

Revised Multicolour Edition Based on New CCE Pattern As per NCERT/CBSE Syllabus

Science for Tenth Class

Part - 2

Chemistry



SCIENCE FOR TENTH CLASS

(Part - 2)

Chemistry

As per NCERT/CBSE Syllabus (Based on CCE Pattern of School Education)

Containing
answers to NCERT
book questions
and value-based
questions

And MANJIT KAUR



This Book Belongs to:
Name
Roll No.
Class Section
School





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ABOUT THE AUTHORS

LAKHMIR SINGH did his M.Sc. from Delhi University in 1969. Since then he has been teaching in Dyal Singh College of Delhi University, Delhi. He started writing books in 1980. Lakhmir Singh believes that book writing is just like classroom teaching. Though a book can never replace a teacher but it should make the student feel the presence of a teacher. Keeping this in view, he writes books in such a style that students never get bored reading his books. Lakhmir Singh has written more than 15 books so far on all the science subjects: Physics, Chemistry and Biology. He believes in writing quality books. He does not believe in quantity.

MANJIT KAUR did her B.Sc., B.Ed. from Delhi University in 1970. Since then she has been teaching in a reputed school of Directorate of Education, Delhi. Manjit Kaur is such a popular science teacher that all the students want to join those classes which she teaches in the school. She has a vast experience of teaching science to school children, and she knows the problems faced by the children in the study of science. Manjit Kaur has put all her teaching experience into the writing of science books. She has coauthored more than 15 books alongwith her husband, Lakhmir Singh.

It is the team-work of Lakhmir Singh and Manjit Kaur which has given some of the most popular books in the history of science education in India. Lakhmir Singh and Manjit Kaur both write exclusively for the most reputed, respected and largest publishing house of India: S.Chand and Company Pvt. Ltd.

AN OPEN LETTER

Dear Friend,

We would like to talk to you for a few minutes, just to give you an idea of some of the special features of this book. Before we go further, let us tell you that this book has been revised according to the NCERT syllabus prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) based on new "Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation" (CCE) pattern of school education. Just like our earlier books, we have written this book in such a simple style that even the weak students will be able to understand chemistry very easily. Believe us, while writing this book, we have considered ourselves to be the students of Class X and tried to make things as simple as possible.

The most important feature of this revised edition of the book is that we have included a large variety of different types of questions as required by CCE for assessing the learning abilities of the students. This book contains:

- (i) Very short answer type questions (including true-false type questions and fill in the blanks type questions),
- (ii) Short answer type questions,
- (iii) Long answer type questions (or Essay type questions),
- (iv) Multiple choice questions (MCQs) based on theory,
- (v) Questions based on high order thinking skills (HOTS),
- (vi) Multiple choice questions (MCQs) based on practical skills in science,
- (vii) NCERT book questions and exercises (with answers), and
- (viii) Value based questions (with answers).

Please note that answers have also been given for the various types of questions, wherever required. All these features will make this book even more useful to the students as well as the teachers. "A picture can say a thousand words". Keeping this in mind, a large number of coloured pictures and sketches of various scientific processes, procedures, appliances, manufacturing plants and everyday situations involving principles of chemistry have been given in this revised edition of the book. This will help the students to understand the various concepts of chemistry clearly. It will also tell them how chemistry is applied in the real situations in homes, transport and industry.

Other Books by Lakhmir Singh and Manjit Kaur

- 1. Awareness Science for Sixth Class
- 2. Awareness Science for Seventh Class
- 3. Awareness Science for Eighth Class
- 4. Science for Ninth Class (Part 1) PHYSICS
- 5. Science for Ninth Class (Part 2) CHEMISTRY
- 6. Science for Tenth Class (Part 1) PHYSICS
- 7. Science for Tenth Class (Part 3) BIOLOGY
- Rapid Revision in Science
 (A Question-Answer Book for Class X)
- 9. Science for Ninth Class (J & K Edition)
- 10. Science for Tenth Class (J & K Edition)
- 11. Science for Ninth Class (Hindi Edition) : PHYSICS and CHEMISTRY
- 12. Science for Tenth Class (Hindi Edition) : PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY and BIOLOGY
- Saral Vigyan (A Question-Answer Science Book in Hindi for Class X)

We are sure you will agree with us that the facts and formulae of chemistry are just the same in all the books, the difference lies in the method of presenting these facts to the students. In this book, the various topics of chemistry have been explained in such a simple way that while reading this book, a student will feel as if a teacher is sitting by his side and explaining the various things to him. We are sure that after reading this book, the students will develop a special interest in chemistry and they would like to study chemistry in higher classes as well.

