Acids bases salts theory test

1. Write the names of parent acid and base of the following salts 2

   a) Sodium carbonate b) potassium chloride

2. Name the acid present in ant sting and give its chemical formula 2
3. Which gas is usually liberated when an acid reacts with a metal? Explain with an example. 2
4. A cloth strip dipped in onion juice for testing a liquid X. the liquid X changes its odour. Which type of an indicator is onion juice? The liquid X turns blue litmus red. What is X? 3
5. How can we get acidic salt? 2
6. What is chlor-alkali process? Write two uses of its products. 3
7. Write any two properties of acid with equation. 2
8. What are the two ways to get common salt? 2
9. How can you prepare washing soda? 2
10. Why do we add some acid to baking soda to make baking powder? 1
11. What is milk of magnesia? How does it react? 2
12. NaOH + Zn-……. 1
13. How does the concentration of H_3O^+ vary when we add some acid into water? What will be the change of colour on the pH paper? 2
14. Example of synthetic and natural indicator. (one each) 2
15. What is the rule of dilution? 1
16. Two uses of calcium oxychloride 2
17. What is the other name of crystal? 1
18. When litmus can't show change in colour? 2
19. Name the acids present in the following compounds

    Milk, vinegar, lemon, ant bite, apple, tomato 3

20. What is universal indicator? 1
21. What is indigestion? How can we get relief from it? 2
22. How do we treat soil? 2
23. What is neutralization? 2

24. If you are given a blue litmus paper and identify three solutions A, B, C how do you identify which one is acid, base and water? 3
25. What is calcium sulphate hemihydrate? 2
26. Calamine solution is acidic or basic? Write one application of it. 2
27. How can you identify water and phenolphthalein 2
28. Salt A commonly used in bakery products on heating gets converted into another salt B which itself is used for removal of hardness of water and a gas C is evolved. The gas C passed through lime water, turns it milky. Identify A, B and C. 3
29. A compound which is prepared from gypsum has the property of hardening when mixed with proper quantity of water. Identify the compound. Write the chemical equation of the preparation. Mention one important use of that compound. 3
30. A metal carbonate X on reacting with an acid gives a gas which when passed through a solution Y gives the carbonate back. On the other hand a gas G that is obtained at anode during electrolysing of brine is passed on dry Y, it gives a compound used for disinfecting drinking water. Identify X, Y, G and Z. 3
31. Give one example where acid is reacting with metal oxide 1
32. Name the base used in soap manufacture.1
33. Salts are ionic or non -ionic substances? Give reason. 2
34. What is the full form of pH? Prove that H^+ ions are present in alkali solution. 2
35. How can we get the strong smell of chlorine from bleaching powder? 2
36. What is the product of reaction between sodium chloride and sulphuric acid? 1
37. How can we get calcium hemihydrate from calcium dihydrate? How can we get back that substance? 2
38. How can we prepare base? Show with equation.2
39. Write two uses of baking soda with equations. 2
40. What is natural neutralization? 2
41. A sulphate group of element can be moulded into different shapes by its dough and becomes hard. Write down the equation.
42. X is reacting with Zn, HCl, CH3COOH to produce salt and water. Identify X.