

### Chemical Reaction

Whenever a chemical change occurs we can say that a chemical reaction has taken place

eg 1. Food gets digested in our body  
2. Rusting of iron.

### Balancing Equation

We balance the chemical equation so that no. of atoms of each element involved in the reaction remain same at the reactant and product side.

eg  $\text{Fe} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2$   
can be written as  
 $3\text{Fe(s)} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O(g)} \rightarrow \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{(s)} + 4\text{H}_2\text{(g)}$

### Combination Reaction

The reaction in which two or more substances combine to form a new single substance

eg  $\text{CaO(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O(l)} \longrightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2\text{(aq)}$   
Calcium Water Calcium hydroxide oxide  
(slaked lime)

### Displacement Reaction

The chemical Reaction in which an element displaces another element from its solution

### Oxidation

Oxidation is the gain of oxygen or loss of hydrogen

### Exothermic Reactions

Reaction in which heat is released along with the formation of products

– Respiration is also exothermic reaction.  
– Decomposition of vegetable matter into compost.

### Decompositon Reactions

The reaction in which a single substance decomposes to give two or more substances.

### Double Displacement Reaction

The reaction in which two different atoms or group of atoms are mutually exchanged

### Precipitation Reaction

Any reaction that produces a precipitate is called a precipitation reaction.

### Reduction

Reduction is the loss of oxygen or gain of hydrogen.

### Chemical Equation

A chemical reaction can be expressed symbolically by using chemical equation  
eg: magnesium is burnt into air to form magnesium oxide can be represented as  
 $\text{Mg} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgO}$

– We can observe or recognise a chemical reaction by observing change in state, colour, by evolution of gas or by change in temperature.  
Physical state of the reactant and products are mentioned to make chemical reaction more informative. eg: we use (g) for gas, (l) for liquid, (s) for solid and (aq) for aqueous.

### Endothermic Reactions

The reactions which require energy in the form of heat, light or electricity are called Endothermic Reactions

$2\text{Ba(OH)}_2 + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl} \longrightarrow 2\text{BaCl}_2 + \text{NH}_4\text{OH}$

### Redox Reaction

The reaction in which one reactant gets oxidised while other gets reduced

### Corrosion

When a metal is attacked by substances around it such as moisture, acids etc.

eg. Reddish brown coating on iron.  
(ii) Black coating on Silver

### Rancidity

When fats and oils are oxidised they become rancid and their smell and taste change.

Antioxidants are added to foods containing fats and oil.



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Published 15th August, 2016.

Last updated 15th August, 2016.

Page 1 of 1.

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