

## **CHEMISTRY**

## **NCERT - NCERT CHEMISTRY(ENGLISH)**

# CHEMICAL REACTIONS AND EQUATIONS

Exercise

1. Why should a magnesium ribbon be cleaned

before burning in air?

- **2.** Write the balanced equation for the following chemical reactions.
- (i) Hydrogen + Chlorine  $\rightarrow$  Hydrogen chloride
- (ii) Barium chloride + Aluminium sulphate  $\ o$

Barium sulphate + Aluminium chloride

(iii) Sodium + Water  $\rightarrow$  Sodium hydroxide +

Hydrogen



- **3.** Write a balanced chemical equation with state symbols for the following reactions.
- (i) Solutions of barium chloride and sodium sulphate in water react to give insoluble barium sulphate and the solution of sodium chloride.
- (ii) Sodium hydroxide solution (in water) reacts with hydrochloric acid solution (in water) to produce sodium chloride solution and water.

- **4.** A solution of the substance 'X' is used for white washing.
- (i) Name the substance 'X' and write its formula.
- (ii) Write the reaction of the substance 'X' with water.



**5.** Why is the amount of gas collected in one of the test tubes in Activity 1.7 double of the

amount collected in the other? Name this gas.



**6.** Why does the colour of copper sulphate solution change when an iron nail is dipped in it?



**7.** Give an example of a double displacement reaction other than the one given in Activity

1.10.



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**8.** Identify the substances that are oxidised and the substances that are reduced in the following reactions.

(i) 
$$4Na(s) + O_2(g) o 2NaO(s)$$

(ii) 
$$CuO(g) + H_2(g) 
ightarrow Cu(s) + H_2O(l)$$



**9.** Which of the statements about the reaction

below are incorrect?

$$2PbO(s) + C(s) 
ightarrow 2Pb(s) + CO_2(g)$$

(a) Lead is getting reduced.

(b) Carbon dioxide is getting oxidised.

(c) Carbon is getting oxidised.

(d) Lead oxide is getting reduced.

A. (a) and (b)

B. (a) and (c)

C. (a), (b) and (c)

D. all

### **Answer: 1**



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## **10.** $Fe_2O_3+2Al o Al_2O_3+2Fe$

The above reaction is an example of a

A. combination reaction.

B. double displacement reaction

C. decomposition reaction.

D. displacement reaction.

**Answer: D** 



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**11.** What happens when dilute hydrochloric acid is added to iron fillings? Tick the correct answer.

A. Hydrogen gas and iron chloride are produced.

B. Chlorine gas and iron hydroxide are produced.

C. No reaction takes place.

D. Iron salt and water are produced.

## **Answer: A**



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**12.** What is a balanced chemical equation? Why should chemical equations be balanced?



**13.** Translate the following statements into chemical equations and then balance them.



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**14.** Balance the following chemical equations.

Α.

$$HNO_3 + Ca(OH)_2 
ightarrow Ca(NO_3)_2 + H_2O$$

B.  $NaOH + H_2SO_4 
ightarrow Na_2SO_4 + H_2O$ 

C.  $NaCl + AgNO_3 
ightarrow AgCl + NaNO_3$ 

D.  $BaCl_2 + H_2SO_4 
ightarrow BaSO_4 + HCl$ 

## **Answer:**



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**15.** Write the balanced chemical equations for the following reactions:

(a) Calcium hydroxide + Carbon dioxide  $\to$ 

Calcium carbonate + Water

(b) Zinc + Silver nitrate  $\rightarrow$  Zinc nitrate +

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Silver
(c) Aluminium + Copper chloride \rightarrow
Aluminium chloride + Copper
(d) Barium chloride + Potasium sulphate
\rightarrow Barium sulphate + Potassium chloride
   A. Calcium hydroxide + Carbon dioxide \rightarrow
     Calcium carbonate + Water
   B. Zinc + Silver nitrate \rightarrow Zinc nitrate +
     Silver
   C. Aluminium + Copper chloride \rightarrow
     Aluminium chloride + Copper
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D. Barium chloride + Potassium sulphate

ightarrow Barium sulphate + Potassium chloride

### **Answer:**



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**16.** Write the balanced chemical equation for the following and identify the type of reaction in each case.

A. Potassium bromide(aq) + Barium

iodide(aq)  $\rightarrow$  Potassium iodide(aq) +

Barium bromide(s)

Carbon dioxide(g)

B. Zinc carbonate(s)  $\rightarrow$  Zinc oxide(s) +

C. Hydrogen(g) + Chlorine(g)  $\rightarrow$ 

Hydrogen chloride(g)

D. Magnesium(s) + Hydrochloric acid(aq)

ightarrow Magnesium chloride(aq) +

Hydrogen(g)

#### **Answer:**



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**17.** What does one mean by exothermic and endothermic reactions? Give examples



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**18.** Why is respiration considered an exothermic reaction? Explain.



**19.** Why are decomposition reactions called the opposite of combination reactions? Write equations for these reactions.



**20.** Write one equation each for decomposition reactions where energy is supplied in the form of heat, light or electricity.



21. What is the difference between displacement and double displacement reactions? Write equations for these reactions.



**22.** In the refining of silver, the recovery of silver from silver nitrate solution involved

displacement by copper metal. Write down the reaction involved.



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**23.** What do you mean by a precipitation reaction? Explain by giving examples.



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**24.** Explain the following in terms of gain or loss of oxygen with two examples each.

- (a) Oxidation
- (b) Reduction



25. A shiny brown coloured element 'X' on heating in air becomes black in colour. Name the element 'X' and the black coloured compound formed



26. Why do we apply paint on iron articles?



**27.** Oil and fat containing food items are flushed with nitrogen. Why?



**28.** Explain the following terms with one example each.

- (a) Corrosion
- (b) Rancidity

