



# CHEMISTRY

## **BOOKS - U-LIKE CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)**

# CHEMICAL REACTIONS AND EQUATIONS

N C E R T Questions

**1.** Why should a magnesium ribbon be cleaned before burning in air ?

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2. Write the balnced equation for the following chemical reactions :

Hydrogen + Chlorine  $\rightarrow$  Hydrogen chloride



+ Aluminium sulphate  $\rightarrow$  Barium sulphate + Aluminium chloride

**D** View Text Solution

4. Write the balnced equation for the following chemical reactions :

 $\rightarrow$  Sodium hydroxide + Hydrogen.

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**5.** Write a balanced chemical equation with state symbols for the following reactions :

Solutions of barium chloride and sodium suphate in water react to give

insoluble barium sulphate and the solution of sodium chloride.

**6.** Write a balanced chemical equation with state symbols for the following reactions :

roxide solution (in water) reacts with hydrochloric acid solution (in water)

to produce sodium chloride solution and water.

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7. A solution of a substance 'X' is used for white washing.

bstance 'X' and write its formula.

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8. A solution of a substance 'X' is used for white washing.

eaction of the substance 'X' named in (i) above with water.

9. Why is the amount of gas collected in one of the test tubes in Activity 5

double of the amount collected in the other ? Name this gas.

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<b>10.</b> Why does the colour of copper sulphate solution change when an iron nail is dipped in it ?
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11. Give an example of a double displacement reaction other than the one

given in Activity 8.



12. Identify the substances that are oxidised and the substances that are

reduced in the following reactions :



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13. Identify the substances that are oxidised and the substances that are

reduced in the following reactions :

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

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N C E R T Exercises

1. Which of the statements about the reaction below are incorrect ?

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

Lead is getting reduced.

2. Which of the statements about the reaction below are incorrect ?

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

Carbon dioxide is getting oxidised.

View Text Solution 3. Which of the statements about the reaction below are incorrect?  $2PbO(s) + C(s) \rightarrow 2Pb(s) + CO_2(q)$ Carbon is getting oxidised. View Text Solution 4. Which of the statements about the reaction below are incorrect ?  $2PbO(s) + C(s) \rightarrow 2Pb(s) + CO_2(g)$ 

Lead oxide is getting reduced.

(i) (a) and (b) (ii) (a) and (c )

(iii) (a), (b) and (c) (iv) All.

5.  $Fe_2O_3+2Al
ightarrow Al_2O_3+2Fe$ 

The above reaction is an example of a

A. combination reaction.

B. double displacement reaction.

C. decomposition reaction.

D. displacement reaction.

#### Answer: D



**6.** What happens when dilute hydrochloric acid is added to iron filling ? 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 watr are produced.

Answer: A

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7. What is a balanced chemical equation ? Why should chemical equations

be balanced ?

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8. Translate the following statements into chemical equations and then

balance them :

Hydrogen gas combines with nitrogen to form ammonia.

9. Translate the following statements into chemical equations and then

balance them :

Hydrogen sulphide gas burns in air to give water and sulphur dioxide.

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

Barium chloride reacts with aluminium sulphate to give aluminium chloride and a precipitate of barium sulphate.

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

Potassium metal reacts with water to give potassium hydroxide and

hydrogen gas.



12. Balance the following chemical equations :

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

**D** View Text Solution

13. Balance the following chemical equations :

 $NaOH + H_2SO_4 
ightarrow NaSO_4 + H_2O$ 

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14. Balance the following chemical equations :

 $NaCl + AgNO_3 \rightarrow AgCl + NaNO_3$ 

15. Balance the following chemical equations :

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BaCl_2 + H_2SO_4 
ightarrow BaSO_4 + HCl
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**16.** Write the balanced chemical equations for the following reactions :

Calcium hydroxide + Carbon dioxide  $\rightarrow$  Calcium carbonate + Water

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17. Write the balanced chemical equations for the following reactions :

Zinc + Silver nitrate  $\rightarrow$  zinc nitrate + Silver

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18. Write the balanced chemical equations for the following reactions :

Amuminium + Copper chloride  $\rightarrow$  Aluminium chloride + Copper



19. Write the balanced chemical equations for the following reactions :

Barium chloride + Potassium sulphate  $\rightarrow$  Barium sulphate + Potassium

chloride

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**20.** Write the balanced chemical equation for the following and identify the type of reaction in each case : Potassium bromide (aq) + Barium iodide (a)  $\rightarrow$  Potassium iodide (aq) +

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Barium bromide (s)
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**21.** Write the balanced chemical equation for the following and identify the type of reaction in each case :

Zinc carbonate (s)  $\rightarrow$  Zinc oxide (s) + Carbon dioxide (g)



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

Magnesium (s) + Hydrochloric acid (aq)  $\rightarrow$  Magnesium chloride (aq) + Hydrogen (g)

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24. What does one mean by exothermic and endothermic reactions ? Give

examples.





