

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - CAMBRIDGE CHEMISTRY (KANNADA ENGLISH)

CHEMICAL REACTIONS AND EQUATIONS

Questions

1. Why should a magnesium ribbon be cleaned before is burnt in air ?



Watch Video Solution

- **2.** Write the balanced equation for the following chemical reaction.
- (i) Hydrogen + Chlorine \rightarrow Hydrogen+Chloride.
- (ii) Barium Chloride + Alumunium sulphate ightarrow Barium sulphate + Aluminium chloride.
- (iii) Sodium +Water \rightarrow Sodiumhydroxide + Hydrogen.



- **3.** Write the balanced equation with state symbols for the following chemical 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) with hydrochloric acid

solution (in water) to produce sodium chloride solution and water.



- **4.** A solution of a substance 'X' is used for whitewashing.
- (i) Name the substance 'X' and write its formula.
- (ii) Write the substance of the substance 'x' named in (i) above with water.



5. Why is the amount of gas collected in one of the test tubes in activity 1.7 see tesxtbook 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 ?



Watch Video Solution

7. Give an example of a double displacement reaction other than the one given in Activity 1.10.



Watch Video Solution

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

(i)
$$4Na(s)+O_2(g)
ightarrow 2Na_2O(s)$$

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

Exercise

1. Which of the statement 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 (b)

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

D. all

Answer: A::B::D



Watch Video Solution

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

the above reaction is an example of a

A. combination reaction

B. double displacement reaction

C. decomposition reaction

D. displacement reaction

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

3. 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 water

Answer:



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



- **5.** Translate the following statements into chemical equations and then balance them .
- (a) Hydrogen gas combines with nitrogen to form ammonia .
- (b) Hydrogen sulphide gas burns in air to give water and sulphur dioxide.
- (c) Barium chloride reacts with aliminium sulphate to give aluminium chloride and a precipitate of barium sulphate.
- (d) Potassium metal reacts with water to give potassium hydroxide and hydrogen gas .
 - A. Hydrogen gas combines with nitrogen to form ammonia.

$$3H_2(g)+N_2(g)
ightarrow 2NH_3(g)$$

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

$$2H_2S(g) + 3O_2(g) o 2H_2O(I) + 2SO_2(g)$$

C. Barium chloride reacts with aluminium sulphate to give

aluminium chloride and a precipiate of barium sulphate.

$$3BaCl_2(aq) + Al_2(SO_4)_3(aq)
ightarrow 2AlCl_3(aq) + 3BaSO_4(s)$$

D. Potassium metal reacts with water to give potassium

$$2K(s) + 2H_2O(I)
ightarrow 2KOH(aq) + H_2(q)$$

hydroxide and hydrogen gas.

Answer:



- **6.** Write the balanced chemical equations for the following reactions.
- (a) Calcium hydroxide +Carbon dioxide \rightarrow Calcium carbonate
 - +water

- (b) Zinc +Silver nitrate → Zinc nitrate +Silver
- (d) Barium chloride + Potassium sulphate → Barium sulphate +
- Potassium chloride
 - A. Calcium hydroxide + Carbon dioxide ightarrow Calcium carbonate + water

C. Aluminium + Copper \rightarrow Aluminium chloride + Copper

D. Barium chloride + Potassium sulphate ightarrow Barium

(c) Aluminium + Copper cloride → Aliminium chloride +Copper

- B. Zinc+Silver nitrate \rightarrow Zinc nitrate + Silver

 $2Al + 3CuCl_2 \rightarrow 2AlCl_3 \rightarrow 3Cu$

sulphate + Potassium chloride

 $BaCl_2 + K_2SO_4
ightarrow BaSO_4 + 2KCl$

Watch Video Solution

Answer:

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

potassium bromide (aq.) + Barium iodide (aq.) \rightarrow potassium iodide (aq.) and barium bromide (aq.)

A. Potassium bromide(aq)+Barium iodide(aq) \rightarrow Barium bromide(s) +Potassium lodide

$$2KBr(aq) + Bal_2
ightarrow 2Kl(aq) + BaBr_2(s)$$

Double displacement reation

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

$$ZnCO_3(s) o ZnO(s) + CO_2(g)$$

Decomposition reaction

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

$$H_2(g)+Cl_2(g) o 2HCl(g)$$

Combination reaction

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

chloride(aq)+Hydrogen (g)

$$Mg(s) + 2HCl(aq)
ightarrow MgCl_2(aq) + H_2(g)$$

Answer:



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



9. Why is respiration considered an exothermic reaction ? Explain.



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



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



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



13. In the refining of silver, the recovery of silver from silver nitrate solution involves displacement by copper metal. Write down the reaction involved.



