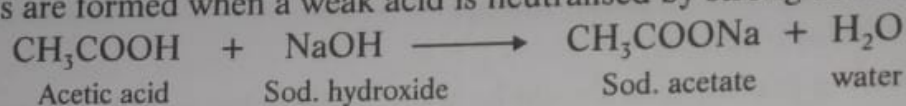


- The naturally occurring substances which change their colour on coming in contact with other substances are called indicators. Example : Litmus solution, phenolphthalein etc.
- Acid is a substances which have one or more replaceable hydrogen atoms. Example : Sulphuric acid, Hydrochloric acid.
- When acid reacts with a base, a salt is a compound produced along with water is called neutralization reaction.
- Basic salts are formed when a weak acid is neutralised by strong base. For example :



H. 1. See Activity 4 at Page No. 57

2. Uses of Acid :

(a) Sulphuric Acid :

- It is used as dehydrating agent.
- It is used in storage batteries.

(b) Hydrochloric Acid :

- It is used for making glucose from starch.
- It is used in the preparation of aqua regia.

(c) Nitric Acid :

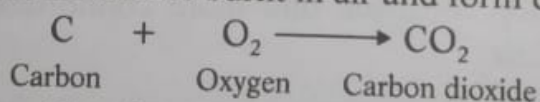
- It is used in the extraction of metals.
- It is used in the manufacture of fertilisers.

3. Uses of salt :

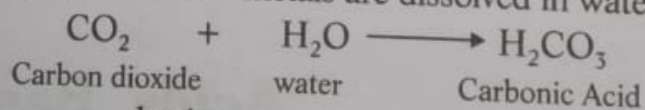
- It is used in food preservation in pickles.
- It is used in curing meat and fish.
- It is used for manufacture of chemical such as washing soda, baking soda, etc.
- It is used in medicines as well as in fire extinguishers.
- It is also used in glass industry and as a fertiliser.

4. Acids can be prepared from non- metals by two stage process.

(a) Firstly the non-metals are burnt in air and form oxides of non- metal. Example :



(b) Secondly the oxides of non- metals are dissolved in water, they form acids. Example :



- I. 1. (a) soap – basic
 (b) vinegar – acidic
 (c) baking soda – basic
 (d) tea – acidic
 (e) curd – acidic
 (f) lime water – basic
 (g) proteins – acidic
 (h) shampoo – basic

2. Antacid tablets which containing magnesium hydroxide are given to person suffering from acidity to neutralize excess acid.

Remaining of chapter - 5

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