

CBSE TEST PAPER-03

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (Class-10)

Chapter 2. Acids, Base and Salts

- Why does an aqueous solution of an acid conduct electricity?
 Why does dry HCI gas not change the colour of the dry litmus paper?
 What is the common name of the compound CaOCI₂?
 Write an equation to show the reaction between plaster of Paris and water.
 Which element is common to all acids?
- 5. Which gas is usually liberated when an acid reacts with a metal? (1 marks)
- 6. In textile mills, a white substance having a strong smell of chlorine in used o remove yellowness of white cloths. Identify the substance. How is it prepared? Write chemical equation of he reaction involved. (2 marks)
- 7. What happens when crystals of washing soda are left open in dry air? What is this change named as? Name two industries based on use of washing soda. (2 marks)
- 8. Give Arrhenius definition of an acid and a base. Choose strong acid and strong base from the following: (2 marks)

CH₃COOH, NH₄OH, KOH, HCI.

- 9. Sate the chemical property in each case on which the following uses of baking soda are based.
 - (i) as an antacid.
 - (ii) as a constituent of baking powder.

- (2 marks)
- 10. Why does distilled water not conduct electricity, whereas rain water does?
- (3 marks)
- 11. Equal lengths of magnesium ribbons are taken in test tubes A and B. Hydrochloric acid (HCI) is added to test tube A, while acetic acid (CH₃ COOH) is added to test tube B. In which test tube will the fizzing occur more vigorously and why? (3 marks)
- 12. Identify the compounds of calcium which is yellowish white powder and is used for disinfecting drinking water. How is it manufactured? White the chemical equation for the reaction involved. What happens when it is left exposed to air? (3 marks)
- 13. (i) Distinguish between acid and alkali.
 - (ii)Distinguish between base and alkali.
 - (iii)1 mole per litre of (A) has pH equal to 13 and 1 mole per litre of (B) has pH equal to 11. Which is stronger? Are these bases or acids? (5 marks)