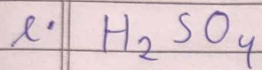
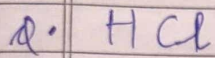
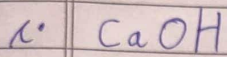
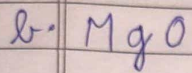
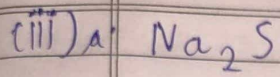


of
page



hhu r,

yd

le

1. A radical is an atom of an element or a group of atoms of different elements that behaves as a single unit with a positive or negative charge on it.

(ii) 1. ~~Mg~~ Mg^{2+} valency $\rightarrow 2$

2. CO_3^{2-} valency $\rightarrow 2$

3. NH_4^+ valency $\rightarrow 1$

(iv) 1. Sulphate

2. Hydroxide

3. Bicarbonate

4. Dichromate

5. Phosphate

(i) a. common salt $\rightarrow NaCl \rightarrow$ sodium, chlorine

b. sulphuric acid $\rightarrow H_2SO_4 \rightarrow$ Hydrogen, sulphur, oxygen

c. Sodium Hydroxide $\rightarrow NaOH \rightarrow$ Sodium, Oxygen, Hydrogen

d. Ammonia $\rightarrow NH_3 \rightarrow$ Nitrogen, Hydrogen

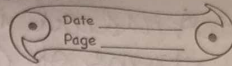
(ii) a. Ammonium sulphate

b. Iron sulphide

c. Ammonium hydroxide

Atoms, Molecules and Radicals

Worksheet



(i) 1. indivisible

2. variable

3. atomicity

4. valency

5. Sulphur

6. 3

(ii) 1. An atom is the smallest particle of an element that exhibits all the properties of that element. It may or may not exist independently but takes part in every chemical reaction.

2. Molecule is the smallest particle of a pure substance (element or compound) which has independent existence.

3. The combining capacity of an element is known as valency.