We think that the real judges of a book are the teachers concerned and the students for whom it is meant. So, we request our teacher friends as well as the students to point out our mistakes, if any, and send their comments and suggestions for the further improvement of this book.

Wishing you a great success,

Yours sincerely,

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1. CHEMICAL REACTIONS AND EQUATIONS

Chemical Reactions Involve Chemical Changes; Formation of New Substances by the Rearrangement of Atoms; Reactants and Products; Characteristics of Chemical Reactions: Evolution of a Gas, Formation of a Precipitate, Change in Colour, Change in Temperature and Change in State; Chemical Equations: Short-Hand Method of Representing a Chemical Reaction; Balanced Chemical Equations and Unbalanced Chemical Equations; Balancing of Chemical Equations to Satisfy the Law of Conservation of Mass in Chemical Reactions; To Make Chemical Equations More Informative: By Indicating the Physical States of Reactants and Products in the Equation (Solid, Liquid, Aqueous Solution and Gas), By Indicating the Heat Changes in the Equation (Exothermic Reactions and Endothermic Reactions), and by Indicating the Conditions Under Which the Reaction Takes Place (Heat, Catalyst, Pressure and Temperature); Important Examples on Writing of Balanced Chemical Equations; Types of Chemical Reactions: Combination Reactions, Decomposition Reactions, Displacement Reactions, Double Displacement Reactions, and Oxidation and Reduction Reactions; Oxidising Agents and Reducing Agents; Uses of Decomposition Reactions; Decomposition Reactions in Our Body; Effects of Oxidation Reactions in Everyday Life; Corrosion of Metals and Rancidity of Food; Prevention of Rancidity of Food: Adding Anti-Oxidants, Packaging in Nitrogen Gas, Keeping in a Refrigerator, Storing in Air-Tight Containers, and Away From Light.

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2. ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS

Types of Compounds: Acids, Bases and Salts; Indicators for Testing Acids and Bases: Dyes Which Change Colour in Acids and Bases; Acid-Base Indicators: Litmus, Methyl Orange, Phenolphthalein, Turmeric, Red Cabbage Extract and Olfactory Indicators (Onion and Vanilla Extract); Acids: Mineral Acids and Organic Acids; Strong Acids and Weak Acids; Concentrated Acids and Dilute Acids; Diluting Acids; Properties of Acids; What do All Acids Have in Common; To Show That All the Compounds Containing Hydrogen are Not Acids; Acids do Not Show Acidic Behaviour in the Absence of Water; Uses of Mineral Acids in Industry; Bases; Water Soluble Bases: Alkalis; What do All Bases Have in Common; Strong Bases and Weak Bases; Properties of Bases and Uses of Bases; Strength of Acid and Base Solutions: pH Scale; Measurement of pH of Solutions: Universal Indicator; Importance of pH in Everyday Life: pH in our Digestive System, pH Change as the Cause of Tooth Decay, Plants and Animals are Sensitive to pH Changes, Self Defence by Animals and Plants Through Chemical Warfare; Salts; Family of Salts; The pH of Salt Solutions; Acidic, Basic and Neutral Salts; Common Salt (Sodium Chloride); Chemicals from Common Salt: Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda), Washing Soda (Sodium Carbonate), Baking Soda (Sodium Hydrogencarbonate); Bleaching Powder (Calcium Oxychloride); Plaster of Paris (Calcium Sulphate Hemihydrate); Water of Crystallisation; Hydrated Salts; Action of Heat on Hydrated Salts.







