a solution. It remains red. What is the nature of the solution? Explain your answer.



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5. Can flowers and turmeric papers also be called as indicators. Why?



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6. Correct the statement if it is wrong:

Indicators show different colours in acidic and basic solutions.



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7. Correct the statement if it is wrong:

Sodium hydroxide blue litmus red.



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11. Test the nature of lemon juice and milk sample with the help of natural indicators

prepared from different flowers. Explain their nature.



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some drops of soap solution on the same position on litmus paper?



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18. Take vinegar, lemon juice, soapy water, baking soda in different vessels. Put beetroot pieces in the vessels. Predict what happens. Verify your prediction by observing the changes. After 10 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes record your observations. What do you conclude?



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20. How do you feel about nature? It is a big natural laboratory that contains innumerable indicators.



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21. Why are industrial wastes neutralised before releasing into water?

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22. What sort of food do we eat ?

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23. Do all the leaves have the same shape?

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24. Do you find any difference in the taste of a raw and a ripe fruit ?



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25. In what ways acids and bases are different ?



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26. What kind of tastes do food substances we eat have?



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27. Do substances change their taste when cooked ?



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28. Do substances change their taste when cooked ?



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29. Add sugar to lemon juice. What change do you notice in the taste ?



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30. Add sugar to lemon juice. What change do you notice in the taste ?



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31. Is there any difference in the taste of lemon juice without sugar ?



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32. Do substances change colour when added to other substances ?



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33. Have you observed any change when lime water is added to turmeric ?



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34. Does the colour of the flower remain the same when soap water is used ?



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35. What is an indicator ?



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36. Name some natural indicators.



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37. Which of the above substances changed red litmus to blue ?



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38. Which of the above substances changed the blue litmus to red ?



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39. How do you feel when you touch a cake of soap ?



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40. The substances that are soapy to touch



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41. Collect some salt substances with the help of your teacher. Make their salt solutions. Test

the salt solutions with blue litmus and red litmus papers. Classify these salts and record your observations in the table.



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42. Statement A : The substances which are sour to taste and turns red litmus to blue are acidic in. Statement B: The substances which are soapy to touch and turns blue litmus to red are basic in nature.



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43. If lemon juice is added to marble what happens ?



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44. If lemon juice is added to zinc or magnesium (any metal) what happens?



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45. Why are pickles, jams, jellies preserved in glass, porcelain and plastic containers?



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46. What happens if hydrochloric acid and caustic soda are added ?



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47. Why is our sweat salty?



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48. What is the reason for the red spot on white shirt washing?

A. turmeric stains react with soap

B. due to water washing

C. due to cloth nature

D. other

Answer:



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49. when red litmus paper put on soap .What do you observe ? Do you find any change in colour?



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50. Take things which are sour in taste and used as food. Eg. Curd, lemon juice. If you check these substances with blue and red litmus what happens ?



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51. What could you conclude from the above analysis (metal ring lifts up and falls down)?



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52. 50 ml of H_2O is added to $1 \times 10^{-3}M$ barium hydroxide solution. What is the pH of the resulting solution?



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53. When do you get a neutral solution from acids and bases?



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54. Are there any acids apart from natural acids ? What are they ?



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55. You might have touched soap water or lime water. How do you feel ? What is your conclusion?



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56. Who discovered Hydrogen? What is its colour?



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57. Are all neutral solutions salts? Give example.



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58. Methyl orange and Phenolphthalein are indicators. Collect the information about their colour change in Acid and Basic solutions.



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59. Do you find any difference in the taste of a raw and a ripe fruit ?



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60. Which are acidic salts ?



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61. What are basic salts ? Give examples.



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62. What are neutral salts ? Give examples.



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63. Make different questions to know about acid rains.



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64. Why are pickles, jams, jellies preserved in glass, porcelain and plastic containers?



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65. What is neutralization? Give examples.



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66. How are hydroxides prepared ? What is their nature ?



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67. Write the properties of acids and bases from your observations with the experiments done by you.



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68. You are given a substance. What do you do to identify it as an acid, base or neutral in nature.





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69. Test the following salt substances with red litmus and blue litmus papers. Record your observations in the table.