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



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

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

Oxidation

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

Reduction

View Text Solution 33. A shiny brown coloured element 'X' on heating in air becomes black in colour. Name the element 'X' and the black coloured compound formed. **View Text Solution** 34. Why do we apply paint on iron articles ? **View Text Solution** 35. Oil and fat containing food items are flushed with nitrogen. Why?

36. Explain the following terms with one example each :

Corrosion

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37. Explain the following terms with one example each :

Rancidity

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#### **Case Based Source Based Integrated Questions**

**1.** Answer question number (a) - (d) on the basis of your understanding of the following paragraphand related studied concepts.

We all know that we need energy to stay alive. We get this energy from the food we eat. During digestion, food is broken down into simpler substances. For example, rice, potatoes and bread contain carbohydrates. These carbohydrates are broken down to form glucose. This glucose combines with oxygen in the cells of our body and provides energy. The special name of this reaction is respiration.

 $C_6H_{12}O_6(aq)+6O_2(aq)
ightarrow 6CO_2(aq)+6H_2O(l)+{
m Energy}_{
m (Glucose)}$ 

Where do we get energy for our normal functioning ?

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**2.** Answer question number (a) - (d) on the basis of your understanding of the following paragraphand related studied concepts.

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 $C_6H_{12}O_6(aq)+6O_2(aq)
ightarrow 6CO_2(aq)+6H_2O(l)+{
m Energy}_{
m (Glucose)}$ 

Name some foods that come under the catelory of carbohydrates.

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 $C_6H_{12}O_6(aq)+6O_2(aq)
ightarrow 6CO_2(aq)+6H_2O(l)+{
m Energy}_{
m (Glucose)}$ 

What is the end product of breaking of carbohydrates ?

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**4.** Answer question number (a) - (d) on the basis of your understanding of the following paragraphand related studied concepts.

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 $C_6H_{12}O_6(aq)+6O_2(aq)
ightarrow 6CO_2(aq)+6H_2O(l)+{
m Energy}_{
m (Glucose)}$ 

How much end  $CO_2$  and  $H_2O$  are produced when 90 g of glucose is

#### decomposed

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**5.** Answer question numbers (a) - (d) on the basis of your understanding of the following paragraph and related studied concepts.

Green colour of ferrous sulphate crystals changes on heating. Also the smell of characteristic odour of burning sulphur is felt.

$$2FeSO_4(s) \stackrel{ ext{Heat}}{\longrightarrow} Fe_2O_3(s) + SO_2(g) + SO_3(g)$$

In this reaction, you can observe that a single reactant breaks down to give simpler products. This is a decomposition reaction. Ferrous sulphate crystals ( $FeSO_4.7H_2O$ ) lose water when heated and the colour of the crystals changes. It then decomposes to ferric oxide ( $Fe_2O_3$ ), sulphur dioxide ( $SO_2$ ) and sulphur trioxide ( $SO_3$ ). Ferric oxide is a solid, while  $SO_2$  and  $SO_3$  are gases. Decomposition of calcium carbonate to calcium oxide and carbon dioxide on heating is an important decomposition reaction used in various industries. Calcium oxide is called lime or quick lime. It has many uses -one is in the manufacture of cement. When a decomposition reaction is carried out by heating, it is called thermal decomposition.

 $\stackrel{CaCO_3}{\scriptstyle ext{(Limestone)}}(s) \stackrel{ ext{Heat}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{CaO(s)}{\scriptstyle ext{(Quick lime)}} + CO_2(g)$ 

What is meant by a decomposition reaction ?

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 $\stackrel{CaCO_3}{\scriptstyle ext{(Limestone)}}(s) \stackrel{ ext{Heat}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{CaO(s)}{\scriptstyle ext{(Quick lime)}} + CO_2(g)$ 

Give an important household application of quick lime other than in the manufacture of cement.

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 $\stackrel{CaCO_3}{\scriptstyle ext{(Limestone)}}(s) \stackrel{ ext{Heat}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{CaO(s)}{\scriptstyle ext{(Quick lime)}} + CO_2(g)$ 

How much quick lime is obtained when 50 g of limestone is heated strongly?

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of the following paragraph and related studied concepts.

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 $\stackrel{CaCO_3}{\scriptstyle ext{(Limestone)}}(s) \stackrel{ ext{Heat}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{CaO(s)}{\scriptstyle ext{(Quick lime)}} + CO_2(g)$ 

What is the difference between decomposition reaction and thermal decomposition ?

