



STEPPING STONE
SCHOOL (HIGH)

CLASS :X

Subject: CHEMISTRY

Date: 04/06/2020

Topic: ELECTROLYSIS

Time: 40 MINS

Worksheet No. :9

[Copy the questions and solve them on a sheet of paper date wise. Keep the worksheets ready in a file to be submitted on the opening day]

1) Give one word or a phrase for:

‘Process of formation of ions from molecules which are not in ionic state.’

2) Identify the substance underlined in the following case :

The particles present in a liquid such as kerosene that is a non-electrolyte.

3) Give reasons why?

Although copper is a good conductor of electricity but it is a non-electrolyte.

4) Identify the weak electrolyte from the following:

- a) Sodium chloride solution
- b) Dilute Hydrochloric acid
- c) Dilute Sulphuric acid
- d) Aqueous acetic acid

5) Give reason:

An aqueous solution of sodium chloride conducts electricity.

6) Why is carbon tetrachloride a non-electrolyte?

7) Select the ion in each case that would get selectively discharged from the aqueous mixture of the ions listed below:

- a) $\text{SO}_4^{2-}/\text{NO}_3^-/\text{OH}^-$
- b) $\text{Pb}^{2+}/\text{Ag}^+/\text{Cu}^{2+}$

8) Differentiate between the terms strong electrolyte and weak electrolyte. (Stating any two differences)

9) Which electrode /anode/cathode is the oxidising one? Why?

10) Give reason why is the electrolysis of acidulated water considered to be an example of catalysis?

11) Name:

- a) A liquid which is a non-electrolyte.
- b) A solid which undergoes electrolysis when molten.

12) Name the kind of particles present in

- a) Sodium hydroxide solution
- b) Carbonic acid
- c) Sugar solution

13) Electrons are getting added to an element Y.

- a) Is Y getting oxidised or reduced?
- b) What charge will Y have after the addition of electrons?
- c) Which electrode will Y migrate to during the process of electrolysis?

14) a) What is an electrolyte?

b) Classify following substance under three headings:
Strong electrolytes/Weak electrolytes/Non –electrolytes

- a) Acetic acid
 - b) ammonium chloride
 - c) Ammonium hydroxide
 - d) carbon tetrachloride
 - e) Dilute hydrochloric acid
 - f) sodium acetate
 - g) Dilute sulphuric acid
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