3. METALS AND NON-METALS

Main Groups of Elements: Metals and Non-Metals; Physical Properties of Metals and Non-Metals; Exceptions in Physical Properties of Metals and Non-Metals; Chemical Properties of Metals: Reactivity Series of Metals: Chemical Properties of Non-Metals; Comparison Among the Properties of Metals and Non-Metals; Uses of Metals and Non-Metals; How do Metals and Non-Metals React; Inertness of Noble Gases; Cause of Chemical Bonding (or Chemical Combination); lons; Formation of Positive Ions (Cations) and Negative Ions (Anions); Types of Chemical Bonds: Ionic Bond and Covalent Bond; Formation of Ionic Bonds and Ionic Compounds; Formation of Covalent Bonds: Single Bonds, Double Bonds and Triple Bonds; Covalent Compounds; Properties of Ionic Compounds and Covalent Compounds; How to Distinguish Between Ionic Compounds and Covalent Compounds; Occurrence of Metals; Minerals and Ores; Extraction of Metals; Concentration of Ore (Enrichment of Ore); Conversion of Concentrated Ore into Metal; Extraction of Highly Reactive Metals, Extraction of Moderately Reactive Metals and Extraction of Less Reactive Metals; Refining of Metals (Purification of Metals); Corrosion of Metals; Rusting of Iron; Conditions Necessary for the Rusting of Iron: Presence of Air and Water; Prevention of Rusting of Iron; Corrosion of Aluminium, Copper and Silver Metals; The Case of Gold and Platinum Metals, Alloys: Their Composition, Properties and Uses; The Iron Pillar at Delhi





SECOND TERM

4. CARBON AND ITS COMPOUNDS

Carbon: A Non-Metal Element; Carbon Always Forms Covalent Bonds; Carbon is Tetravalent; Occurrence of Carbon: Free State (as Element) and Combined State (as Compounds); Allotropes of Carbon: Diamond, Graphite and Buckminsterfullerene; Structure of Diamond and Graphite; Uses of Diamond and Graphite; Structure of Buckminsterfullerene; Organic Compounds; Reasons for the Large Number of Organic Compounds: Catenation (Self-Linking) and Tetravalency (Four Valency) of Carbon; Types of Organic Compounds: Hydrocarbons, Haloalkanes (Halogenated Hydrocarbons), Alcohols, Aldehydes, Ketones and Carboxylic Acids (Organic Acids); Hydrocarbons: Saturated Hydrocarbons (Alkanes) and Unsaturated Hydocarbons (Alkenes and Alkynes); Alkyl Groups and Cyclic Hydrocarbons; Naming of Hydrocarbons; Isomers; Homologous Series and its Characteristics; Functional Groups in Organic Compounds: Halo Group, Alcohol Group, Aldehyde Group, Ketone Group, Carboxyl Group, Alkene Group and Alkyne Group; Naming of Haloalkanes, Alcohols, Aldehydes, Ketones and Carboxylic Acids; Coal and Petroleum; Chemical Properties of Carbon Compounds: Combustion, Substitution Reactions and Addition Reactions; Hydrogenation of Oils; Some Important Organic Compounds; Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol); Harmful Effects of Drinking Alcohol; Denatured Alcohol; Ethanoic Acid (Acetic Acid); Soap: Manufacture of Soap and Preparation in the Laboratory; Structure of Soap Molecule and Cleansing Action of Soap; Limitations of Soap; Detergents; Differences Between Soaps and Detergents

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Dobereiner's Triads; Limitations of Dobereiner's Classification of Elements; Newlands' Law of Octaves; Limitations of Newlands' Law of Octaves for the Classification of Elements; Mendeleev's Periodic Table Based on Atomic Masses of Elements; Merits of Mendeleev's Classification of Elements: Prediction of Some Undiscovered Elements, Prediction of Properties of Elements and Accommodation of Noble Gases as a Separate Group of Elements; Anomalies (or Limitations) of Mendeleev's Classification of Elements : Position of Isotopes Could Not be Explained, Wrong Order of Atomic Masses of Some Elements Could Not be Explained and Correct Position Could Not be Assigned to Hydrogen in the Periodic Table; Present Basis for the Classification of Elements: Atomic Numbers of Elements; Explanation of the Anomalies of Mendeleev's Classification of Elements; Modern Periodic Law; Explanation of Modern Periodic Law on the Basis of Electronic Configurations of Elements; Modern Periodic Table (or Long Form of Periodic Table); Characteristics of the Periods and Groups of the Periodic Table: Variation in Valence Electrons (Outermost Electrons), Valency, Size of Atoms (Atomic Size), Metallic Character, Chemical Reactivity and Nature of Oxides of Elements in Moving From Left to Right in a Period and on Going Down in a Group of the Periodic Table; Merits of the Modern Periodic Table and Advantages of Periodic Table; Objective Type Questions Based on Periodic Table; Periodic Table and Chemical Bonding







Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
 Based on Practical Skills in Science (Chemistry)

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NCERT Book Questions and Exercises (with answers)

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Value Based Questions (with answers)