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70. Collect some salt substances with the help of your teacher. Make their salt solutions. Test the salt solutions with blue litmus and red

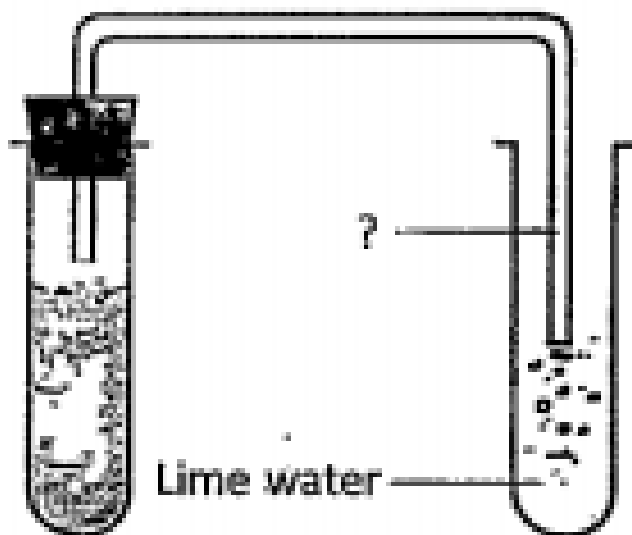
litmus papers. Classify these salts and record your observations in the table.



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71. Observe the figure: What is the acid in the experiment. Find out the product that is relieved from egg husk and lemon juice? Write

the observation that occurs in lime water.



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72. Write the differences between acids and bases.

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73. List out different substances that contain bases that we use in our daily life.



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74. How are salts produced,? Give an example.



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75. Describe the uses of Acids, Bases and Salts.



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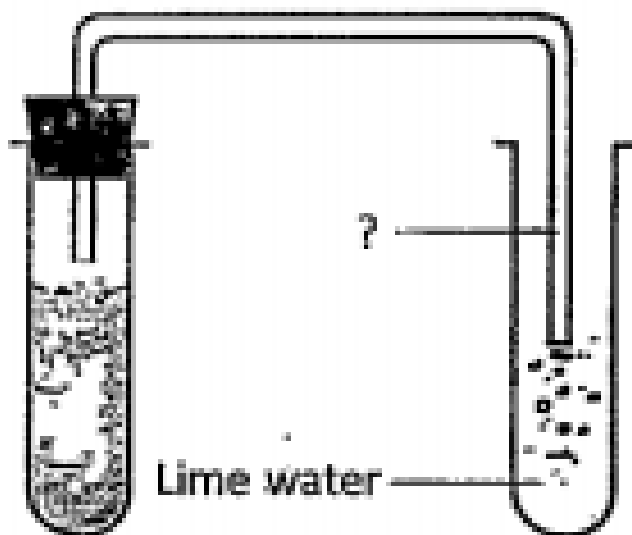
76. How do you prepare lime water ? In what way is this useful to you in day to day life?



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77. Observe the figure: What is the acid in the experiment. Find out the product that is relieved from egg husk and lemon juice? Write

the observation that occurs in lime water.



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78. How do acid rains occur? What are the effects of acid rains?

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79. You are given Hydrochloric acid. How can you make it into a solution which is neither acidic nor basic ?



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80. To protect tooth decay we are advised to brush our teeth regularly. The nature of the tooth paste commonly used is

A. acidic

B. neutral

C. basic

D. baking soda

Answer:



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81. Which of the following is acidic in nature?

A. lemon juice

B. baking soda

C. lime water

D. antacid

Answer:



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82. The colour of methyl orange indicator in acidic medium is

A. red

B. yellow

C. green

D. blue

Answer:



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83. The substance that turns blue litmus to red is.....in nature.

