## **Observations of Compounds**

- $1. H_2$ 
  - Gas evolved burns with a pale blue flame producing a pop sound.
  - Brisk effervescence
  - Colourless, odourless gas
  - Neutral to litmus
- 2. O<sub>2</sub>
  - Gas evolved rekindles a glowing splinter.
  - A colourless odourless gas.
  - A decriptating sound is heard.
  - Neutral to litmus
- 3. CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Gas evolved turns lime water milky.
  - Brisk effervescence.
  - A colourless, odourless gas.
  - Turns moist blue litmus to pink, hence acidic.
  - Do not decolourise KMnO<sub>4</sub>

## **Distinguish Between**

1. dil. HCl and dil.  $HNO_3$ 

Reagent- AgNO<sub>3</sub>

<ul> <li>A curdy white precipitate is formed which is insoluble in HNO<sub>3</sub> and soluble in excess of NH<sub>4</sub>OH (AgCI↓)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No such observations</li> </ul>
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## 2. $MnO_2$ and CuO

Reagent- conc. HCl

<ul> <li>A greenish yellow gas is evolved</li> <li>Turns moist starch iodide paper bluish black</li> <li>Damp blue litmus paper turns red then bleaches it (Cl<sub>2</sub>)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No such observations</li> </ul>
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## 3. $K_2SO_3$ and $K_2CO_3$

Reagent- dil. HCI

<ul> <li>Turns acidified K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> solution orange to green</li> <li>(SO<sub>2</sub>)</li> </ul>	from  • No such observations
( 2)	