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



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

(a) Oxidation (b) Reduction



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



17. Why do we apply paint on iron articles?



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



- 19. Explain the following terms with one example each.
- (a) Corrosion
- (b) Rancidity



Additional Questions Choose The Correct Answer

1. Which of the following is not a decomposition reaction?

A. $CaCO_3
ightarrow CaO + CO_2$

B. $H_2+Cl_2 o 2HCl$

C. $H_2CO_3
ightarrow H_2O + CO2$

D. $2KClO_3
ightarrow 2KCl + 3O_2$

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

- 2. Which of the following is not an oxidising agent
 - A. Oxygen
 - B. Conc Sulphuric acid
 - C. Chlorine
 - D. Hydrogen

Answer: D

3. The oxidation reaction which produces heat and light is

A. Endothermic

B. Photochemical

C. Combustion

D. Exothermic

Answer: C



4. $2Pb(NO_3)_2
ightarrow 2PbO + nA + O_2.$ What is nA in the given reaction ?

A. 4NO
B. $4NO_2$
$C.2PbNO_2$
D. NO_2
Answer: B
Watch Video Solution
5. A slow combustion in which glucose present in the body cells
combine with oxygen to provide energy is
A. Digestion
B. Excretion
C. Respiration

D. None of the above

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

6. When the gases Sulpherdioxide and Hydrogen sulphide mix in the presence of water, the reaction $SO_2+2H_2S o 2H_2O+3S$ occur. Here hydrogen sulphide is acting as

A. an oxidising agent

B. a reducing agent

C. a dehydrating agent

D. a catalyst

Answer: B Watch Video Solution

- 7. What is the chemical name of quick lime?
 - A. Calcium Oxide
 - B. Calcium carbonate
 - C. Calcium hydroxide
 - D. Carbon dioxide

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

A. $Zn + FeSO_4
ightarrow ZnSO_4 + Fe$

B. $2KI+Cl_2
ightarrow \ +\ 2KCl+I_2$

C. $Zn + MgSO_4
ightarrow ZnSO_4 + Mg$

D. $Mg + CuSO_4
ightarrow MgSO_4 + Cu$

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

9. In the reaction, $2FeCl_2+Cl_2 o 2FeCl_3$, chlorine may be regarded as

A. An oxidizing agent

B. a reducing agent

C. A catalyst

D. Providing an inert medium

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

10. The conversion of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ into $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$ is a process of

- A. Oxidation
- B. Reduction
- C. Decomposition
- D. Substitution

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

11. An element which never has a positive oxidation state in any
of its compound is
A. Boron
B. Oxygen
C. Chlorine
D. Florine
Answer: D
Watch Video Solution
Watch Video Solution
Watch Video Solution
Watch Video Solution 12. Amino acid is formed by decomposition of which component

- B. Starch
 C. Protein
- D. Fat

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

- 13. Loss of electron is called
 - A. Reduction
 - B. Oxidation
 - C. Can be oxidation or reduction
 - D. None of these

Answer: B

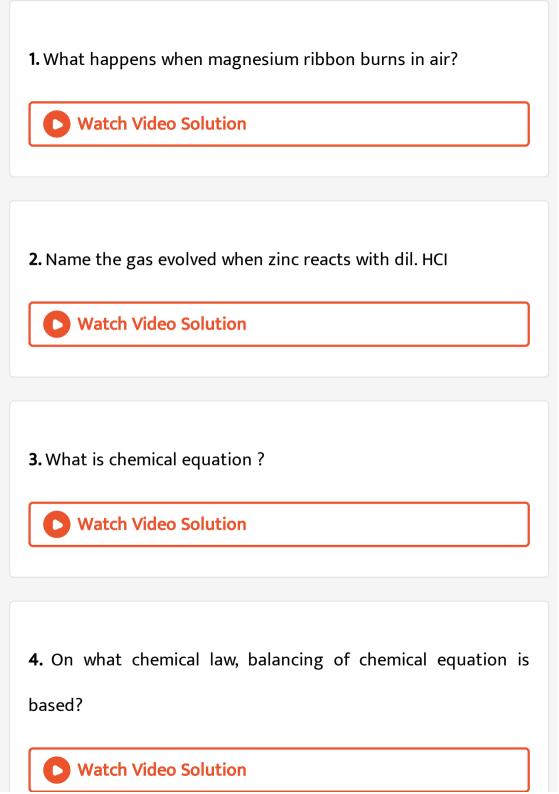


- 14. Single displacement reaction involves
 - A. oxidation
 - B. Reduction
 - C. Redox
 - D. Heating

