

## Acid Reactions

A science technician has found three old bottles of chemicals that have lost their labels. They think that one contains calcium metal, another contains calcium oxide and the third contains calcium hydroxide.

**Describe** how the technician could use hydrochloric acid to determine which bottle contains each substance.

You should include word equations or balanced symbol equations where appropriate.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

## Teacher Guidance

### Purpose of this activity

This task presents an opportunity for pupils to

- write an extended response, demonstrating the depth of their understanding of the current topic.
- apply their knowledge in an unfamiliar context.

Pupils should be encouraged to think about the structure of their response. It may be beneficial for pupils to plan their answer in pairs or groups by drawing mind maps or flow charts. Pupils should also be mindful of spelling and grammar in their writing.

### Scaffolding this Task

- Break up the question into some simple parts on the board
- Underline and define the words in the question which may lead to confusion.
- Use a writing frame to help students structure their response.
- Show a labelled diagram of the process of {insert topic} on the board, and allow pupils to use this to write their answer.

### Running this Activity

This activity can be run in a number of ways, including;

- Have students plan out the answer together in small groups. They can sketch out a plan for the answer in the form of a mind map or flow chart. They can then go away and write their own response individually or in pairs.
- As an independent formative assessment task or activity.
- Pair pupils up, and have them write every second sentence about [insert topic].

### Assessing this question

Credit can be awarded for any of the statements below (or words to this effect):

- A small amount (either mass or volume of solution) of each substance should be reacted with a small volume of acid in a test tube or beaker
- Calcium metal would react with hydrochloric acid to form calcium chloride and hydrogen gas
- This hydrogen gas would cause a lit splint to burn with a squeaky pop when held over the test tube, identifying the calcium metal
- The equation for the reaction is:  
calcium + hydrochloric acid  $\rightarrow$  calcium chloride + hydrogen  
 $\text{Ca (s)} + 2 \text{HCl (aq)} \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 \text{ (aq)} + \text{H}_2 \text{ (g)}$
- Calcium carbonate would react with hydrochloric acid to form calcium chloride, water and carbon dioxide
- Carbon dioxide would turn limewater milky/cloudy when bubbled through it, so this would identify the calcium carbonate
- The equation for the reaction is:  
calcium carbonate + hydrochloric acid  $\rightarrow$  calcium chloride + hydrogen  
 $\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ (s)} + 2 \text{HCl (aq)} \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 \text{ (aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{O (l)} + \text{CO}_2 \text{ (g)}$
- Calcium oxide would react with hydrochloric acid to form calcium chloride and water
- The equation for the reaction is:  
calcium + hydrochloric acid  $\rightarrow$  calcium chloride + water  
 $\text{CaO (s)} + 2 \text{HCl (aq)} \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 \text{ (aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{O (g)}$
- This would not test positive for the limewater or squeaky pop test, so would be the sample left over