CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS CHEMISTRY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

ACID, BASES AND SALTS

Exercise I Choose The Correct Answer

1. $Zn + 2HCl \rightarrow ZnCl_2 + ...$

(a) H_2 (b) O_2 (c) CO_2

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2. Apple contains malic acid. Orange contains .....

(a) citric acid

(b) ascorbic acid

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3. Acids in plants and animals are organic acids. Whereas Acids in rocks and minerals

are.....

(a) Inorganic acids (b) Weak acids

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4. Acids turn blue litmus paper to

(a) Green

(b) Red

(c) Orange

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5. Since metal carbonate and metal bicarbonate are basic they react with acids to give salt and water with the liberation of .....

a. NO_2 b. SO_2 c. CO_2

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6. The hydrated salt of copper sulphate has colour

(a) Red (b) White (c) Blue

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Exercise Ii Answer In Brief

1. Name any two metals which do not react with sodium hydroxide.

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2. Write any four uses of acids.

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3. Give the significance of pH of soll in agriculture.

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4. When does the acid rain occur?

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5. What are the uses of Plaster of Paris?

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6. Two acids 'A' and 'B'are given. Acid A gives one hydrogen lon per molecule of the acid in solution. Acld B gives two hydrogen ions per molecule of the acid in solution.

(i) Find out acid A and acid B.

(ii) Which acid is called the King of Chemicals?

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7. Define aquaregia.

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8. Correct the mistakes:

(a) Washing soda is used for making cakes and bread soft, spongy.

(b) Calcium sulphate hemihydrate is used in textile industry.

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9. What is neutralization reaction? Give an example.

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Exercise Iii Answer In Detail

1. Why does distiled water not conduct electricity whereas rain water does?

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2. Plaster of Paris should be stored in a moisture proof container. Why?

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3. Write any four uses of bases.

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4. Write any five uses of salts.

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5. Sulphuric acid is called King of Chemicals. Why is it called so?

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Additional Questions I Short Answers Questions

1. What are acids?

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2. Why is the term basicity is used for acids?

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3. What are bases?

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4. "All alkalis are bases, but not all bases are alkalis". Justify this statement.

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5. What is the correct procedure of mixing an acld and water? Why?

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6. All acids contain one or more hydrogen atoms, but not all substances containing hydrogen are acids. Support this statement with examples.

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7. Explain the role of pH in our digestive system.

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Additional Questions I Long Answers Questions

1. Explain water of erystallisation.

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2. What are four types of salts?

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3. Classify acids based on their sources and basicity.

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4. Name the acid present in the given table.

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5. Desertbe the tests used to determine acids and bases.

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6. Differentiate between Acids and Bases.

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Activity

1. Take about 10 ml of dilute hydrochloric acid in a test tube and add a few pieces of zine. granules into it. What do you observe? Why

are bubbles formed in the solution? Take a burning candle near a bubble containing hydrogen gas, the flame goes off with "Popping' sound. This confirms that metal displaces hydrogen gas from the dilute acid.

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2. Take solutions of hydrochloric acid or sulphuric acid.

. Fix two nails on a cork and place the cork in a 100 ml beaker.

. Connect the nails to the two terminals of a 6V battery through a bulb and a switch as shown in Figure.

. Now pour some dilute HCl in the beaker and switch on the current. Repeat the activity with dilute sulphuric acid, glucose and alcohol solutions. What do you observe now?

. Does the bulb glow in all cases?

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3. Collect the following samples from the science laboratory- Hydrochloric acid, sulphate acid and Nitric acid, Sodium hydroxide, Potassium hydroxide. Take 2 ml of each solution in a test tube and test with a litmust paper and indicators phenolphthaleia nad Methyl orange. Tabulate your observations.

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4. Fill in the blanks in the following table based on the concept of water of cystallisation.

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5. Boil about 100 ml of ground water in a vessel dryness. After all water get evaporated observe the inner wall of the vessel. Can you observe any deposits?

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