Laboratory Manual Science

Class X



राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

FOREWORD

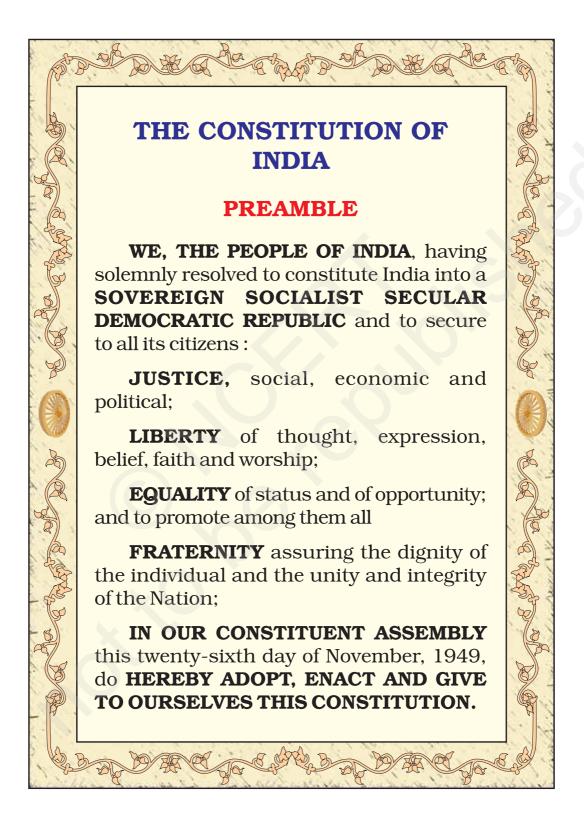
The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is the apex body concerning all aspects of school education. It has recently developed textual material in Science for the secondary stage which is based on the National Curriculum Framework-2005. NCF-2005 recommends that children's experience in school education must be linked to the life outside school so that learning experience is joyful and fills the gap between the experience at home and in community. It recommends to diffuse the sharp boundaries between different subjects and discourages rote learning. The syllabi and the textual material developed recently is an attempt to implement this basic idea. The present Laboratory Manual will be complementary to the Science textbook for Class X. It is in continuation to the NCERT's efforts to improve upon comprehension of concepts and practical skills among students. The purpose of this manual is not only to convey the approach and philosophy of the laboratory course to students and teachers but also to provide them appropriate quidance for carrying out experiments in the laboratory. This manual is supposed to encourage children to reflect on their own learning and to pursue further activities and questions. Of course the success of this effort also depends on the initiatives taken by the principals and teachers to encourage children to carry out experiments in the laboratory and to develop their own thinking and nurture creativity.

The methods adopted for performing the practicals and their evaluation will determine how effective this practical book will prove to make the children's life at school a happy experience, rather than a source of stress and boredom. This laboratory manual attempts to provide space to opportunities for contemplation and wondering, discussion in small groups, and activities requiring hands-on experience. It is hoped that the material provided in this manual will help students in carrying out laboratory work effectively and will encourage teachers to introduce some open-ended experiments at the school level.

Yash Pal **Chairman** National Steering Committee National Council of Educational Research and Training

New Delhi **21 May 2008**





PREFACE

The Laboratory Manual in Science for Class X is in continuation of our efforts in implementing the recommendations of National Curriculum Framework-2005. This manual is complementary to the Class X Science textbook and aims at enhancing children's comprehension of scientific concepts as also acquiring basic experimental skills. In the learning of science emphasis is on the enquiry approach and hands-on experience instead of lecture method alone. The recommendations of NCF-2005 on Teaching of Science encourage experimental work and introduction of carefully designed experiments. Schools may also be given a choice to select experiments according to the available infrastructure, cultural and environmental resources. At the secondary stage experimental work, often involving quantitative measurement as a tool to verify theoretical principles should form an integral part of the curriculum. This manual covers selected topics in the broad themes of Materials, The World of the Living, The Natural Phenomenon, and How Things Work. It is an integrated approach to science at this stage. In this manual, a coherent coverage of scientific concepts manifesting themselves in our daily life. It is aimed at motivating the reader to design an experiment, to make observations methodically and to draw logical conclusions. The experiments are designed to expose the learners to basic tools and techniques of scientific investigations.