You must have observed that iron articles are shiny when new, but get coated with a reddish brown powder when left for some time. This process is commonly known as rusting of iron. Some other metals also get tarnished in this manner. Have you noticed the colour of the coating formed on copper and silver ? When a metal is attacked by substances around it such as moisture, acids, etc, it is said to corrode and this process is called corrosion. The black coating on silver and the green coating on copper are other examples of corrosion.

Corrosion causes damage to car bodies, bridges, iron railing, ships and to all object made of metals, especially those or iron. Corrosion of iron is a serious problem. Every year an enormous amount of money is spent to replace damaged iron.

What kind of reaction is the process of rusting ?



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How is acid produced in the atmosphere ?



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Corrosion causes damage to car bodies, bridges, iron railing, ships and to all object made of metals, especially those or iron. Corrosion of iron is a serious problem. Every year an enormous amount of money is spent to replace damaged iron.

How does the rust on copper or silver look like ?



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What damage is caused to national property due to the phenomenon of rusting ?

- 1. Mark the incorrect statement :
  - A. Substance appearing on the left hand side of the equation are

called products.

B. Substances appearing on the right hand side of the equation are

called products.

C. Substances appearing on the left hand side of the equation are

called reactants.

D. Reactants and products are separated by an arrow mark.

#### Answer: A



2. What is the number of iron atoms and hydrogen atoms in the balanced

equation for the reaction of steam on iron ?

A. 3Fe and 8 H

B. 3Fe and 4H

C. 3Fe and 6H

D. 3Fe and 10H

Answer: A

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3. The shiny finish to the walls is because of

A. calcium oxide.

B. calcium hydroxide

C. calcium carbonate.

D. calcium phosphate.

## Answer: C



4. Which of the following is not an example of combination reaction ?

$$egin{aligned} {
m A.} & 2H_2(g) + O_2(g) o 2H_2O(l) \ {
m B.} & AgNO_3 + NaCl(aq) o AgCl(s) + NaNO_3(aq) \ {
m C.} & C(s) + O_2(g) o CO_2(g) \ {
m D.} & CH_4(g) + 2O_2(g) o CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(g) \end{aligned}$$

#### Answer: B

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5. On heating ferrous sulphate srystals, we obtain

A. a mixture of ferric oxide and sulphur dioxide.

B. a mixture of ferrous oxide and sulphur trioxide.

C. a mixture of ferric oxide, sulphur dioxide and sulphur trioxide.

D. a mixture of ferrous oxide, sulphur dioxide and sulphur trioxide.

#### Answer: C

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6. Which of the following are exothermic processes ?

(i) Reaction of water with quick lime

(ii) Dilution of an acid

(iii) Evaporation of water

(iv) Sublimation of camphor (crystals)

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (i) and (iv)

D. (iii) and (iv)

## Answer: A



7. The following reaction is an example of a

(i) displacement reaction. (ii) combination reaction.

(iii) redox reaction. (iv) neutralisation reaction.

 $4NH_3(g)+5O_2(g)
ightarrow 4NO(g)+6H_2O(g)$ 

A. (i) and (iv)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (i) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: C

8. Which of the following is (are) an endothermic process(es) ?
(i) Dilution of sulphuric acid (ii) Sublimation of dry ice
(iii) Condensation of water vapours (iv) Evaporation f water

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (ii) only

C. (iii) only

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: D

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**9.** Solid calcium oxide reacts vigorously with water to form calcium hydroxide accompanied by liberation of heat. This process is called slaking of lime. Calcium hydroxide dissolves in water to form its solution called lime water. Which among the following is (are) true about slaking of lime and the solution formed ?

It is an endothermic reaction.

- (ii) It is an exothermic reaction.
- (iii) The pH of the resulting solution will be more than seven.
- (iv) The pH of the resulting solution will be less than seven.

A. (i) and (ii)

- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (i) and (iv)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

#### Answer: B

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10. Which among the following is double displacement reaction(s)?

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(i)} & Pb+CuCl_2 \rightarrow PbCl_2+Cu & \text{(ii)} & Na_2SO_4+BaCl_2 \rightarrow BaSO_4+\\ \\ \text{(iii)} & C+O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 & \text{(iv)} & CH_4+2O_2 \rightarrow CO_2+2H_2O \end{array}$$

B. (ii) only

C. (i) and (ii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: B

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11. Which of the following gases can be used for storage of fresh sample

of a oil for a long time ?

A. Carbon dioxid or oxygen

B. Nitrogen or oxygen

C. Carbon dioxide or helium

D. Helium or nitrogen

Answer: D
12. Which one of the following processes involve chemical reactions ?

