

Acids. Bases and Salts (Additional Topic)

I. Tick the correct option.

- i. Toothpastes help to neutralize the _____ produced in our mouth.
a. acid b. base c. salt d. food
- ii. Antacid relieves us from
a. indigestion b. ingestion
c. insertion d. fever
- iii. During neutralization reactions acid and base _____.
a. add together b. do not react
c. prepare another base d. cancel the effect of each other
- iv. Hydrobromic acid is _____
a. an oxyacid b. a hydracid
c. bromide d. oxalic acid
- v. The basicity of acetic acid is _____
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
- vi. An example of an acid with tribasic acidity is _____
a. sulphuric acid b. acetic acid
c. phosphoric acid d. sulphurous acid
- vii. Metal oxides are also called _____
a. acidic oxides b. basic oxides
c. alkaline oxides d. salts
- viii. The pH value of distilled water is
a. 0 b. 1 c. 7 d. 14
- ix. Acidity of a base is the number of _____ produced by one molecule of that base.
a. hydrogen ions b. oxygen ions
c. hydroxyl ions c. basic ions
- x. Salts made from hydrochloric acid are called.
a. chlorates b. chlorides
c. hydrates d. chlorics

II Name the products formed when _____

1. An acid reacts with
a. an active metal _____
b. a metal carbonate _____
c. a base _____
2. A base reacts with
a. another salt _____
b. an acid _____

III The pH of a sample A is 7.4 and that of sample B is 9.0.

1. Which one of the two samples is more basic?
2. What will happen if two are mixed together?