Based on the science curriculum up to secondary stage, fifty-six experiments are given in this manual. All experiments conform to a general format that includes – aim, theory, materials required, procedure, observations, results and discussion, precautions, and questions. The questions are aimed at testing learner's understanding of concepts underlying the experiment. Several experiments also include 'a note for the teacher' that suggests viable alternatives and clarifies certain anticipated difficulties while performing the experiment. Further, applications are also quoted at several places to relate the concepts to daily life situations. Some experiments have been left open-ended for teachers to innovate, modify and improve. Teachers may adapt or adopt these experiments for facilitating their teaching-learning processes. To kindle the spirit of scientific exploration and experience the thrill of science learning, some projects are also suggested in this manual.

It is a pleasure to express my thanks and gratitude to all those who have been involved at all stages during the development of this manual. I acknowledge the efforts of Dr Gagan Gupta, *Coordinator* of this programme and members of the team who contributed to the development and finalisation of the manual. I especially thank Professor Krishna Kumar,

Director and Professor G. Ravindra, **Joint Director**, NCERT for their administrative support and keen interest in the development of this manual. I am also grateful to the participating teachers and subject experts in the review workshop for their comments and suggestions which have helped in the refinement of this manual. We warmly welcome comments and suggestions from our readers for further improvement of this manual.

Professor and Head
Department of Education in
Science and Mathematics

LABORATORY MANUAL DEVELOPMENT TEAM

- A.C. Borah, *Reader*, North East Regional Institute of Education, NCERT, Shillong
- A.K. Mohapatra, *Reader*, Regional Institute of Education, NCERT, Ajmer Anjni Koul, *Lecturer*, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi
- B.K. Sharma, *Professor*, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi
- C.V. Shimray, *Lecturer*, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi
- P.K. Durani, *Professor*, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi
- R.K. Parashar, *Reader*, Regional Institute of Education, NCERT, Bhubaneswar
- S.V. Sharma, *Lecturer*, Regional Institute of Education, NCERT, Ajmer Sunita L. Varte, *Lecturer*, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi
- V.V. Anand, Reader, Regional Institute of Education, NCERT, Mysore

MEMBER-COORDINATOR

Gagan Gupta, *Reader*, DESM, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi

Our National Anthem

Jana-gana-mana adhinayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjab-Sindh-Gujarat-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
Uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga.
Tava shubha name jage,
Tava shubha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he!

Our National Anthem, composed originally in Bangla by Rabindranath Tagore, was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly as the national anthem of India on 24 January 1950.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) acknowledges the valuable contribution of the individuals and organisations involved in the development of this laboratory manual. The Council also acknowledges the valuable contribution of the following academics for reviewing and refining the manuscript of the laboratory manual: Amina Ansari, TGT, Sardar Patel Vidyalaya, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi; I.P. Aggarwal, *Professor*, Regional Institute of Education, NCERT, Bhopal; Sanjeev Bansal, Lecturer, Ahlcon Public School, Mayur Vihar, Delhi; M.N. Bapat, Reader, Regional Institute of Education, NCERT, Bhopal; R.S. Dass, Vice-Principal (Retired), BRMB Senior Secondary School, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi; Johnson David, PGT (Retired), Rajkiya Pratibha Vikas Vidyalaya, Suraj Mal Vihar, Delhi; Rupamanjari Ghosh, Professor, School of Physical Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; J.S. Gill, Professor (Retired), DESM, NCERT, New Delhi; Lalit Gupta, TGT, Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Hastsal, New Delhi; Seema Gupta, TGT, Somerville School, Noida; Raji Kamlasanan, PGT, DTEA Senior Secondary School, R.K. Puram, New Delhi; Kanhiya Lal, Principal (Retired), Directorate of Education, New Delhi; Charu Maini, PGT, Amity International School, Gurgaon; Meeta Purkayastha, PGT, New State Academy Senior Secondary School, Pitampura, New Delhi; A.K. Seth, Vice-Principal, B.R. Government Sarvodaya Bal Vidyalaya, Shahdara, Delhi; R.S. Sindhu, Professor, DESM, NCERT, New Delhi; and Abinash Kumar Singh, PGT, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janakpuri, New Delhi.