A. Storing of oxygen gas under pressure in a gas cylinder.

B. Liquefaction of air.

C. Keeping petrol in a chine dish in the open.

D. Heating copper wire in presence of air at high temperature.

#### Answer: D

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13. Which of the following are combination reactions ? (i)  $2KClO_3 \xrightarrow{\text{Heat}} 2KCl + 3O_2$  (ii)  $MgO + H_2 \rightarrow Mg(OH)_2$ (iii)  $4Al + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2Al_2O_3$  (iv)  $Zn + FeSO_4 \rightarrow ZnSO_4 + Fe$ A. (i) and (iii)

B. (iii) and (iv)

C. (ii) and (iv)

D. (ii) and (iii)

Answer: D

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14. The following reaction is used for the preparation of oxygen gas in the

laboratory

 $2KClO_3(s) \stackrel{ ext{Heat}}{\longrightarrow} 2KCl(s) + 3O_2(g)$ 

Whch of the following statement(s) is (are) correct about the reaction ?

A. It is a decomposition reaction and endothermic in nature.

B. It is a combination reaction.

C. It is a decomposition reaction and accompanied by relese of heat.

D. It is a photochemical decomposition reaction and exothermic in

nature.

# Answer: A



**15.** In which of the followng chemical equations, the abbreviations represent the correct states of the reactants and products involved at reaction temperature ?

$$egin{aligned} {\sf A.} & 2H_2(l) + O_2(l) o 2H_2O(g) \ {\sf B.} & 2H_2(g) + O_2(l) o 2H_2O(l) \ {\sf C.} & 2H_2(g) + O_2(g) o 2H_2O(l) \ {\sf D.} & 2H_2(g) + O_2(g) o 2H_2O(g) \end{aligned}$$

#### Answer: D

**16.** Electrolysis of water is a decomposition reaction. The mole ratio of hydrogen and oxygen gases liberated during electrolysis of water is

A. 1:1

- B. 2:1
- C. 4:1

 $\mathsf{D}.\,1\!:\!2$ 

# Answer: B

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**17.** Barium chloride on reacting with ammonium sulphate forms barium sulphate and ammonium chloride. Which of the followng correctly represents the type of the reaction involved ?

(i) Displacement reaction (ii) Precipitation reaction

(iii) Combination reaction (iv) Double displacement reaction

A. (i) only

B. (ii) only

C. (iv) only

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: D

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**18.** In the double displacement reaction aqueous potassium iodide and aqueous lead nitrate, a yellow precipitate of lead iodide is formed. While performing th activity if lead nitrate is not available, which of the following can be used in place of lead nitrate ?

A. Lead sulphute (insoluble)

B. Lead acetate

C. Ammonium nitrate

D. Potassium sulphate

### Answer: B

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**19.** Three beakers labelled as A, B and C each containing 25 mL of water were taken. A small amount of *NaOH*, anhydrous *CuSO*<sub>4</sub> and *NaCl* were added to the beakers A, B and C respectively. It was observed that there was an increase in the temperature of the solutions contained in beakers A and B, whereas in case of beaker C, the temperature of the solution falls. Which one of the following statement(s) is (are) correct ? (i) In beakers A and B, exothermic process has occurred. (ii) In beakers A and B, endothermic process has occurred.

(iii) In beaker C exothermic process has occurred.

(iv) In beaker C endothermic process has occurred.

A. (i) only

B. (ii) only

C. (i) and (iv)

D. (ii) and (iii)

Answer: C

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**20.** Which among the following statement(s) is (are) true ? Exposure of

silver chloride to sunlight for a long duration turns grey ddue to

(i) the formation of silver by decomposition of silver shloried.

- (ii) sublimation of silver chloride.
- (iii) decomposition of chlorine gas from silver chloride.
- (iv) oxidation of silver chloride.
  - A. (i) only
  - B. (i) and (iii)
  - C. (ii) and (iii)
  - D. (iv) only

#### Answer: A

**21.** Iron nails were added to ferrous sulphate solution in a test tube and kept for some time. The colour of iron nails became brownish. The reaction that takes place in categorised as

A. Decomposition reaction.

B. Combination reaction

C. Double decomposition reaction.

D. Displacement reaction.

# Answer: A

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**22.** A silver ornament remained exposed to the atmosphere for a long time. The colour of its surface looked

A. green

B. red

C. black

D. blue

Answer: C

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23. When fats and oils are oxidised,

A. they become rancid.

B. their smell change

C. their taste changes

D. all the above.

# Answer: D

**24.** Ferrous sulphate on heating gives ferric oxide. Two gases that accompany the reaction are

A.  $SO_2 + O_2$ B.  $SO_2 + SO_3$ C.  $SO_3 + O_2$ D.  $SO_2 + N_2$ 

### Answer: B



1. Reaction of zinc with copper sulphate to form zinc sulphate and copper

is an example of double decomposition reaction.



