



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - SWAN PUBLICATION

ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS

Intext Questions Solved

1. Digestion of food is an example of _____
change.



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Textbook Questions

1. Fill in the blanks- Formation of manure from leaves is an example of _____ change.



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2. Take an example of wood to explain both physical and chemical changes.



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3. Take an example of burning of candle to explain both physical and chemical changes.



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4. _____ is the part of heart through which the blood is transported to all the parts of the body.



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5. Fill in the blanks- Haemoglobin is present in the _____



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6. Fill in the blanks- The exchange of materials between the blood and the tissues is done by _____.



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7. Fill in the blanks- Heart has some rhythmic contractions and expansions, these are called _____.



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8. How is the concentration of hydronium ions (H_3O^+) affected when a solution of an acid is diluted ?



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9. How is the concentration of hydroxide ions(OH) affected when excess base is dissolved in a solution of sodium hydroxide?



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10. Name the following- This is the excretory product in human beings which is excreted by the kidneys.



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11. What effect does the concentration of H^+ (aq) ions have on the nature of the solution?



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12. Do basic solution also have H^+ (aq) ions? If yes, then why are these basic?



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13. Sweat is made up of-



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14. What is the common name of the compound CaOCl_2 ?



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15. Name the substance which on treatment with chlorine yields bleaching powder.



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16. Name the sodium compound which is used for softening hard water.



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17. What will happen if a solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate is heated? Give the equation of the reaction involved



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18. Write an equation to show the reaction between plaster of paris and water.



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Textbook Exercises

1. A solution turns red litmus blue, its pH is likely to be

A. 1

B. 4

C. 5

D. 10

Answer: D



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2. 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

Answer: B



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3. 10 ml of a solution of NaOH is found to be completely neutralised by 8 ml of HCl. If we take 20 ml of the same solution of NaOH, the

amount of HCl solution (the same solution as before) required to neutralise it will be:

A. 4 mL

B. 8 mL

C. 12 mL

D. 16 mL

Answer: D



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4. Which one of the following types of medicines is used for treating indigestion?

A. Antibiotic

B. Analgesic

C. Antacid

D. Antiseptic

Answer: C



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5. Write word equations and then balanced equations for the reactions taking place when -dilute sulphuric acid reacts with zinc granules.



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6. Fill in the blanks- _____ is the process which cause a suction pull to water in which reaches great height in trees.



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7. Write word equations and then balanced equations for the reactions taking place when -dilute sulphuric acid reacts with aluminium powder.



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8. Write word equations and then balanced equations for the reaction taking place, when dilute hydrochloric acid reacts with iron filings.



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9. Fill in the blanks- In plants water is transported through _____



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10. Why does distilled water not conduct electricity, whereas rain water does ?



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11. Why do acids not show acidic behaviour in the absence of water?



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12. Five solutions A, B, C, D and E when tested with universal indicator showed pH as 4, 1, 11, 7, and 9 respectively, which solution is:

neutral?

strongly alkaline?

strongly acidic?

weakly acidic?

weakly alkaline?: arrange the pH in increasing order of hydrogen-ion concentration



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13. Equal lengths of magnesium ribbons are taken in test tubes a and b. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) is added to test tube a, while acetic acid (CH_3COOH) is added to test tube b. Amount and concentration taken for both the

acids are same. In which test tube will the fizzing occur more vigorously and why?



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14. Fresh milk has a pH of 6. How do you think the pH will change as it turns into curds? Explain your answer.



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15. What is the importance of transportation of materials in plants and animals?



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16. What is the importance of presence of platelets in the blood?



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17. Plaster of paris should be stored in a moisture-proof container explain why?



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18. What is a neutralisation reaction? Give two examples



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19. Give two important uses of washing soda and baking soda.



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Additional Important Questions Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is ph value of neutral solution?

