

2025

Bharat Mata Ki Jai O

ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS

Salts and Their Types – Part IV and MCQ Practice - (PYQ + NDA)

CHEMISTRY

Lecture - 09

BY: SUNIL BHAIYA



Topics

to be covered

- 1 Washing Soda: Preparation and Uses
- 2 Plaster of Paris: Preparation and Uses
- 3 MCQ Practice





CBSE **QUESTION & CONCEPT BANK**

Chapter-wise & Topic-wise

Includes Point-wise Answers with Step-wise Marking

CLASS 10th SCIENCE



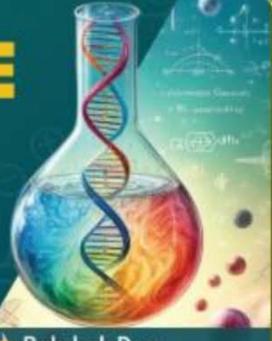








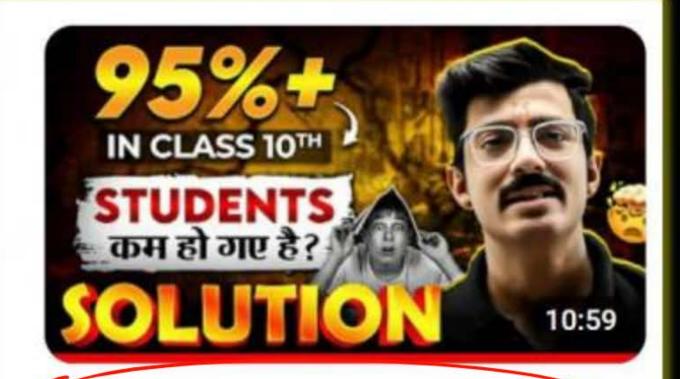
2025



- Rakshak Dua
- 🔌 Samridhi Sharma
- 📤 Sunil Vijay Hingorani

Detailed Review and Importance of the Book in One Video.

Channel: PW Foundation YouTube



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Reason and Solution







Washing Soda: Preparation and Uses





Plaster of Paris: Preparation and Uses





MCQ Practice





Insaniyat Ka Gyaan

RIDDLE WALLAH



Hasmukhlal: Bhai khelne chalega?

Simaila: Reply was similar to the word formed by the chemical symbols

of sodium, bromine and oxygen.

(Sodium hypobromite)

RIDDLE WALLAH

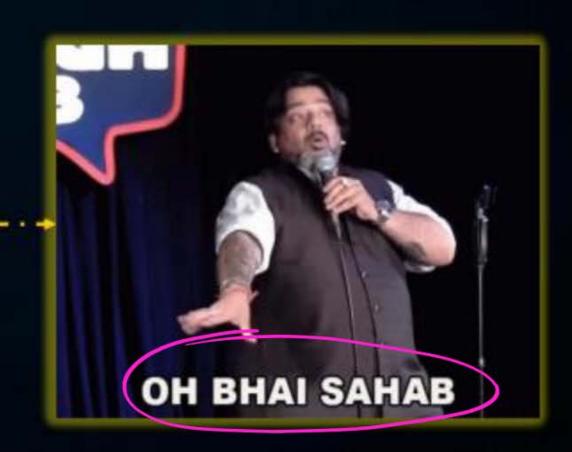


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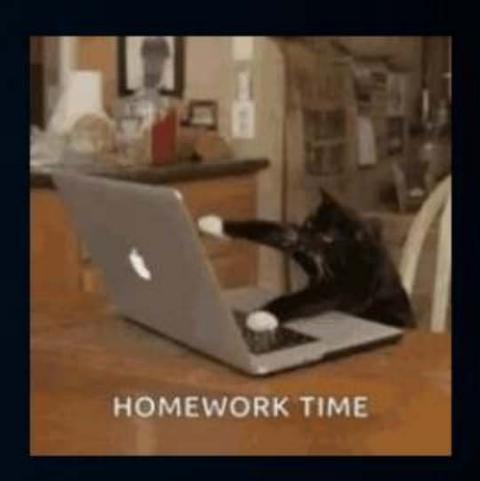
of sodium, bromine and oxygen.

Simaila Gang Rocked and Hasmukhlalians Be Like:



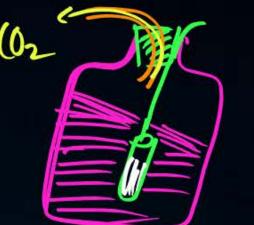


Concept Polish (गृहकार्य) – Homework Discussion





Decode This Activity!



