

IGCSE Chemistry

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. An acid produces which ion in water?
 - ☐ hydrogen ions (H^+)
 - ☐ hydroxide ions (OH^-)
 - ☐ sodium ions
 - ☐ chloride ions
2. An alkali is a base that:
 - ☐ dissolves in water
 - ☐ is always solid
 - ☐ turns litmus red
 - ☐ produces hydrogen ions
3. Metal oxides are usually:
 - ☐ basic
 - ☐ acidic
 - ☐ neutral
 - ☐ gases
4. Why is an excess of the base added to the acid?
 - ☐ to make sure all the acid is used up
 - ☐ to add more water
 - ☐ to colour the salt
 - ☐ to speed up evaporation
5. An insoluble salt is made by:
 - ☐ mixing two soluble salt solutions (precipitation)
 - ☐ reacting acid with excess base
 - ☐ electrolysis
 - ☐ evaporating sea water
6. What is the pH of a neutral solution?

7. Acid + carbonate produces a salt, water and carbon dioxide.

☐ True ☐ False

8. A basic oxide reacts with an acid to form a salt and water.

☐ True ☐ False

9. A salt forms when the hydrogen of an acid is replaced by a _____.

10. Heating hydrated copper sulfate (blue) drives off water, leaving white anhydrous salt.

☐ True ☐ False

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1. **hydrogen ions (H^+)**

Acids release H^+ ions in water.

2. **dissolves in water**

An alkali is a soluble base, giving OH^- ions.

3. **basic**

Metal oxides tend to be basic.

4. **to make sure all the acid is used up**

Excess base ensures complete reaction of the acid.

5. **mixing two soluble salt solutions (precipitation)**

Precipitation forms an insoluble solid.

6. **7**

pH 7 is neutral.

7. **True**

Carbonates release CO_2 with acids.

8. **True**

Basic oxides neutralise acids.

9. **metal**

A metal (or ammonium) ion replaces the acid's hydrogen.

10. **True**

Removing the water of crystallisation turns it white.