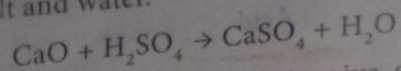
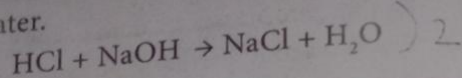


f) Acids react with metallic oxides to give salt and water.



g) Acids react with bases to give salt and water.



2. Activity 1

Take about 10 ml of dilute hydrochloric acid in a test tube and add a few pieces of zinc granules into it. What do you observe? Why are bubbles formed in the solution? Take a burning candle near a bubble containing hydrogen gas, the flame goes off with a 'Popping' sound. This confirms that metal displaces hydrogen gas from the dilute acid.

Caution: Care must be taken while mixing any concentrated inorganic acid with water. The acid must be added slowly and carefully with constant stirring to water since it generates large amount of heat. If water is added to acid, the mixture splashes out of the container and may cause burns.

14.1.3 Use of Acids

- Sulphuric acid is called King of Chemicals because it is used in the preparation of many other compounds. It is used in car batteries also.
- Hydrochloric acid is used as a cleansing agent in toilets.
- Citric acid is used in the preparation of effervescent salts and as a food preservative.
- Nitric acid is used in the manufacture of fertilizers, dyes, paints and drugs.
- Oxalic acid is used to clean iron and manganese deposits from quartz crystals. It is also used as bleach for wood and removing black stains.
- Carbonic acid is used in aerated drinks.
- Tartaric acid is a constituent of baking powder. 3