2. Burning of magnesium ribbon in air is both a combination reaction and

an oxidation reaction.

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3. Corrosion causes damage to car bodies, bridges, railways and ships.
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4. Precipitation reactions do not produce insoluble salts.



5. In a combination reaction, only two substances can combine to form a

new single substance.

**6.** Reactions in which energy is absorbed are known as endothermic reactions.

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7. Reduction is the loss of oxygen or gain of hydrogen.

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8. Ferrous sulphate crystals  $(FeSO_4.7H_2O)$  on heating lose water of

crystallisation parlially and change to  $FeSO_4.5H_2O$ .



**9.** If we do not add a few drops of  $H_2SO_4$  to water, its electrolysis does

not take place.



3. Zinc reacts with sulphuric acid to form zinc sulphate with liberation of

gas.
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<b>4.</b> Chemical formula for marble is
View Text Solution
5. During food is broken down into simpler substances.  View Text Solution
<b>6.</b> Silver chloride decomposes into silver and chlorine by the action of
View Text Solution

<b>7.</b> Decomposition of to calcium oxide and carbon dioxide is used
in various industries.
View Text Solution
8. Burning of methane to give carbon dioxide and water is an
reaction.
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Assertion Reason Ouestions
<b>1.</b> Assertion (A) : Iron articles get coated with reddish brown powder when
left for sometime in the open.
Reason (R ) : Iron is attacked by substances around it such as moisture,
acids, etc.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D. (A) is false but (R) is true.

# Answer: A

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**2.** Assertion (A) : Fat/Oil containing food substances become rancid and their smell taste changes.

Reason (R) : We keep food in air - tight containers.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of the

assertion.

B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of

the assertion.

C. (A) is true but (R) is false.

D. (A) is false but (R) is true.

#### Answer: B

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**3.** Assertion (A) White silver chloride turns grey in sunlight.

Reason (R) : Copper reacts with zinc sulphate to form copper sulphate and zinc is deposited.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of

the assertion.

C. (A) is true but (R) is false.

D. (A) is false but (R) is true.

### Answer: C

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4. Assertion (A) : Precipitation reactions produce soluble salts.

Reason (R) : In the reaction : Lead oxide + Carbon  $\rightarrow$  Lead + Carbon dioxide, carbon is getting oxidised.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of

the assertion.

- C. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D. (A) is false but (R) is true.

#### Answer: D



**5.** Assertion (A) : A complete chemical equation represents the reactants and products and their physical state symbolically.

Reason (R) : In a combination reaction, two or more substance combine to form a new single substance.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D. (A) is false but (R) is true.

### Answer: B

**6.** Assertion (A) : Slaking of lime is an exothermic and combination reaction.

Reason (R): Quick lime reacts with water to produce slaked lime.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of

the assertion.

- C. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D. (A) is false but (R) is true.

# Answer: A

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7. Assertion (A) : On passing steam over hot iron, oxygen gas is produced.

Reason (R) : A molecule of zinc sulphate contains four atoms of oxygen.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D. (A) is false but (R) is true.

### Answer: D

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**8.** Assertion (A) : An equation is not complete if the physical states of reactants and products is not given.

Reason (R)  $CO_2$  and  $H_2O$  react in the presence of haemoglobin to produce glucose.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of the

assertion.

B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of

the assertion.

C. (A) is true but (R) is false.

D. (A) is false but (R) is true.

### Answer: C

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**9.** Assertion (A) : Glucose combines with oxygen in the cells of our body and provides energy.

Reason (R) : Reaction in which heat is released along with the formation of products are called exothermic reactions.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of

the assertion.

C. (A) is true but (R) is false.

D. (A) is false but (R) is true.

#### Answer: B

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**10.** Assertion (A) : Calcium hydroxide reacts slowly with the  $CO_2$  in air to form a thin layer of  $CaCO_3$  on the walls.

Reason (R) : Decomposition reactions require energy in the form of heat, light or electricity for breaking down the reactants.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D. (A) is false but (R) is true.

Answer: E	3
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Very Short Answer Questions

**1.** What happens when a magnesium ribbon is ignited ? Give chemical reaction.

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2. Potato chips manufactures fill the packet of chips with nitrogen gas.

Why?



**3.** Write the equation in the symbolic form with state symbols for the following reaction :



7. What happens chemically when quick lime is added to water ?

**8.** On adding dilute hydrochloric acid to copper oxide powder, the solution formed is blue-green. Predict the new compound formed which imparts a blue - green colour to the solution.

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9. Why is respiration considered an exothermic process ?

