

Practical Chemistry

Chapter 13: Practical Chemistry · Topic 1

Key Concept

Common gas tests include using a glowing splint for oxygen (relights), a burning splint for hydrogen (pop sound), and limewater for carbon dioxide (turns milky).

Testing for specific cations and anions in solution uses characteristic colour changes and precipitate formations with specific reagents.

Laboratory safety is essential, including proper handling of chemicals, using safety equipment, and understanding hazard symbols on chemical containers.

Recording accurate observations and following systematic procedures are essential skills for conducting reliable chemistry experiments.

Quick Revision Notes

- Glowing splint test: relights for oxygen.
- Burning splint test: pop sound for hydrogen.
- Limewater test: turns milky for carbon dioxide.
- Cation/anion tests use characteristic reactions.
- These use colour changes and precipitates.
- Lab safety: proper chemical handling essential.
- Use safety equipment, understand hazard symbols.
- Accurate observation and systematic procedure matter.

Practice Questions

- 1 Describe the test for oxygen gas using a glowing splint.
- 2 Describe the test for carbon dioxide using limewater.
- 3 Discuss the importance of laboratory safety.
- 4 Research common hazard symbols and their meanings.
- 5 Design a simple experiment to test for a gas.
- 6 Explain the importance of accurate observation in experiments.