RAGHU TUTORIALS MATHEMATICS & SCIENCE

Name of the student: _____ Class: X Topic: **Acids, Bases and Salts**

1. A compound that turns lime water into colorless again when excess carbon dioxide is made to pass through it is, *

   A. **Calcium carbonate** B. **Calcium bicarbonate**

   C. **Calcium Oxide** D. **Calcium Hydroxide**

2. The pH of four acids namely P, Q, R, S is 2, 5, 3, 6 respectively. The strongest acid among these acids is, *

   A. **P** B. **Q**

   C. **R** D. **S**

3. Alkali oxide among the following oxides is, *

   A. **Carbon Dioxide** B. **Sulfur Dioxide**

   C. **Sodium oxide** D. **Nitrogen oxide**

4. As the pH value of a solution decreases, **

   A. **Number of OH^- ions increases** B. **Number of H^+ ions increases**

   C. **Number of H^+ ions decreases** D. **Equal number of OH^- and H^+ ions**

5. The gas liberated when dilute sulphuric acid reacts with zinc granules **

   A. **Sulphur dioxide** B. **Carbon dioxide**

   C. **Nitrogen** D. **Hydrogen**

6. $NaOH + HCl \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$. This chemical reaction is an example of **

   A. **Neutralization reaction** B. **Substitution reaction**

   C. **Addition reaction** D. **Combustion reaction**

7. If a solution turns red litmus into blue, its pH value is

   A. **1** B. **4**

   C. **5** D. **10**

8. A solution reacts with crushed egg-shells and releases a gas that turns lime-water milky. The solution contains,

   A. **NaCl** B. **HCl**

   C. **LiCl** D. **KCl**

9. 10 mL of a solution of NaOH is found to be completely neutralized by 8 mL of a given solution of HCl. If we take 20 mL of the same solution of NaOH, the amount HCl solution (the same solution as before) required to neutralize it will be,

   A. **4 ml** B. **8 ml**

   C. **12 ml** D. **16 ml**

10. In solutions, we use pH scale to measure,

   A. **Density** B. **H^+ ion concentration**

   C. **OH^- ion concentration** D. **Conductivity**

U.Raghu, Msc, BE.d, (Mathematics), PGDCA in computer, raghu.1211@rediffmail.com ,MANVI Ph:9008337443

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11. Which one of the following types of medicines is used for treating indigestion?

A. **Antibiotic** B. **Analgesic**

C. **Antacid** D. **Antiseptic**

12. $2NaOH + Zn \rightarrow$ ..... $+ H_2$

A. **Na_2ZnO_2** B. **$NaZnO_2$**

C. **Na_2ZnO** D. **NaZnO**

13. The acid present in the stinging hair of nettle leaves that causes burning pain

A. **Citric acid** B. **Methanoic acid**

C. **Tartaric acid** D. **Acetic acid**

14. The gas that is released when an acid reacts with the metal carbonate is,

A. **Carbon Dioxide** B. **Hydrogen**

C. **Oxygen** D. **Nitrogen**

15. Two ions produced by CH_3COOH are

A. **CH_3COO^- and H^+** B. **CH_3COO^+ and H^-**

C. **CH_3CO^+ and OH^-** D. **CH_3^+ and $COOH^-$**

16. The molecular formula of hydronium ion is,

A. **H_2O^-** B. **H_3O^+**

C. **H_2O^+** D. **H_3O^-**

17. The group of alkali metals is,

A. **Na and K** B. **Fe and K**

C. **Fe and Na** D. **Cu and Fe**

18. The correct method of diluting acid is,

A. **Adding acid to the water** B. **Adding water to the acid**

C. **Add water to the acid and stir gently** D. **Add acid to the water and stir gently.**

19. The pH value of rainwater that makes survival of aquatic life difficult is,

A. **Less than 5.6** B. **Less than 5.8**

C. **Less than 6.1** D. **Less than 5.9**

20. Two fruits that are rich in citric acid are,

A. **Lemon and Tamarind** B. **Lemon and Orange**

C. **Orange and Tamarind** D. **Tomato and Tamarind**

U.Raghu, Msc, BE.d, (Mathematics), PGDCA in computer, raghu.1211@rediffmail.com ,MANVI Ph:9008337443

LIVEWORKSHEETS