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10. If copper metal is heated over a flame it develops a coating. What is

the colour and composition of coating ?

**11.** Hydrogen and oxygen gases are produced at the cathode and anode respectively in the electrolysis of acidulated water. What is the ratio of the volumes of hydrogen and oxygen gases ?



12. Silver chloride on photochemical decomposition produces silver and

chlorine. What is the application of this reaction ?

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13. What are exothermic and endothermic reactions ?



**14.** Write a balanced chemical equation to represent the following reaction : Carbon monoxide reacts with hydrogen gas at 340 atm to form

methyl alcohol
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<b>15.</b> Which one is a chemical change - fermentation of fruit juice or diluting
fruit juice ?

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**16.** Tell whether heat is evolved or absorbed when quick lime is added to water.

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17. Which colour change and smell are observed when crystals of ferrous

sulphate are heated ? Give chemical reaction also.





**20.** In the following reaction, while reactants undergo oxidation and which reactants undergo reduction ?

 $ZnO + C \rightarrow Zn + CO$ 

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**21.** Is burning of a candle wax a physical change or a chemical change ?



**22.** State one basic difference between a physical change and a chemical change.

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**23.** Name and state the law which is kept in mind when we balance a chemical equation.

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24. 
$$egin{aligned} AgNO_3(aq) + NaCl(aq) &
ightarrow AgCl(s) \downarrow + NaNO_3(aq) \ FeS + H_2SO_4 &
ightarrow FeSO_4 + H_2S \uparrow \end{aligned}$$

Consider the above mentioned two chemical equations with two different kinds of arrows (  $\uparrow$  ) and (  $\downarrow$  ) along with products. What do these two different arrows indicate ?

25. Complete and balance the following equation :



**28.** Balance the following chemical equation :

 $NaOH + H_2SO_4 
ightarrow Na_2SO_4 + H_2O$ 

29. What are the conditions that promote corrosion? **View Text Solution** 30. What do we mean when we say that a substance has gone rancid? **View Text Solution 31.** Why do fire flies glow at night? **View Text Solution** Short Answer Questions 1. A, B and are three elements which undergo chemical according to the following equations :

 $egin{aligned} &A_2O_32B o B_2O_3 + 2A \ &3CSO_4 + 2B o B_2(SO_4)_3 + 3C \ &3CO + 2A o A_2O_3 + 3C \end{aligned}$ 

Answer the following questions with reactions :

Which element is the most reactive ?



2. A, B and are three elements which undergo chemical according to the

following equations :

 $egin{aligned} &A_2O_32B o B_2O_3 + 2A\ &3CSO_4 + 2B o B_2(SO_4)_3 + 3C\ &3CO + 2A o A_2O_3 + 3C \end{aligned}$ 

Answer the following questions with reactions :

Which element is the least reactive ?



**3.** A, B and are three elements which undergo chemical according to the following equations :

 $egin{aligned} &A_2O_32B o B_2O_3 + 2A \ &3CSO_4 + 2B o B_2(SO_4)_3 + 3C \ &3CO + 2A o A_2O_3 + 3C \end{aligned}$ 

Answer the following questions with reactions :

What is the type of reactions listed above ?



**5.** Name the type of chemical reaction represented by the following equations :

 $CaO(s) + H_2O(l) 
ightarrow Ca(OH)_2(aq)$ 

**6.** Name the type of chemical reaction represented by the following equations :

$$Zn(s) + H_2SO_4 
ightarrow ZnSO_4(aq) + H_2(g)$$



**7.** A solution of a substance 'X' is used for testing carbon dioxide. What will be the reaction of 'X' with carbon dioxide ? Write balanced equation for this reaction.

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8. How is 'X' obtained ? Give chemical equation.



9. A small amount of quick lime is added to water in a beaker.

Name and define the type of reaction that has talen place.

**10.** A small amount of quick lime is added to water in a beaker.

Write balanced chemical equation for the above reaction. Write the chemical name of product obtained.

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**11.** A small amount of quick lime is added to water in a beaker.

State two observations that you will make in the reaction.

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12. In the electrolysis of water :

Name the gas collected at the cathode and the anode.
13. In the electrolysis of water :

Why is the volume of gas collected at one electrode is double of the other ?

**View Text Solution** 14. In the electrolysis of water : Why are few drops of dil.  $H_2SO_4$  added to the water ? **View Text Solution** 

**15.** Write balanced chemical equation for the reactions that take place during respiration . Identify the type of combination reaction that taken place during this process and justify the name. Give one more example of this type of reaction.