The Council also acknowledges the support provided by the administrative staff of DESM; Deepak Kapoor, *Incharge*, Computer Station; Ritu Jha, *DTP Operator* and Achal Kumar *Proof Reader* for helping in shaping this laboratory manual. The efforts of the Publication Department are also highly appreciated.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD		111
Pre	FACE	V
Int	RODUCTION	1
1.1	GENERAL LABORATORY FACILITIES	3
1.2	Preparing Students for Laboratory Work	7
1.3	GENEARAL LABORAORY RULES	7
1.4	FIRST AID TREATMENT	9
1.5	RECORDING OF EXPERIMENT	10
UN	ITI	
Ma	TERIALS	13
Exp	eriments	
1.	To study the chemical reaction of an iron nail with aqueous copper sulphate solution; and to study the burning of magnesium ribbon in air.	13
2.	To study the following chemical reactions: (a) zinc with sulphuric acid; (b) precipitation reaction between aqueous solution of barium chloride and aqueous solution of sodium sulphate; and (c) thermal decomposition of ammonium chloride in an open container.	18
3.	To measure the change in temperature during chemical reactions and to conclude whether the reaction is exothermic or endothermic.	25
4.	To study the reactions of hydrochloric acid with zinc metal, sodium carbonate, and sodium hydroxide.	28
5.	To study the reactions of sodium hydroxide with aluminum metal and hydrochloric acid.	32
6.	To show that acids, bases, and salts are electrolytes.	35
7.	To find the pH of the given samples of solutions of solids or fruit juices using pH paper.	39
8.	To identify bleaching powder among given samples of chemicals.	42



9.	To identify washing soda or baking soda among given samples of chemicals.	45
10.	To show that crystals of copper sulphate contain water of crystallisation.	49
11.	To study the interaction of metals such as magnesium, zinc, iron, tin, lead, copper, aluminum (any four) with their salt solutions and to arrange them according to their reactivity.	51
12.	To study the reaction of metals with water under different temperature conditions.	54
13.	To study reaction of metals with dilute acids.	58
14.	To prepare sulpher dioxide gas and study its physical and chemical properties.	61
15.	To prepare carbon dioxide gas and study its physical and chemical properties.	65
16.	To study the process of electrolysis.	69
17.	To study physical and chemical properties of acetic acid (ethanoic acid).	73
18.	To study esterification reaction between alcohol and carboxylic acid.	76
19.	To study some oxidation reactions of alcohol.	79
20.	To study saponification reaction for preparation of soap.	82
21.	To compare the foaming capacity of different samples of soap.	85
22.	To study the comparative cleansing capacity of a sample of soap in soft and hard water.	89
UNI	тп	
Тне	World of the Living	93
Expe	eriments	
23.	To prepare temporary mounts of leaf peels to observe stomata and to differentiate between dicot and monocot stomata.	93
24.	To show that light is essential for photosynthesis.	96
25.	To show that carbon dioxide is essential for photosynthesis.	99



