## **CHEMICAL REACTIONS AND EQUATION**

1. We need to balance a chemical equation. Give reason to justify the statement.

Answer:- To obey law of conservation of mass.

2. Giving an example list two information which make a chemical equation more useful (informative).

Answer:- (i) Physical state of reactants must be mentioned

- (ii) Condition in which reaction takes place are written on the arrow head
- 3. Name the reducing agent in the following reaction:

$$3MnO_2 + 4Al \rightarrow 3Mn + 2Al_2O_3$$

Answer:- 'Al' is reducing agent.

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

Answer: To remove the layer of MgO.

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

Answer: Exothermic reactions: heat is evolved

Example : (i) C (s) + 
$$O_2$$
 (g)  $\rightarrow$   $CO_2$  (g) + Heat

(ii) 
$$N_2$$
 (g) +  $3H_2$  (g)  $\rightarrow$  2NH3 (g) + Heat

Endothermic reactions: heat is absorbed

Examples :(i) C (s) + 2S (s) 
$$\rightarrow$$
 CS<sub>2</sub> (l) – Heat

(ii) 
$$N_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2NO(g) - Heat$$

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

$$CaO + H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2$$

$$\mathbf{II} \quad 3BaCl_2 + Al_2(SO_4)_3 \rightarrow 3BaSO_4 + 2AlCl$$

$$2FeSO_4 \xrightarrow{heat} Fe_2O_3 + SO_4 + SO_3$$

Answer:- (i) Combination reaction

- (ii) Double displacement reaction (Precipitation reaction)
- (iii) Thermal Decomposition reaction.
- 7. In electrolysis of water, why is the volume of gas collected over one electrode double that of gas collected over the other electrode?

Answer:- It is because water contains hydrogen and oxygen in the ratio of 2:1.

- 8. Ferrous sulphate crystals are heated in a dry boiling tube.
  - (i) List any two observations.
  - (ii) Name the type of chemical reaction taking place.
  - (iii) 'Write the chemical equation for the reaction.

Answer:-

- (i)Two observations are
- (a) change in colour
- (b) Smell of burning sulphur
- (ii) Decomposition reaction

$$2FeSO_4(s) \xrightarrow{heat} Fe_2O_3(s) + SO_4(g) + SO_3(g)$$

9. What is observed when a solution of potassium iodide solution is added to a solution of lead nitrate? Name the type of reaction. Write a balanced chemical equation to represent the above chemical reaction.

**Answer:-** Yellow precipitate is formed. It is precipitation reaction.

$$Pb(NO_3)_2(aq) + 2KI(aq) \rightarrow Pbl_2(s) + 2KNO_3(aq).$$

10. Which products will be obtained when lead nitrate is heated simply? Write balanced chemical equation for the reaction.

Answer:-

$$2Pb(NO_3)_2(s) \xrightarrow{heat} 2PbO(s) + 4NO_2(g) + O_2(g)$$

- 11. Why does the color of copper sulphate solution change when an iron nail is dipped in it?

  Answer. It is because displacement reaction takes place.
- 12. Why are decomposition reactions called the opposite of combination reactions? Write equations for these reactions.

**Answer.** In decomposition reaction, a compound is broken down into simpler compounds or elements, e.g.

$$CuCO_3(s) \xrightarrow{heat} CuO(s) + CO_2(g)$$

Combination reaction is a reaction in which two or more elements or compounds combine to form a new compound, e.g.

$$N_2(g) + 3H_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3(g)$$

Thus, decomposition and combination reactions are opposite to each other.

13. The following diagram displays a chemical reaction. Observe carefully and answer the following questions



- (a) Identify the type of chemical reaction that will take place and define it.
- (b) How will the color of the salt change? Write the chemical equation of the reaction that takes place.
- (c) Mention one commercial use of this salt.

Answer. (a) Photochemical decomposition reaction.

- (b) The colour of salt will change from white to grey.
- (c) in photography
- 14. What is rancidity? Mention any two ways by which rancidity can be prevented.

Answer. Spoilage of food containing oil.