**16.** An aqueous solution of metal nitrate 'P' reacts with sodium bromide solution to form yellow precipitate compound 'Q' which is used in photography. 'Q' on exposure to sunlight undergoes decomposition reaction to form metal present in along with a raddish brown gas. Identify 'P' and 'Q' Write balanced chemical equation for the chemical reaction. List two categories in which this reaction can be placed.

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**17.** Name the substance oxidised and reduced, and also identify the oxidising agents and reducing agents in the following reactions :

 $Fe_2O_3 + 3CO 
ightarrow 2Fe + 3CO_2$ 

## View Text Solution

**18.** Name the substance oxidised and reduced, and also identify the oxidising agents and reducing agents in the following reactions :

$$3MnO_2 + 4Al 
ightarrow 3Mn + 2Al_2O_3$$



**19.** Name the substance oxidised and reduced, and also identify the oxidising agents and reducing agents in the following reactions :

 $H_2S+SO_2
ightarrow S+H_2O$ 

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20. Complete and balance the following equations :

 $NH_3 + O_2 
ightarrow$ 

View Text Solution

**21.** Complete and balance the following equations :

 $NaOH + H_2SO_4 
ightarrow$ 

22. Complete and balance the following equations :

 $Pb(NO_3)_2 + KI 
ightarrow$ 

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23. State reason for the following :

Potato chips manufacturers usually flush bags of chips with nitrogen gas.

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24. State reason for the following :

Iron articles loose their shine gradually.

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25. State reason for the following :

Foods should be kept in air - tight containers.

26. Write the essential condition for following reaction to take place :

 $2AgBr 
ightarrow 2Ag + Br_2$ 

Write one application of this reaction.

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27. Complete the following chemical equation of a chemical reaction :

 $2FeSO_4 \xrightarrow{\text{Heat}} Fe_2O_3 + \ldots + \ldots$ 

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28. What happens when water is added to quick lime ? Write chemical

equation.

29. Look at the figure given below and answer the following questions



State the colour of the reactant and the product of the chemical reaction.

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30. Look at the figure given below and answer the following questions



Write the chemical equation involved in this process.



## 31. Look at the figure given below and answer the following questions



Can we convert the product obtained back to reactant ? Write the reaction involved.



**32.** Balance the following chemical equations :

 $Mg + N_2 
ightarrow Mg_3 N_2$ 

33. Balance the following chemical equations :

 $Al+Cl_2 
ightarrow AlCl_3$ 

View Text Solution

34. Balance the following chemical equations :

$$Pb(NO_3)_2 \stackrel{ ext{Heat}}{\longrightarrow} PbO + NO_2 + O_2$$

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**35.** Take 3 g of barium hydroxide in a test tube, now add about 2 g ammonium chloride and mix the contents with the help of a glass rod. Now touch the test tube from outside.

What do you feel on touching the test tube ?

**36.** Take 3 g of barium hydroxide in a test tube, now add about 2 g ammonium chloride and mix the contents with the help of a glass rod. Now touch the test tube from outside.

State the inference about the type or reaction occurred.

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**37.** Take 3 g of barium hydroxide in a test tube, now add about 2 g ammonium chloride and mix the contents with the help of a glass rod. Now touch the test tube from outside.

Write the balanced chemical equation of the reaction involved.

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**38.** Write the balanced chemical equations for the following reactions : Sodium carbonate on reaction with hydrochloric acid in equal molar concentrations gives sodium chloride and reaction hydrogencarbonate. **39.** Write the balanced chemical equations for the following reactions : Sodium hydrogencarbonate on reaction with hydrochloric acid sodium chloride, water and liberates carbon dioxide.

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**40.** Write the balanced chemical equations for the following reactions : Copper sulphate on treatment with potassium iodide precipitates cuprous iodide  $(Cu_2I_2)$  liberates  $I_2$  gas ans also forms potassium sulphuric.

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**41.** Classify the following chemical reactions as exothermic or endothermic :

Water is added to quick lime.





**42.** Classify the following chemical reactions as exothermic or endothermic :

Dilute sulphuric acid is added to zinc granules.

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**43.** Classify the following chemical reactions as exothermic or endothermic :

When ammonium chloride is dissolved in water in a test tube it becomes cold.



**44.** Classify the following chemical reactions as exothermic or endothermic :

The decomposition of vegetable matter into compost.



**46.** Classify the following chemical reactions as exothermic or endothermic :

Silver chloride turns grey in the presence of sunlight to from silver metal.

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47. Write chemical equations for the reactions taking place when :

magnesium reacts with dilute  $HNO_3$ .

48. Write chemical equations for the reactions taking place when :

sodium reacts with water.

**View Text Solution** 49. Write chemical equations for the reactions taking place when : zinc reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid. **View Text Solution** 

**50.** You must have tasted or smelt the fat containing food material left for a long time. Such foods taste and smell bad. What is the reason for the reason for this ? Name to the phenomenon responsible for it. List two measures for its prevention.

