

Chapter-2

Worksheet-1



Q. 1. The correct way of making a solution of acid in water is to

- (a) Add water to acid
- (b) Add acid to water
- (c) Mix acid and water simultaneously
- (d) Add water to acid in a shallow container

Q. 2. Products of a neutralization reaction are always:

- (a) An acid and a base
- (b) An acid and a salt
- (c) A salt and water
- (d) A salt and a base

Q. 3. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(a) Vinegar	(i) changes red litmus blue
(b) Sodium chloride	(ii) is sour to taste
(c) Milk of magnesia	(iii) major salt of sea
(d) Potassium nitrate	(iv) used in fertilizer industry

Q. 4. Choose the true and false statements from the following:

1. Ammonia, dissolved in water, shows acidic properties.

2. Orange juice turns blue litmus red.
3. Copper does not react with tamarind (imli) water.
4. Alum (phitkari) acts as an antacid.

Q. 5. Fill in the blanks:

- i. A solution of ammonium chloride turns blue litmus
- ii. A solution of sodium acetate turns red Blue
- iii. Ammonium chloride is an example of
- iv. Acid + Metal \rightarrow Salt +
- v. An acid and a base react together forming a new compound, known as

Q. 6. Turmeric is natural indicator. On adding its paste to acid and base separately, which colours would be observed?

- (a) Yellow in both acid and base
- (b) Yellow in acid and red in base
- (c) Pink in acid and yellow in base
- (d) Red in acid and blue in base

Q. 7. Phenolphthalein is a synthetic indicator and its colours in acidic and basic solutions, respectively are

- (a) Red and blue.
- (b) Blue and red.
- (c) Pink and colourless.

(d) Colourless and pink.

Q 8. When the soil is too basic, plants do not grow well in it. To improve its quality what must be added to the soil?

- (a) Organic matter
- (b) Quicklime
- (c) Slaked lime
- (d) Calamine solution

Q 9. 'Litmus', a natural dye is an extract of which of the following?

- (a) China rose (Gudhal)
- (b) Beetroot
- (c) Lichen
- (d) Blue berries (Jamun)

Q 10. Neutralization reaction is a

- (a) Physical and reversible change.
- (b) Physical change that cannot be reversed.
- (c) Chemical and reversible change,
- (d) Chemical change that cannot be reversed.

Q 11. State differences between acids and bases.

Q 12. Ammonia is found in many household products, such as window cleaners. It turns red litmus blue. What is its nature?

Q 13. Describe the process of neutralisation with the help of an example.

Q 14. Explain why

- (a) An antacid tablet is taken when you suffer from acidity.
- (b) Calamine solution is applied on the skin when an ant bites.
- (c) Factory waste is neutralised before disposing it into the water bodies.

Q 15. Blue litmus paper is dipped in a solution. It remains blue. What is the nature of the solution? Explain.

Q 16. What is an indicator?

Q 17. What is meant by 'basicity' of an acid?

Q 18. Does an acidic solution conduct electricity?

Q 19. What are the harmful effects of acid rain?

Q 20. Why a turmeric stain on a white shirt is turned to red when it is washed with soap?