26.	To study the liberation of carbon dioxide gas during aerobic respiration.	102
27.	To study the liberation of carbon dioxide gas during fermentation.	108
28.	To study the action of salivary amylase on starch solution.	112
29.	To determine the mass percentage of water imbibed by raisins.	115
30.	To study the phenomenon of phototropism and geotropism in plants.	118
31.	To study binary fission in Amoeba or Paramoecium and budding in yeast or Hydra .	122
32.	To study vegetative propagation in potato, Bryophyllum , and an aquatic plants.	125
33.	To study the parts of a flower and their role in sexual reproduction.	128
UNI	тш	
Тне	Natural Phenomenon	132
Expe	riments	
34.	To verify the laws of reflection of light using a plane mirror.	132
34.35.		132 13 <i>6</i>
	mirror. To draw the images of an object formed by a concave	
35.	mirror. To draw the images of an object formed by a concave mirror when the object is placed at various positions. To determine the focal length of a concave mirror by	136
35. 36.	mirror. To draw the images of an object formed by a concave mirror when the object is placed at various positions. To determine the focal length of a concave mirror by obtaining image of a distant object. To study the formation of an image of a lighted candle by a concave mirror, when placed slightly beyond the	13 <i>6</i> 142
35. 36. 37.	mirror. To draw the images of an object formed by a concave mirror when the object is placed at various positions. To determine the focal length of a concave mirror by obtaining image of a distant object. To study the formation of an image of a lighted candle by a concave mirror, when placed slightly beyond the centre of curvature. To study the formation of an image of a lighted candle by a concave mirror, when placed between the centre	136 142 146
35.36.37.38.	mirror. To draw the images of an object formed by a concave mirror when the object is placed at various positions. To determine the focal length of a concave mirror by obtaining image of a distant object. To study the formation of an image of a lighted candle by a concave mirror, when placed slightly beyond the centre of curvature. To study the formation of an image of a lighted candle by a concave mirror, when placed between the centre of curvature and the principal focus. To study the formation of an image of a lighted candle by a concave mirror, when placed at the centre of	136 142 146 151

	angle of refraction, the angle of emergence, and interpret the results.	
41.	To trace the path of a ray of light passing obluiquely through a rectangular glass slab and to determine the refreactive index of the glass.	165
42.	To trace the path of a ray of light through a glass prism and to measure the angle of deviation.	170
43.	To draw the images of an object formed by a convex lens when placed at various positions.	174
44.	To determine the focal length of a thin convex lens by obtaining image of a distant object.	180
45.	To study the formation of an image of a lighted candle by a convex lens when placed at a distance slightly more than the twice of the focal length (f) from the optical centre of the lens.	184
46.	To study the formation of an image of a lighted candle by a convex lens when placed at a distance of $2f$ convex from the optical centre of the convex lens.	189
47.	To study the formation of an image of a lighted candle by a convex lens when placed at a distance less than $2f$ but more than f from the optical centre of the convex lens.	194
UNI	TIV	
How	VTHINGS WORK	199
Expe	riments	
48.	To study the dependence of the potential difference across a resistor on the current through it and to determine its resistance and to verify the Ohm's law.	199
49.	To study the factors that affects the resistance of a resistor.	204
50.	To determine the equivalent resistance of two resistors connected in series combination.	209
51.	To determine the equivalent resistance of two resistors connected in parallel combination.	213
52	To draw the magnetic field lines of a har magnet	217



53. T	o draw the magnetic field lines of a current-carrying	221
S	traight wire.	
54. T	o study the magnetic field of an electromagnet.	226
c m	o study the force on a current-carrying straight onductor in a magnetic field and to verify that the notion of conductor is according to Fleming's left-rand rule.	231
	o study the phenomenon of electromagnetic nduction.	236
Projec	CT WORK	241
Types of Project		242
Some Suggestive Projects		242
Exemplar Project Write-ups		247
Project	1: Bio-degradable and non-bio-degradable Wastes	247
Project	2: Land Area and Leaf Area of a Plant	250
Project	: 3: Rusting of Iron	253
ADDENII	DIX	255



According to the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, free and compulsory education for all children in the 6–14-year age group is now a Fundamental Right under Article 21-A of the Constitution.

EDUCATION IS NEITHER A
PRIVILEGE NOR FAVOUR BUT A
BASIC HUMAN RIGHT TO
WHICH ALL GIRLS AND WOMEN
ARE ENTITLED

Give Girls Their Chance!