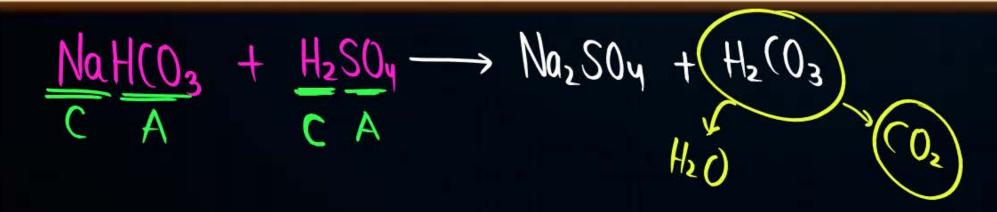


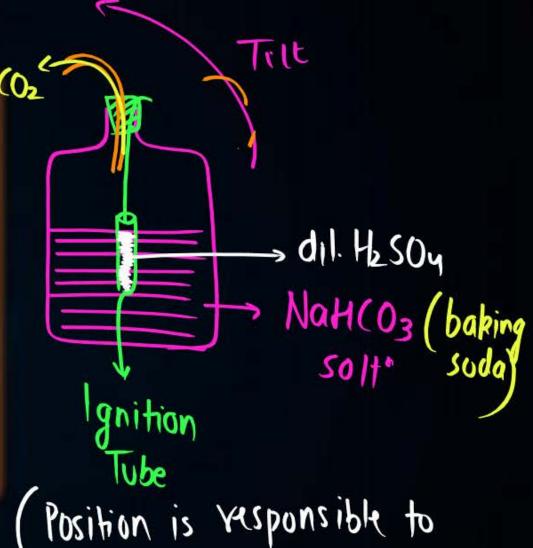


(II) Preparing a soda-acid fire extinguisher

The reaction of acids with metal hydrogencarbonates is used in the fire extinguishers which produce carbon dioxide.

- Take 20 mL of sodium hydrogencarbonate (NaHCO₃) solution in a wash-bottle.
- Suspend an ignition tube containing dilute sulphuric acid in the wash-bottle (Fig. 2.10).
- Close the mouth of the wash-bottle.
- Tilt the wash-bottle so that the acid from the ignition tube mixes with the sodium hydrogencarbonate solution below.
- You will notice discharge coming out of the nozzle.
- Direct this discharge on a burning candle. What happens?



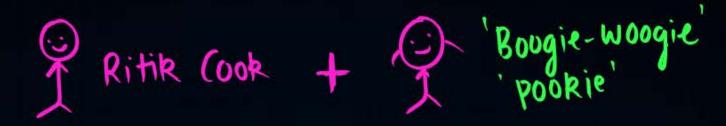


(a) (O2 gas extinguistes fire -> (Smothering)



(1) (O2 is heavier than O2 -> displaces O2 from fire]

(FIRE EXTINGUISHES)





Difference between baking soda and baking powder in detail?

Ritik bhai did a miscalculation -> Some amount of baking soda

Still remain unreacted because it was in large amount

2 NaH(O3(s) heat Na2(O3(s))+ H2O(g)+ (O2(g))

QUESTION



Difference between baking soda and baking powder in detail?

Boogie-Woogie Pookie ko manana cake phirse khilana * Industries produce a leavening agent in a proper calculated amount of baking soda A dry acid -> BAKING POWDER no metallic | bither toste Boking powder - Boking soda + Dry acid + (ornstarch (cream of tartor) absorbs moisture from air & prevents Solt + water + (0) unintentional 8xn btw. baking soda & dry add water (makes (ake fluffier)

Uses of Baking Soda



- (i) Used in soda-acid fixe extinguisher.
- (ii) Used to make baking powder. anhydrous citric acid

 anhydrous citric acid

 anhydrous citric acid

 aspirin
- (iii) Used to make antacid (ASA antacid)

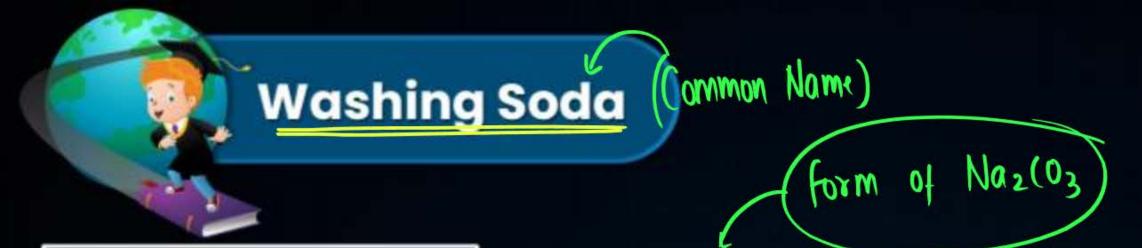
Sodium bicarbonate

Mild non-corrosive basic salt)

