

1. **Galvanisation** is a method of protecting steel and iron from rusting by coating them with a thin layer of zinc.
2. An **alloy** is a homogeneous mixture of two or more metals, or a metal and a nonmetal.
3. If one of the metals is mercury, then the alloy is known as an **amalgam**.
4. The extraction of metals from their ores and then refining them for use is known as **metallurgy**.
5. A list of common metals arranged in order of their decreasing reactivity is known as an **activity series**.
6. Oxides which show the properties of both basic as well as acidic oxides are known as **amphoteric oxides**.
7. Destruction of metals layer by layer in the presence of air & moisture is called **corrosion**.
8. When two or more substances (elements or compounds) combine to form a single product, the reactions are called **combination reactions**.
9. Reactions in which heat is released along with the formation of products are called **exothermic** chemical reactions.
10. A reaction in which a single reactant breaks down to give simpler products is called **decomposition reaction**.
11. **Single displacement reaction** is a chemical reaction in which a more reactive element displaces a less reactive element from the aqueous solution of its compound.
12. Reactions in which there is an exchange of ions between the reactants are called **double displacement reactions**.
13. An insoluble substance formed during a chemical reaction is called a **precipitate**.
14. In **redox reactions**, one reactant gets oxidized while the other gets reduced during a reaction.
15. If a substance gains oxygen or loses hydrogen during a reaction, it is **oxidized**. If a substance loses oxygen or gains hydrogen during a reaction, it is **reduced**.
16. When fats and oils are oxidized, they become **rancid** and their smell and taste change.
17. Some substances that are capable of adding oxygen to others are known as **oxidising agents**.
18. **Catalysts** are substances that cause a reaction to occur or proceed at a different rate without the reaction itself being affected.
19. A **substitution reaction** involves one type of atom or a group of atoms taking the place of another.
20. 5-8% solution of acetic acid in water is called **vinegar** and is used widely as a preservative in pickles.
21. Radial arrangement of soap molecules around dirt or grease is called a **micelle**.
22. **Detergents** are generally ammonium or sulphonate salts of long chain carboxylic acids.
23. The reaction of a carboxylic acid with an alcohol in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid results in the formation of an ester & water. This process is called **esterification**. Concentrated sulphuric acid can be regarded as a dehydrating agent.
24. On treating with sodium hydroxide, which is an alkali, the ester is converted back to alcohol and sodium salt of carboxylic acid. This reaction is known as **saponification**.
25. Atoms or groups of atoms which decide the chemical property of an organic compound are called **functional groups**.
26. In a hydrocarbon chain, one or more hydrogens can be replaced by elements such as halogens, oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur, such that the valency of carbon remains satisfied. In such compounds, the element replacing hydrogen is referred to as a **heteroatom**.
27. The sulphide ores are converted into oxides by heating strongly in the presence of excess air. This process is known as **roasting**.
28. The carbonate ores are changed into oxides by heating strongly in limited air. This process is known as **calcination**.
29. Water molecules chemically linked to a salt during the process of its crystallization are called **water of crystallization**.