51. Name the type of chemical reaction represented by the following

equations :

$$CaCO_3(s) \stackrel{ ext{Heat}}{\longrightarrow} CaO(s) + CO_2(g)$$

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**52.** Name the type of chemical reaction represented by the following equations :

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CaO(s) + H_2O(l) 
ightarrow Ca(OH)_2(aq)
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View Text Solution

**53.** Name the type of chemical reaction represented by the following equations :

$$Zn(s) + H_2SO_4 
ightarrow ZnSO_4(aq) + H_2(g)$$

**54.** Classify the following chemical reactions as exothermic or endothermic :

Water is added to quick lime .

View Text Solution 55. Classify the following chemical reactions as exothermic or endothermic : Dilute sulphuric acid is added to zinc granules. View Text Solution

**56.** Classify the following chemical reactions as exothermic or endothermic :

When ammonium chloride is dissolved in water in a test tube it becomes

cold.

**57.** Classify the following chemical reactions as exothermic or endothermic :

The decomposition of vegetable matter into compost.

View Text Solution 58. Classify the following chemical reactions as exothermic or endothermic : Electrolysis of water. **View Text Solution** 

**59.** Classify the following chemical reactions as exothermic or endothermic :

Silver chloride turns grey in the presence of sunlight to form silver metal.



**60.** Decomposition reactions require energy either in the form of heat or light or electricity for breaking down the reactants. Write one equation each for decomposition reactions where energy is supplied in the form heat, light and electricity.

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- **1.** Account for the following :
- (a) White silver chloride turns grey in sunlight.
- (b) Brown coloured copper powder on heating in air turns into black

coloured substance.



2. What do you mean by :

(a) Displacement reaction ?

(b) Reduction reaction ?

Combination reaction ?

Write balanced chemical equations.



3. What colour changes do you observe when :

(i) you add Zn to a solution of copper sulphate ?

(ii) you add Pb to a solution of cupric chloride ?

Write balanced equations.

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4. Complete and balance the following equations :

(i)  $HgCl_2 + KI 
ightarrow$  (ii)  $Al + Cr_2O_3 
ightarrow$ 

(iii)  $CuSO_4 + H_2S 
ightarrow ext{(iv)} (NH_4)_2 Cr_2O_7 \stackrel{\Delta}{\longrightarrow}$ 

5. Observe the given figure and answer the following question :

Write the complete balanced reaction.



**9.** Illustrate an activity along with a labelled diagram, to show that a change in the state of matter and change in temperature takes place during a chemical reaction.

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10. Write balanced chemical equations for the following reactions :

(i) Natural gas burns and combines with oxygen to produce carbon dioxide and water.

(ii) Ferrous sulphate crystals on heating break up into ferric oxide, sulphur dioxide and sulphur trioxide.

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**11.** On heating blue coloured powder of copper (II) nitrate in a boiling tube, copper oxide (black), oxygen gas and a brown gas X is formed.

Write a balanced chemical equation of the reaction.

**View Text Solution** 

**12.** On heating blue coloured powder of copper (II) nitrate in a boiling tube, copper oxide (black), oxygen gas and a brown gas X is formed.

Identify the brown gas X evolved.

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**13.** On heating blue coloured powder of copper (II) nitrate in a boiling tube, copper oxide (black), oxygen gas and a brown gas X is formed.

Identify the type of reaction.



**14.** On heating blue coloured powder of copper (II) nitrate in a boiling tube, copper oxide (black), oxygen gas and a brown gas X is formed.

What could be the pH range of aqueous solution of the gas X ?



not ? Support your answer with reason.

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**16.** Why a brown coating is formed on the rod when iron rod is kept dipped in copper sulphate solution for sometime > What change will be observed in the colour of the solution ?

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17. A green coating develops on the copper vessel in the rainy season.Why ?

18. Balance the following chemical equations :

(i)  $NaOH + H_2SO_4 
ightarrow Na_2SO_4 + H_2O$ 

(ii)  $PbO + C 
ightarrow Pb + CO_2$ 

(iii)  $Fe_2O_3 + Al 
ightarrow Al_2O_3 + Fe + {
m Heat}$ 

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19. Write the balanced chemical equations for the following reaction :

(i) Barium chloride + Potassium sulphate ightarrow Barium sulphate +

Potassium chloride

(ii) Zinc + Silver nitrate  $\rightarrow$  Ainc nitrate + Silver

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

21. Write the chemical equation of the reaction in which the following

changes have taken place :

(i) Change in colour

(ii) Change in temperature

Formation of precipitate.