345 - 360

PHYSICS & BIOLOGY BY SAME AUTHORS

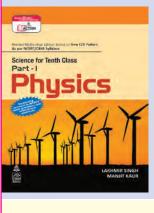




- 2. Magnetic Effect of Electric Current
- 3. Sources of Energy
- 4. Reflection of Light
- 5. Refraction of Light
- 6. The Human Eye and the Colourful World
- Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) Based on Practical Skills in Science (Physics)
- NCERT Book Questions and Exercises (with answers)
- Value Based Questions (with answers)

Science for Tenth Class, Part 3: BIOLOGY

- 1. Life Processes
- 2. Control and Coordination
- 3. How do Organisms Reproduce
- 4. Heredity and Evolution
- 5. Our Environment
- 6. Management of Natural Resources
- Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) Based on Practical Skills in Science (Biology)
- NCERT Book Questions and Exercises (with answers)
- Value Based Questions (with answers)





LATEST CBSE SYLLABUS, CLASS 10 SCIENCE (CHEMISTRY PART)

FIRST TERM (April to September)

Theme: Materials

UNIT: CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES — NATURE AND BEHAVIOUR

Chemical reactions: Chemical equations, Balanced chemical equations, Implications of a balanced chemical equation, Types of chemical reactions: combination, decomposition, displacement, double displacement, precipitation, neutralisation, oxidation and reduction.

Acids, bases and salts: Their definitions in terms of furnishing of H⁺ and OH⁻ ions, General properties, examples and uses, Concept of pH scale (Definition relating to logarithm not required), Importance of pH in everyday life, Preparation and uses of sodium hydroxide, washing soda, baking soda, bleaching powder and plaster of Paris.

Metals and non-metals: Properties of metals and non-metals, Reactivity series, Formation and properties of ionic compounds and covalent compounds, Basic metallurgical processes, Corrosion and its prevention.

SECOND TERM

(October to March)

Carbon compounds: Covalent bonding in carbon compounds, Versatile nature of carbon, Homologous series, Nomenclature of carbon compounds containing functional groups (halogens, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, carboxyl, alkanes, alkenes and alkynes), Difference between saturated hydrocarbons and unsaturated hydrocarbons, Chemical properties of carbon compounds (combustion, oxidation, substitution and addition reactions), Ethanol and ethanoic acid (only properties and uses), Soaps and detergents.

Periodic classification of elements: Need for classification, Modern periodic table, Gradation in properties: valency, atomic number, metallic and non-metallic properties.





CHEMICAL REACTIONS AND EQUATIONS

hemical reactions are the processes in which new substances with new properties are formed. Chemical reactions involve chemical changes. During chemical reactions, a rearrangement of atoms takes place between the reacting substances to form new substances having entirely different properties. Chemical reactions involve breaking of old chemical bonds which exist between the atoms of reacting substances, and then making of new chemical bonds between the rearranged atoms of new substances. During a chemical reaction, atoms of one element do not change into those of another element. Only a rearrangement of atoms takes place in a chemical reaction. We will now discuss reactants and products of a chemical reaction.

- (i) The substances which take part in a chemical reaction are called reactants.
- (ii) The new substances produced as a result of chemical reaction are called products.

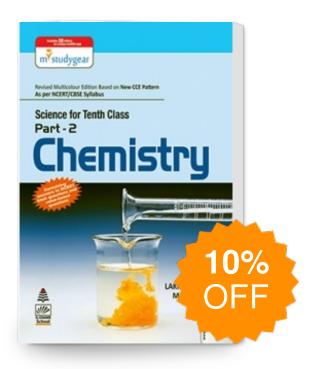
In a chemical reaction, reactants are transformed into products. The products thus formed have properties which are entirely different from those of the reactants. We will now give an example of a chemical reaction. Before we do that please note that magnesium is a silvery-white metal. Magnesium metal is available in a science laboratory in the form of a magnesium ribbon (or magnesium wire). Let us study the chemical reaction of 'magnesium' with the 'oxygen' of air now.

When a magnesium ribbon is heated, it burns in air with a dazzling white flame to form a white powder called magnesium oxide. Actually, on heating, magnesium combines with oxygen present in air to form magnesium oxide:

Magnesium + Oxygen Heat Magnesium oxide (As ribbon) (From air) (White powder)

The burning of magnesium in air to form magnesium oxide is an example of a chemical reaction. In this chemical reaction there are two reactants 'magnesium and oxygen' but only one product 'magnesium oxide'. The properties of the product magnesium oxide are entirely different from those of the reactants magnesium and oxygen.

Science for Tenth Class Part 2 Chemistry



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