A. less than 7

B. less than 5

C. equal to 7

D. more than 7

Answer: C



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2. Acetic acid is :

A. a weak base

B. a weak acid

C. a strong base.

D. a strong acid

Answer: B



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3. When red litmus paper is put into a basic solution

A. it turns blue

B. it remains red

C. it turns purple

D. it turns green

Answer: A



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4. When red litmus paper is put into a acidic solution :

A. it turns purple

B. it remains red

C. it turns yellow

D. it turns black

Answer: B



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5. When blue litmus paper is put into a basic solution :

A. it turns violet

B. it turns black

C. it remains blue.

D. it turns red.

Answer: C



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6. When blue litmus paper is put into a acidic solution:

A. it turns red

B. it remains blue

C. it turns purple

D. it turns black.

Answer: A



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7. Which of following can be used as a olfactory indicator :

A. onion

B. clove

C. potato

D. vanilla

Answer: D



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8. pH scale is a :

A. Exponential scale

B. Linear scale

C. Logarithmic scale.

D. Inverse scale.

Answer: C



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9. Metallic oxides are:

- A. basic in nature
- B. acidic in nature.
- C. neutral- in nature
- D. none of above

Answer: A



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10. Non metal oxides are

- A. basic in nature
- B. acidic in nature
- C. neutral in nature
- D. none of above.

Answer: B



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11. In ionic solution, electricity is conducted by

:

A. protons

B. ions

C. electrons

D. neutrons

Answer: B



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12. Tooth decay starts when pH is :

A. lower than 3

B. more than 7

C. lower than 5.5

D. more than 9.

Answer: C



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13. Water of crystalliation in gypsum is :

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. five

Answer: B



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14. Tooth pastes are generally

A. neutral

B. acidic

C. basic

D. none of above

Answer: C



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Additional Important Questions Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is neutralisation reaction?



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2. What is milk of magnesia ?



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3. What is the importance of stomata?



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4. What is chemical formula of plaster of paris?



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5. What do you mean by alkalis? Give two examples of alkalis.



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6. What we call that rain if the pH of rain water is less than-5.6 ?



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7. What was the symbol in our struggle for freedom i.e. in Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi March?



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8. What happens when solutions of sodium hydrogen carbonate is heated?



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Additional Important Questions Short Answer Type Questions

1. What will be the action of the following substances on litmus paper ? Dry HCl gas, Moistened NH_3 gas, Lemon juice, Carbonated soft drink, Curd, Soap solution.



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2. Name the acid present in ant sting and give its chemical formula. Also give the common method to get relief from the discomfort caused by the ant, sting.



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3. What happens when nitric acid is added to egg shell?



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4. What is the importance of transpiration?



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5. _____ is the liquid part of the blood which is yellowish in colour.



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6. Which gas is usually liberated when an acid reacts with a metal? Illustrate with an example. How will you test for the presence of this gas?



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7. _____ are disc shaped cells containing a red coloured pigment called haemoglobin.



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8. _____ is the component of blood which is known as fighting cell.



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9. Explain how the pH change is the cause of tooth decay?



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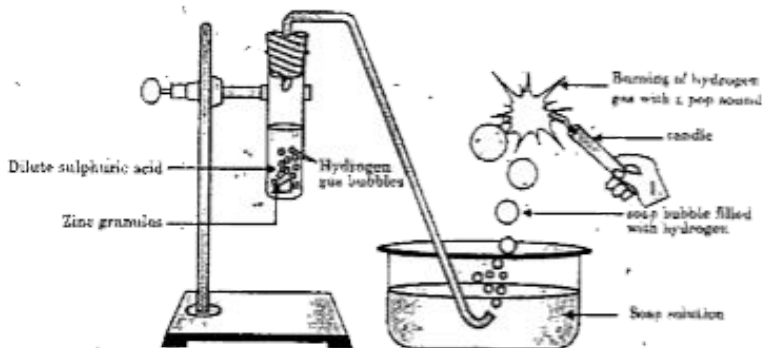
10. What is the importance of blood in the body?