Washing Soda: Preparation and Uses



aye bhaiya





Chemical Formula: $\rightarrow N0_2(0_3, 10 + 1_20)$

Chemical Name: - Sodium carbonate decatydrate

Prepared by:

We have observed that, on heating, sodium hydrogen carbonate (NaHCO₃) decomposes to give sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃); recrystallisation of Na₂CO₃ gives washing soda It is also a basic salt.

 $Na_2CO_3(s) + 10H_2O(l) \rightarrow Na_2CO_3.10H_2O(s)$





crystal-like structure -> fixed geometrical shape

• A crystalline solid contains impurities is dissolved in a particular solvent and then changing conditions so as to allow crystals of pure compound to re-form leaving the impurities into the solution.

Na2(03)

(Solvent here Na₂CO₃(s) + 10H₂O(l) \rightarrow Na₂CO₃.10H₂O(s)

No₂(O₃(s) + 10H₂O(l) \rightarrow Na₂CO₃.10H₂O(s)

More temp. of water more will be solubility of Na₂(O₃(t) but temp. starts to decrease, solubility of Na₂(O₃(t) but temp. starts to decrease again.





- at unt an molecule with land salt at Pan fixed geometrical shape (124stal-like)

The fixed number of water molecules that are attached to one formula unit salt and makes the salt crystalline is called water of crystallisation.

It provides crystal-like structure to the salt and in some cases Anhydrous (without water of crystalusation) colour to the salt.

(BLUE)
$$C_USO_{4.5H2O}$$
 heat $C_USO_{4.5H2O}$ white $S_USO_{4.5H2O}$ heat $S_USO_{4.5H2O}$ $S_USO_{4.5H2O}$ heat $S_USO_{4.5H2O}$ $S_USO_{4.5H2O}$ heat $S_USO_{4.5H2O}$ $S_USO_{4.5H2O}$ $S_USO_{4.5H2O}$

Can a salt be crystalline (having fixed geometrical shape) (b) without water of crystallisation?



Yes No

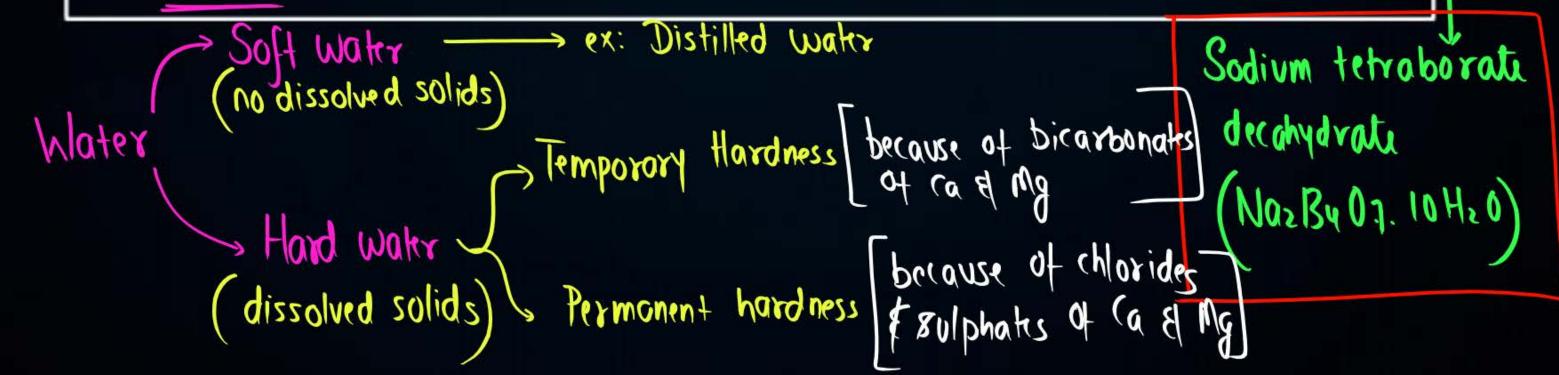
Nacl GX:

crystalline salts without Water of crystallisation.



