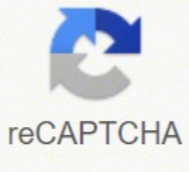




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Next

Class 7 Science worksheet By Entrancei

- (c) formic acid.
(d) organic matter.

Ans. (a)
Explanation- Soil becomes acidic or basic due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers. Acidic soil can be neutralised by adding quicklime (calcium oxide) or slaked lime (calcium hydroxide).Basic soil can be neutralised by adding organic matter like manure.

Q.12.Sodium Hydroxide is also known as
(a) baking soda.
(b) washing soda.
(c) caustic soda.
(d) common salt.

Ans. (c)
Explanation- Sodium hydroxide (NaOH) is also known as caustic soda. It is used in the manufacturing of soap, textiles etc.

Q.13.Milk of magnesia is used as
(a) an acid.
(b) an antacid.
(c) a pesticide.
(d) a salt.

Ans. (b)
Explanation- Excess of hydrochloric acid in stomach causes indigestion.
To relieve from indigestion, antacid such as Milk of magnesia (magnesium hydroxide) is used. It neutralises the excessive acidity in the stomach.

Q.14.Acids react with metals to produce

Prepared for EntranceExam Users



NCERT Solution for class 10 Science Chapter 2 Acids, Bases and Salts

in text questions set 3

Page number – 25

1. Why do HCl, HNO₃, etc., show acidic characters in aqueous solutions while solutions of compounds like alcohol and glucose do not show acidic character?

Solution: Release of H⁺ ion in water will make a compound acidic or non-acidic. Acids are the substance which upon dissociating with water results in production of Hydrogen ions. Some compounds show acidic character as they dissociate in the aqueous solution which results in the production of hydrogen ions (acids like HCl, HNO₃).

Compounds similar to glucose or alcohol do contain hydrogen element but they do not show signs of acidic nature. The fact that the hydrogen in them will not separate as like the hydrogen in the acids. They will not separate to become hydrogen ions, on dissolving in the water.

Hence dissociation of hydrogen gas will decide the acidic or non-acidic nature of a compound.

2. Why does an aqueous solution of an acid conduct electricity?

Solution: Charged particles are responsible for the conductance of electricity in an acid. These charged particles called as ions are the reason behind conductance of electricity in acid.

3. Why does dry HCl gas not change the colour of the dry litmus paper?

Solution: HCL does not give out Hydrogen ions, therefore HCL does not show any acidic behaviour and colour of the litmus paper remain the same on reacting with HCl gas.

4. While diluting an acid, why is it recommended that the acid should be added to water and not water to the acid?

Solution: While diluting an acid, it is recommended that the acid should be added to water and not water to the acid because if water is added to concentrated acid, it release huge amount of heat which may result in explosion and can cause acid burns o face, clothes and body parts. Hence it is safe to add acid to water but not water to acid.

5. How is the concentration of hydronium ions (H₃O⁺) affected when a solution of an acid is diluted?

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Acids bases and salts class 7 questions and answers. Acids bases and salts class 7 extra questions and answers. Acids bases and salts questions and answers pdf. Acids bases and salts class 10 questions and answers pdf. Acids bases and salts class 10 extra questions and answers. Acids bases and salts questions answers. Acids bases and salts class 9 questions and answers. Acids bases and salts questions and answers pdf igcse.