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Additional Important Questions Long Answer Type Questions

1. In the following schematic diagram for the preparation of hydrogen gas as shown in Figure, what would happen if following changes are made ?

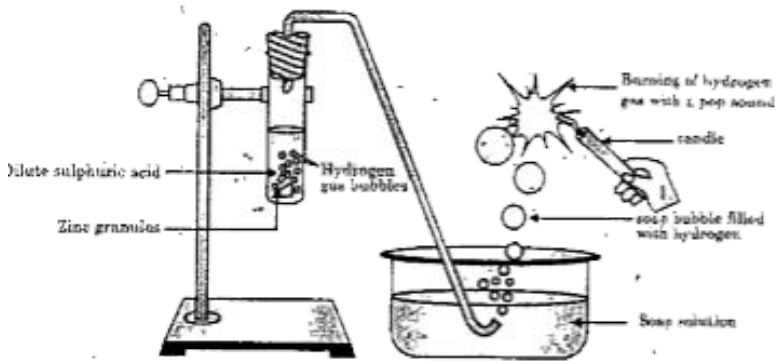


In place of zinc granules, same amount of zinc dust is taken in the test tube



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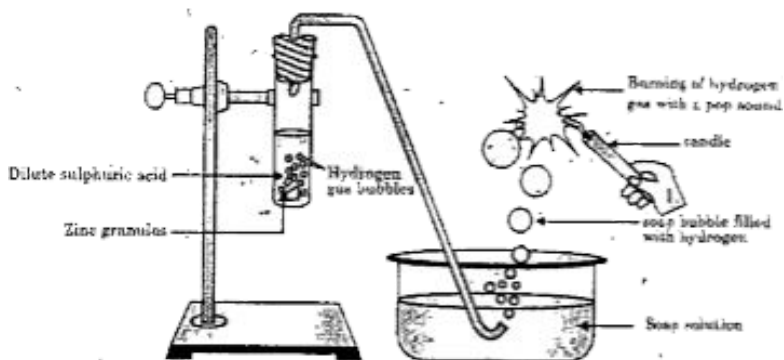
2. In the following schematic diagram for the preparation of hydrogen gas as shown in Figure, what would happen if following changes are made ?



Instead of dilute sulphuric acid, dilute hydrochloric acid is taken

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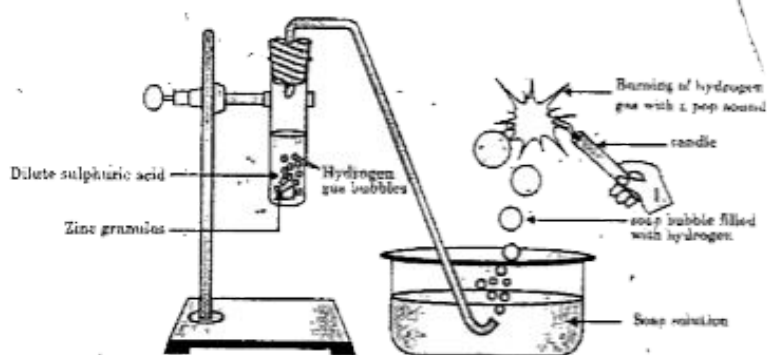
3. In the following schematic diagram for the preparation of hydrogen gas as shown in Figure, what would happen if following changes are made ?



In place of zinc, copper turnings are taken

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4. In the following schematic diagram for the preparation of hydrogen gas as shown in Figure, what would happen if following changes are made ?



Sodium hydroxide is taken in place of dilute sulphuric acid and the tube is heated.

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5. A dry pellet of a common base B, when kept in open absorbs moisture and turns sticky. The compound is also a by-product of chloralkali process. Identify B. What type of reaction

occurs when B is treated with an acidic oxide ?

Write a balanced chemical equation for one such solution.



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6. A red pigment called _____ is responsible for the red colour of the blood.



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