(ason, Mgson, Callz) Mg(12)

- (a) It is used in glass, soap and paper industries.
- (b) It is used to remove permanent hardness of water.
- (b) It is used to manufacture sodium compounds such as borax.
- (d) It is used as a <u>cleaning agent</u> to remove stubborn stains from clothes.



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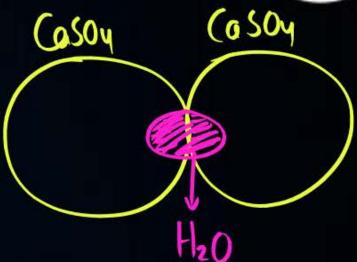




Plaster of Paris: Preparation and Uses

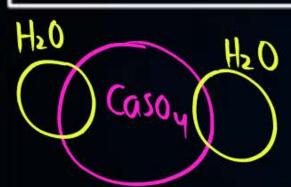






Chemical Name: - Cakium sulphate hemihydrate

Prepared by:



--→ When gypsum (CaSO₄.2H₂O) is heated in a kiln at 100 °C or 373 K, it loses three-fourth of its water of crystallisation forming the plaster of Paris.





Dead Burnt Plaster:

anhydrous calcium sulphate

Setting of PoP:

When plaster of Paris is mixed with water and left for half an hour to one hour, it rehydrates to form a hard mass, i.e. gypsum.

CaSO₄.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
H₂O(s) + $1\frac{1}{2}$ H₂O (l) \rightarrow CaSO₄. 2H₂O(s) (ay psum)

As PoP reacts with moisture present in air $(H_2O)'$ and converts to gypsum. Therefore, to cut-off the supply of air it is stored in moisture-proof container.



Uses of Plaster of Paris



- (a) It is used for setting fractured bones in the right position.
- (b) It is used for making toys, decorative items, statues and more.
- (c) It is used to make the surface of walls and ceilings smooth.

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Select a pair of natural indicator from the following.

- Litmus and methyl orange
- Turmeric and litmus
- C Phenolphthalein and methyl orange
- Methyl orange and turmeric





A chemical compound used in glass, soap and paper industries.

- Washing soda
- Baking soda
- Bleaching powder
- Common salt

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Consider the following compounds.

FeSO₄, CuSO₄, CaSO₄, Na₂CO₃

The compound having maximum number of water of crystallization in its crystalline form in one molecule is:

- FeSO₄.7H₂O
- B CuSO_{4.5H20}
- CaSO_{4.} RHO
- Na2CO3. 10 H2O





Which one of the following is the chemical name for baking soda?

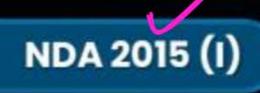
- Sodium bicarbonate (sodium hydrogen carbonate)
- B Sodium carbonate
- Potassium bicarbonate (potassium hydrogen carbonate)
- Potassium carbonate

= (Na2(03.10+120) form of Sodium carbonate



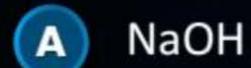
Washing soda is the common name for:

- calcium carbonate
- magnesium carbonate В
- sodium carbonate
- potassium carbonate





The solution of which among the following will have a pH lesser than 7?





