

- Fill in the blank spaces with the appropriate words given within the brackets.
 - The short hand representation of an _____ (element/compound) is called symbol.
 - The substance/substances which take part in a chemical reaction are called _____ (reactants/products).
 - A chemical equation does not tell about _____ (rate/kind) of chemical reaction.
 - A symbol represents _____ (1g-atom/1g-molecule) of an element.
 - Chemical _____ (symbol/formula) of substance is the symbolic representation of actual number of atoms present in one molecule of a substance.
- Match the statements in the Column A, with the statements in Column B.

Column A	Column B
(a) 6.023×10^{23} atoms of an element	Valency
(b) The substances formed during a chemical reaction.	Chemical formula
(c) A group of negatively or positively charged atoms.	Products
(d) The number of hydrogen atoms which combine with one atom of an element.	1g-atom
(e) Symbolic representation of a chemical compound	Radical

- What do you understand by the trivial name (common name) of a compound ?
 - Give chemical names and trivial names of any four compounds
- What do you understand by the term valency ?
 - Why do certain elements exhibit variable valency ?
 - Giving at least two examples explain how the ions of the elements having variable valency are named ?
- What do you understand by the term "chemical formula"?
 - What information is conveyed by the formula H_2O ?
- State the valencies and formulae of the following radicals/ions :
 - Oxide
 - Hydroxide
 - Nitride
- Write the formulae of the following salts
 - Barium chloride
 - Potassium dichromate
 - Calcium bicarbonate
- Write the names of the following compounds.
 - KClO
 - $Pb(NO_3)_2$
 - $Mg(HCO_3)_2$
 - $KMnO_4$
- Write the formulae of the following acids
 - Phosphoric acid
 - Hydrochloric acid

10. Write the formulae of the following alkalies /bases.

(i) Magnesium hydroxide

(ii) Iron (III) hydroxide