Chemistry Worksheet Class 7 on Chapter 5 Acids, Bases and Salts with Answers - Set 1

Q1. What is the common name of sodium bicarbonate?
(a) Antacid
(b) Baking soda
(c) Common salt
(d) Washing soda
Answer: (a) Antacid is the common name for sodium bicarbonate.

Q2. Baking soda turns
(a) Blue litmus red
(b) Red litmus blue
(c) Phenolphtahalein colourless
(d) None of the above
Answer: (b) Baking soda turns red litmus blue.

Q3. A substance that turns red litmus blue is a/an
(a) Acid
(b) Base
(c) Neutral
(d) None of the above
Answer: (b) A substance that turns red litmus blue is a base.

Q4. A base
(a) Has a bitter taste
(b) Turns blue litmus red
(c) Has a sour taste
(d) Does not affect turmeric
Answer: (a) A base has a bitter taste.

Q5. Salt is formed when
(a) Acid reacts with water
(b) Base reacts with water
(c) Base reacts with acid
(d) All of the above
Answer: (c) Salt is formed when the base reacts with acid.

Q6. Sodium hydroxide is a _____.

Answer: Sodium hydroxide is a **base**.

Q7. _____ and _____ are used as indicator.
Answer: Methyl orange and **litmus paper** are used as the indicator.

Q8. Grapes contain _____ acid, while apple has _____ acid.
Answer: Grapes contain **tartaric acid**, while apple has **malic acid.**

Q9. State true or false.
Excessive use of fertilisers in the soil makes the soil basic.
Answer: False; excessive use of fertilisers in the soil makes the soil acidic.

Q10. State true or false.
Phenolphthalein and methyl orange are examples of indicators.
Answer: True; phenolphthalein and methyl orange are examples of indicators.

Q11. Why are antacids used to cure acidity?
Answer: Antacids are used to cure acidity as they neutralise the excessive acid released in the stomach.

Q12. Name any two antacids.
Answer: Milk of magnesia and sodium bicarbonate are antacids.

Q13. Why do we use calamine solution on ant bites?
Answer: We use calamine solution on the ant bites as ant injects formic acid into the skin on biting, which causes inflammation, to the skin. We can neutralise the effect of the acid by rubbing it. Calamine solution contains zinc carbonate, a fragile base that causes no skin harm.

Q14. Why is factory waste neutralised before disposing of?
Answer: Factory wastes contain acids which, if untreated and discharged into water bodies, will cause harm to fish and other aquatic organisms living in water bodies. Therefore, they should be treated with basic substances to neutralise and then discharged into water bodies.

Q15. What is the chemical name of milk of magnesia?
Answer: The chemical name of milk of magnesia is magnesium hydroxide.

Q16. What is an indicator?
Answer: An indicator is a substance that shows a colour change when brought in contact with an acid, base or neutral substance.

Q17. What is a universal indicator?

Answer: A universal indicator is a mixture of indicators which gives different colours for different pH values, thus helping to measure the strength of a substance.

Q18. What is a pH scale?
Answer: pH scale is a scale used to measure the strength of acids and bases.

Q19. Differentiate between acid and base.
Answer:

S. No.	Acid	Base
1.	Acids are sour in taste.	Bases are bitter in taste.
2.	Acids turn blue litmus paper into red colour.	The base does not change the colour of the blue litmus paper.
3.	Acids do not change the colour of the red litmus.	Bases turn red litmus paper to blue colour.
4.	Acids do not change the colour of turmeric.	Bases turn turmeric red.

Q20. What is a neutralisation reaction? Explain it with the help of an example.
Answer: An acid and a base reaction is known as a neutralisation reaction. Salt and water are produced in the neutralisation reaction with the evolution of heat.
Antacids like milk of magnesia (magnesium hydroxide), baking soda, etc., which contain a base, are used for reducing acidity in the stomach when excessive acid is released by glands.