Prevention from rancidity:-

- (i) Antioxidants
- (ii) airtight container in refrigerator.
- 15. A solution of substance 'X' is used for white washing. What is the substance 'X'? State the chemical reaction of 'X' with water.

## Answer.

'X' is calcium oxide (CaO).

$$CaO(s) + H_2O(l) \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2(aq) + heat$$

16. Define combination reaction. Give one example of a combination reaction which is also exothermic.

**Answer.** A reaction in which two elements or compounds combine to form a single compound is called combination reaction.

$$CaO(s) + H_2O(l) \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2(aq) + heat$$

- 17. (a) Why is respiration considered as an exothermic reaction?
  - (b) Identify the substance that is oxidized and reduced in the following reaction.

$$CaO(s) + Zn(s) \rightarrow Cu(s) + ZnO(s)$$

**Answer.** (a) It is because heat is evolved during respiration.

- (b) Zn is getting oxidised, CuO is getting reduced.
- 18. 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 aluminum sulphate to give aluminum chloride and a precipitate of barium sulphate.
  - (d) Potassium metal reacts with water to give potassium hydroxide and hydrogen gas.

**Answer:** (a) 
$$3H_2(g) + N_2(g) \rightarrow 2NH_3(g)$$

(b) 
$$H_2S(g) + 3O_2(g) \rightarrow SO_2(g) + 2H_2O(l)$$

(c) 
$$3BaCl_2(aq) + Al_2(SO_4)_3(aq) \rightarrow 2AICl_3(aq) + 3BaSO_4 \downarrow (s)$$

(d) 2K (s) + 
$$2H_2O(I) \rightarrow 2KOH(aq) + H_2(g)$$

- 19. Write the balanced chemical equation for the following and identify the type of reaction in each case :
  - (a) Potassium bromide (aq) + Barium iodide (aq) → Potassium iodide (aq) + Barium
  - (b) Zinc carbonate(s) → Zinc oxide (s) + Carbon dioxide (g) bromide(s)
  - (c) Hydrogen (g) + Chloride (g) → Hydrogen chloride (g)
  - (d) Magnesium (s) + Hydrochloric acid (aq) → Magnesium chloride (aq) + Hydrogen (g)

Answer:(a) 
$$2KBr(aq) + Bal_2(aq) \rightarrow 2Kl(aq) + BaBr_2(s)$$

Type: Double displacement reaction

(b) 
$$ZnCO_3(s) \rightarrow ZnO(s) + CO_2(g)$$

Type: Decomposition reaction

(c) 
$$H_2(g) + Cl_2(g) \rightarrow 2HCl(g)$$

Type: Combination reaction

(d) 
$$Mg(s) + 2HCl(aq) \rightarrow MgCl_2(aq) + H_2(g)$$

Type: Displacement reaction

20. Complete the missing components/variables given as x and y in the following reactions:

(a) 
$$Pb(NO_3)_2(aq) + 2Kl(aq) \longrightarrow PbI_2(x) + 2KNO_3(y)$$

(b) 
$$Cu(s) + 2AgNO_3(aq) \longrightarrow Cu(NO_3)_2(aq) + x$$

(c) 
$$Zn(s) + H_2SO_4(aq) \longrightarrow ZnSO_4(x) + H_2(y)$$

(d) 
$$CaCO_3(s) \xrightarrow{x} CaO(s) + CO_2(g)$$

Answer:

- (a)  $Pb(NO_3)_2(aq) + 2KI(aq) \longrightarrow PbI_2(s) + 2KNO_3(aq)$ therefore 'x' is (s), 'y' is (aq).
  - (b)  $Cu(s) + 2AgNO_3(aq) \longrightarrow Cu(NO_3)_2(aq) + 2Ag(s)$ therefore 'x' is Ag(s)
  - (c)  $Zn(s) + H_2SO_4(aq) \longrightarrow ZnSO_4(aq) + H_2(g)$  therefore 'x' is (aq), 'y' is (g)
  - (d)  $CaCO_3(s) \xrightarrow{heat} CaO(s) + CO_2(g)$ 'x' is 'heat'.