Answer: C



Additional Questions Anwers The Following Questions



5. Represent decomposition of ferrous sulphate with the help of a chemical equation-



6. When carbon dioxide is passed through lime water, it turns milky. Why?



7. A Zinc rod is left for nearly 20 minutes in Copper sulphate solution. What change would you observe in zinc rod.



8. What type of reaction is this:

 $Na_2SO_4 + BaCl_2
ightarrow BaSO_4 + 2NaCl$



9. Why do gold and silver do not corrode?



10. Name the reduching agent in the following reaction.

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

State which is more reactive - Mn or Al and why?



11. Write the balanced chemical equation for process of photosynthesis.

When do desert plants take up carbondioxide and perform photosynthesis.



12. 2g of ferrous sulphate crystals are heated in a dry tude.

List any two observations.



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



14. Write the type of chemical reaction in the following. reaction between acid and base



15. Why does a copper vessel devlop with green coating in rainy season?



16. Why is hydrogen proxide kept in coloured bottles?



17. Mention any two factors which influence the rate of the reaction.



18. Ahmad took a magnesium ribbon and burned it on a flame. The white powder formed was taken in a test tube and water was added to it. He then tested the solution formed with red and blue litmus paper. What change was seen ? Why?



19. An iron knife kept dipped in a blue copper sulphate solution turns the blue solution to light green.



20. Identify the reducing agent in the following reaction:

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



21. The marble statue often slowly correded when kept in open for a long time. Assign a suitable explanation.



22. Give one example of a combination reaction in which an element combines with a compound to give you a new compound.



23. Name the type of chemical reaction represented by the following equation.

$$CaO + H_2O
ightarrow Ca(OH)_2$$

$$3BaCl_2 + Al_2(SO_4)_3 \rightarrow 3BaSO_4 + 2AlCl_3$$

$$2FeSO_4 \xrightarrow{\mathrm{heat}} Fe_2O_3 + SO_2 + SO_3$$



Watch Video Solution

- **24.** Write the chemical equation of the reaction with an example each in which the following change has taken place:
- (i) Change in colour
- (ii) Change in temperature
- (iii) Formation of precipitate.



Watch Video Solution

25. Write chemical equation for the reaction taking place when carried out with the help of

Iron reacts with steam

Magnesium reacts with dil HCl

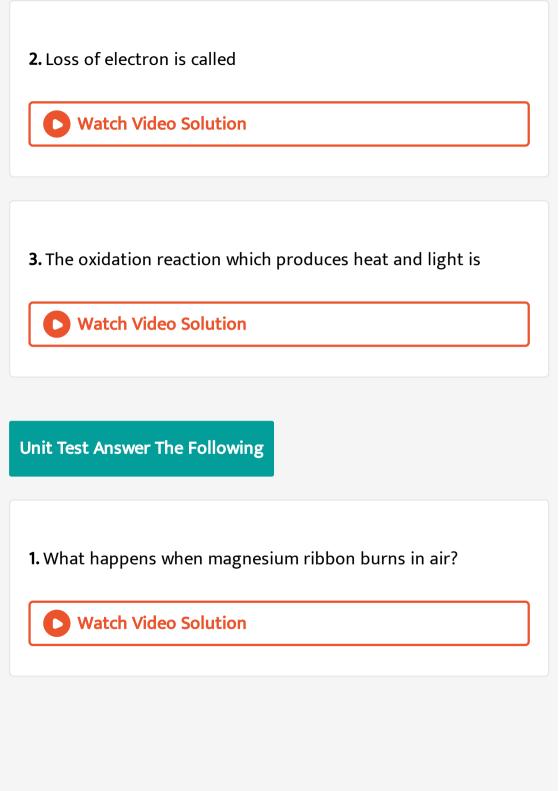
Copper is heated in air



Unit Test Fill In The Blanks

 Amino acid is formed by decomposition of which component of our diet





2. What is a balanced chemical equation ? Why should a chemical equation be balanced ?



3. Write the balanced chemical equation for the following reactions.

Zinc + Silver nitrate \rightarrow Zinc nitrate + silver.



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



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



6. Explain the term corrosion.



7. Write balanced chemical equation

$$FeSO_4(s) \stackrel{
m heat}{\longrightarrow} Fe_2O_3(s) + SO_2(g) + SO_3(g)$$

