

Class: VII
Subject: Chemistry
Topic: Acids and bases
No. of Questions: 20

1. Ammonia is found in many household products, such as window cleaners. It turns red litmus blue. What is its nature?
2. State few properties of acids.
3. ----- and ----- acid are present in vinegar and lemon.
4. State few properties of bases.
5. Name the source from which litmus solution is obtained. What is the use of this solution?
6. ----- is the colour of methyl orange in acidic solution.
7. Give examples of some acids and bases
8. Is the distilled water acidic/basic/neutral? How would you verify it?
9. Phenolphthalein become colourless in ---- and pink in -----
10. Define indicators along with examples.
11. Describe the process of neutralization with the help of an example.
12. Water molecules present in salts are known as -----
13. In distilled water , litmus paper turns into _____
14. Mark 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if it is false:

- (i) Nitric acid turn red litmus blue. (T/F)
 - (ii) Sodium hydroxide turns blue litmus red. (T/F)
 - (iii) Sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid neutralize each other and form salt and water. (T/F)
 - (iv) Indicator is a substance which shows different colours in acidic and basic solutions. (T/F)
 - (v) Tooth decay is caused by the presence of a base. (T/F)
15. Salts containing water molecules in their crystal form are called -----
16. What is the use of litmus test?
17. 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 neutralized before disposing it into the water bodies.
18. Aqueous solution of sodium chloride (NaCl) is known as -----
19. Explain the nature of distilled water.
20. Blue litmus paper is dipped in a solution. It remains blue. What is the nature of the solution ? Explain.