- C FeCl₃
- NaCl



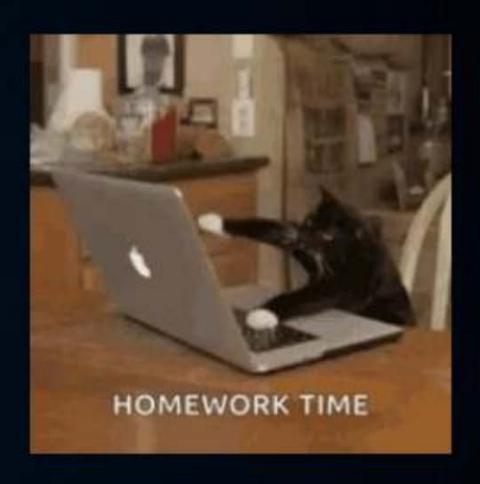
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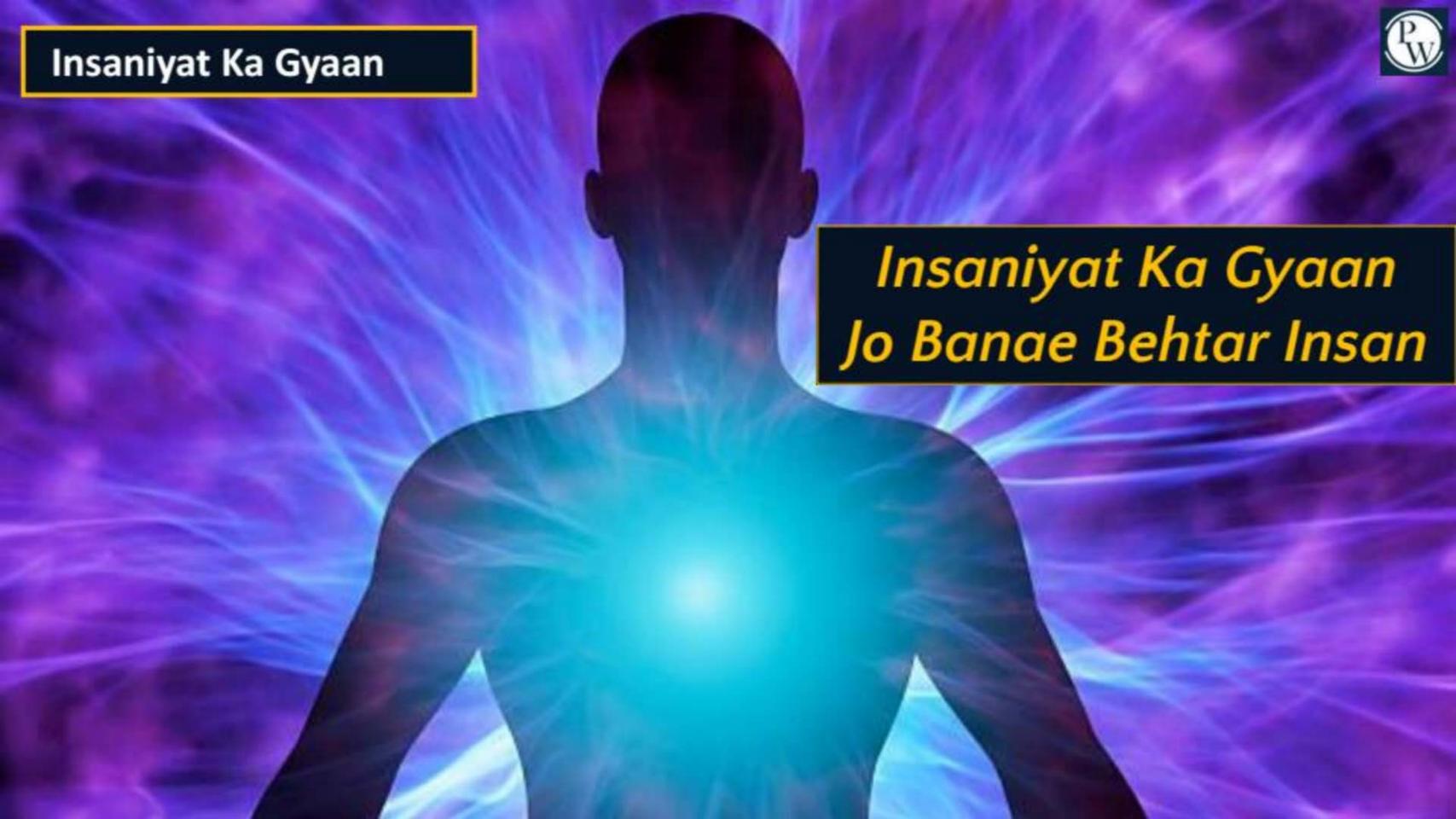














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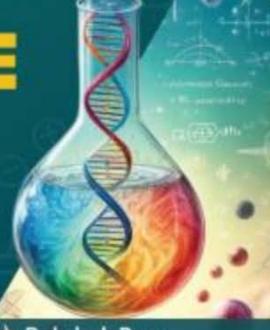








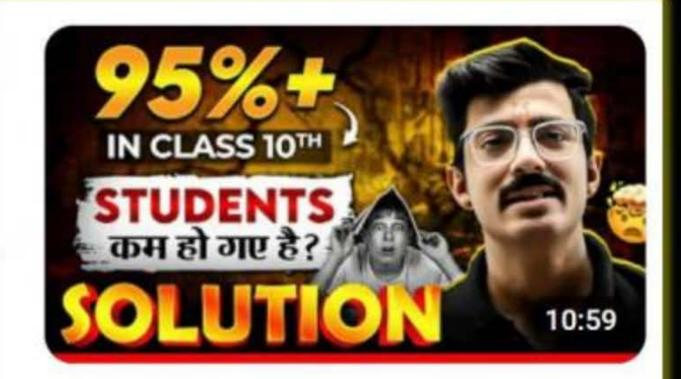
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