MasterTux/Pixabay Alcohol, scientifically known as ethanol in many cases, is neither an acid nor a base. However, you can act as anyone, depending on what is combined with and what reaction you are looking to achieve. However, in most conditions, alcohol is none. Read to know why alcohol is neither an acid nor a base, more about acidity and base, and its relative reactions. What defines a "North Condition"? It is true that alcohol is neither acidic nor basic in normal conditions. But what does that mean? Often, outside a chemistry lab, you would be combining ethanol alcohol with another liquid, such as water or ice, which is still water, of course. When alcohol is combined with water, it does not produce H+ or OH-, which means it is not acid or basic. There are also other types of alcohol, such as isopropyl, most commonly known as rubbing alcohol. When is alcohol a base? Alcohol is a base when combined with another strong base, such as NaOH, and this is the most common result for ethanol, which means it is more often used as a base than an acid. When alcohol is combined with other strong bases, release OH-, which is basic. The only exception to this rule is the phenol of alcohol, which cannot be basic. When is alcohol an acid? Similarly, when alcohol becomes basic, alcohol is only acid when combined with other acids. If you look at the chemical formula for ethyl alcohol, it's CH₃CH₂OH. The "H" part of OH is a weak acid, which means that when you combine alcohol with a stronger acid, it becomes acid. What Hare Theory behind Alcohol Being Ni Acid or Base? The theory and science behind alcohol not being acid or base is the definition of Arrhenio. There are many facets and levels for this theory. However, in terms of alcohol, the definition of Arrhenius defines an acid as a substance that releaseshydrogen (H+) in an aqueous solution, while a base releases hydroxide (OH-) (OH-) sotsE .2 olutApaC 01 esaC ed selas y sesab ,sodic;A sol ne n;Araidutse es euq samet sol nos sARA p ed ose y le y oidos ed odaval al ,oidos ed otanobracob le ,oeuqnalb ed ovlop le ,oidos ed odix;Ardih led sosu sol y n;Aicaraperp al ,anaiditoc adiv al ne Hp led aicnatropmi ,Hp ed alacse ed otpecnoc ,.sosu y solpmeje ,selareneg sedadeiporp ,NOIHO y + H ed oirallibom ed sonimr@At ne sesab y sodic;A ed senoicimfed saL ,samixiAm sacram renetbo adeup euq arap ESBC ed secirtcerid samit!9A sal ed n;Aisrev amit!9A al n;Ages naraperp es TREC N 01 SSAC senoiculus satsE ,solutApac ed sisl;Ana dadiduforp ne rene! y soldituse ed amargorp le odot rirburc arap selit;A sosrucer nos euq ,01 esaC ed 01 esaC ed selas y sesab ,sodic;A sol arap TREC N ed senoiculus iArartnoctie AugA moc,aicnerefer ed siAM ,azelieb ed soltucdorp sorto y s;Apmahc ,senoicil ,semufrep ne osu us ne atluser n;Aibmat otsE ,oirotarobal ed senoicautis sarto y socimAug soirotarobal sol ne ocimAug etnevlus omoc asu es n;Aibmat lohocla IE ,safutse y sarapmAl ne elbitsubmoo ed opit nu omoc asu es ,ograbme niS ,reheb arap otpa se on euq ,sodalitem sutirApsE ed n;Aicacirbaf al ne asu es n;Aibmat lohocla IE ,amilosag al ne arteucne es n;Aibmat lonate IE ,.saxtim sadlbeh ne y sutirApsE sol arap azillitu es lonate ed lohocla IE ,etnemlanoiceroc omoc lanicidem otnat ,sasoc sabcum arap asu es lohocla IE ?lohocla le asu es @Aug arap;A .41 y 7 ertne nacifisalc es sesab sal euq sartneim ,alacse al ne 7 y 0 ertne etnem;9Amoc nartneucne es sodic;A sol ,.selartuen res ed acrec ni;Atse ehcel al y aniro al ,.sovehu sol ,ram ed auga IE ,lartuen etnemarup se euq odiuqAl ocin!9A le se arup auga IE ,auga le euq laugi la ,ortuen se lohocla IE ,ocis;Ab o odic;A se ogla is ed oel;9An le ranimreted arap Hp ed alacse anu nazillitu socif;Atnec sol ,?sacis;Ab in sadic;A nos on saicnatsus sarto @Aug;A ,etnevlus nu omoc etnemacim;@At acifisalc es ,esab anu res arap esab anu noc odanibmoo o odic;A nu res arap odic;A nu noc esranibmoo euq eneit on lohocla le euq a odibeD ,.asouca n;Aiculus nE They are very important for the test. Chapter 2 Acids, bases and salts Questions and answers are useful in the subject's last-minute preparation. It will help you get a deeper understanding of severalkil sdnuopmoc fo snoitulos elihw snoitulos suoega ni sretcarahc cidica wohs ,cte ,3ONH ,ICH od yhW .1 52 :oN egaP retaW + AedirohC muiclaCH(s) #### ##### acidini 7 a roirepus euq sartneim ,adic;A n;Aiculus anu acidini 7 a roirefri Hp ed rolan nU atseupsE r ?ocis;Ab se liAuc y odic;A se sotsE ed li;AuC;A ?oneg;Ardih ed senoi ed n;Aicartnecnoc s;Am eneit n;Aiculus @AuQ;A .8 se B n;Aiculus al ed Hp le y 6 se A n;Aiculus al ed Hp IE .B y A ,senoiculus sod eneiT .1 82 :anig;Ap ed oN ,oidos ed odix;Ardih ed n;Aiculus anu ne vleuisid es esab ed osexcE le odnauc aAratnemua JA A eAHO(odix;Ardih ed senoi ed n;Aicartnecnoc al atseupsE r ?oidos ed odix;Ardih ed n;Aiculus anu ne vleuisid es esab ed osexcE le odnauc JA A eAHO(odix;Ardih ed senoi ed n;Aicartnecnoc al adatefa ev es om;A;C;A .6 ,eyunimsid odic;A led azreul al euq acifingsid otsE ,nemulov ed dadinu rop)+O3H(oinordih ed senoi ed n;Aicartnecnoc al eyunimsid ,odic;A nu eyulid es odnauc; atseupsE r ?odic;A nu ed n;Aiculus anu eyulid es odnauc)+OH(oinordih ed senoi ed n;Aicartnecnoc al adatefa ev es om;A;C;A .5 sarudameuq esuac y euqilpils aiczem al ,odareneg roiac ed daditnac nary al a odibe euq elibisop se secnotne ,arenam arto al ed ecal es iS ,auga la odic;A rida;Aa adneimocer es erpmes ,ocimr;@tose se auga le ne odic;A nu ed n;Aiculusid ed osecorp le euq odaD ?odic;A la on y auga la eugerpA es odic;A le euq adneimocer es @Aug rop;A ,odic;A nu riulid IA .4 .i@A ne)+H(oneg;Ardih ed senoi eneit on euqrop oces omit ed lepap led rolce le aibmac on ICH ed oces sag IE rednopseR ?oces sumit lepap led rolce le aibmac on oces ICH sag le @Aug rop;A .3 ,dadircitceal ed n;Aicudnoc al ed selbasnopser nos odic;A nu ed asouca n;Aiculus al ne)+O3H(oinordih o)+H(oneg;Ardih ed senoi ed aicnerep al atseupsE r ?dadircitceal al ecudnoc odic;A nu ed asouca n;Aiculus anu @Aug rop;A .2 ,odic;A retc;Arac nu nertseum on euq Aha eD ,.senoi ramrof arap nevluisid es on secnotne auga noc asoculq y selohocla nalczem es odnauc senoicacer setneugis sal rev noc atsab olpmeje roP ,odic;A retc;Arac us artseum euq ol ,+O3H o +H senoi ramrof arap auga ne nevluisid es ,auga noc nalczem es 3ONH o ICH odnauc atseupsE r ?odic;A retc;Arac nartseum on asoculq al y Basic solution. 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