A. acidic

B. basic

C. neutral

D. amphoteric

Answer:



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84. Blue litmus turns red in

A. milk of magnesia

B. lime water

C. salt water

D. tomato sauce

Answer:



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85. Salt water is

A. acidic

B. basic

C. neutral

D. neither basic nor acidic

Answer:



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86. When red litmus paper is dropped in common salt solution, it changes its colour to

A. blue

B. yellow

C. no change in colour

D. green

Answer:



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87. The taste of acids is

A. sour

B. bitter

C. sweet

D. saltish

Answer:



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88. The acid present in tea is ____

- A. lactic acid
- B. citric acid
- C. tannic acid
- D. oxalic acid

Answer:



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89. The acid required to prepare common salt is _____

A. sulphuric acid

B. acetic acid

C. oxalic acid

D. hydrochloric acid

Answer:



90. An example of natural indicator is ____

A. phenolphthalein

B. turmeric paper

C. methyl orange

D. litmus paper

Answer:



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91. The substances that are soapy to touch

A. acid

B. bases

C. neutral solutions

D. indicators

Answer:



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92. The substances which tell us whether a substance is acidic or basic are called _____

- A. catalysts
- B. promoters
- C. indicators
- D. filters

Answer:



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93. Which of the following substance is used in glass cleaning

- A. calcium hydroxide
- B. ammonium hydroxide
- C. sodium hydroxide
- D. magnesium hydroxide

Answer:



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94. Soap contains ____

A. potassium hydroxide

B. calcium hydroxide

C. sodium hydroxide

D. both A and C

Answer:



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95. Which of the following is/are true about indicators ? (i) Hibiscus and turmeric papers are examples for natural indicators (ii) Phenolphthalein and Methyl orange are examples for Synthetic indicators (iii) Indicators show different colours in acidic and basic solutions (iv) These tell us whether a substance is acidic or basic

A. i and iii only

B. ii and iv only

C. i,iii and iv only

D. all of the above

Answer:



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96. Which of the following are acidic salts ?

(i)copper sulphate,(ii)common salt (iii) sodium carbonate (iv)sodium bicarbonate

A. i only

B. iii and iv only

C. ii only

D. i, iii and iv only

Answer:



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97. Rearrange the following sentences in a correct order (i) Collect the white ash and dissolve it in a little water (ii) The red litmus turns into blue colour and so the solution is basic in nature. (iii) Burn a small piece of

Magnesium ribbon by holding it with tongs(iv)

Touch the solution formed and test this

solution with blue litmus and red litmus.

A. ii,iv,i, iii

B. iii,i, iv,ii

C. iv, i, iii, ii

D. ii,i, iv, iii

Answer:



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98. A turmeric stain on Chandana's white saree turned red when it is washed with soap. This is because soap solution is

A. basic

B. acidic

C. neutral

D. amphoteric

Answer:



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99. Statement A : substances whose solutions are neutral are salts. Statement B : Salts need not always be neutral, they can be acidic or basic.

A. Both A and B are true

B. A is true but B is false

C. A is false but B is true

D. Both A and B are false

Answer:



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Answer:



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101. Oxides of magnesium dissolved in water forms ___ solution.

A. acidic

B. basic

C. neutral

D. none of these

Answer:



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102. The gas that turns lime water to milky is

_____ .

A. hydrogen

B. carbondioxide

C. oxygen

D. nitrogen

Answer:



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103. The gas liberated when lemon juice is added to egg shell is ___.

A. oxygen

B. hydrogen

C. nitrogen

D. carbondioxide

Answer:



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104. The colour of phenolphthalein indicator in basic solution is

A. pink

B. red

C. yellow

D. no change

Answer:



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105. The colour of methyl orange indicator in acidic medium is

A. red

B. yellow

C. organge

D. pink

Answer:



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106. A solution turns red litmus paper to blue colour. The nature of the solution is _____.

A. acidic

B. basic

C. neutral

D. both A and B

Answer:



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107. To reduce acidic nature of agricultural fields the farmers add _____ to the soil.

A. Urea

B. Ammonium phosphate

C. lime

D. Acetic acid

Answer:



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108. Which of the following acid is used in preparation of pickles.

- A. citric acid
- B. carbonic acid
- C. acetic acid
- D. oxalic acid

Answer:



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Improve Your Learning

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20. Which of the following is acidic in nature?

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B. Baking Soda

C. Lime Water

D. Antacid

Answer:



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21. Match the following

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---|---|----|---------|
| (a) | Lactic Acid | (|) | 1) | Tomato |
| (b) | Acetic Acid | (|) | 2) | Lemon |
| (c) | Citric Acid | (|) | 3) | Vinegar |
| (d) | Oxalic Acid | (|) | 4) | Curd |



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