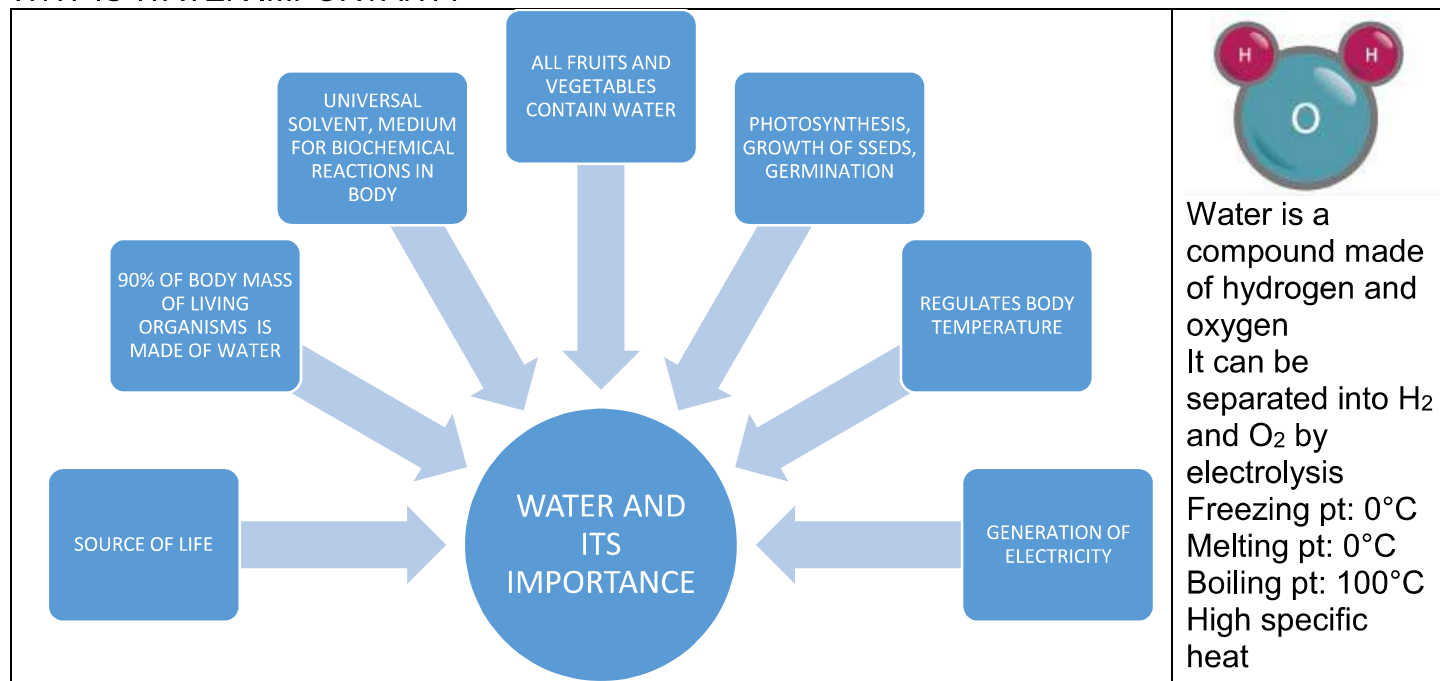
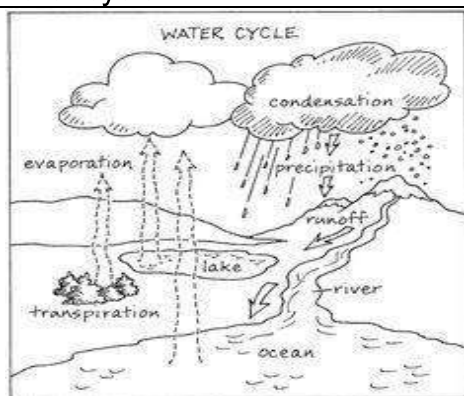


# ICSE CLASS 8 CHEMISTRY WATER

## WHY IS WATER IMPORTANT?



## Water cycle


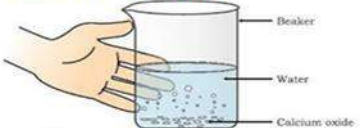
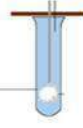


**Hard and soft water:**  
Hard water has dissolved salts of calcium and magnesium. It cannot lather with soap  
Soft water has dissolved salts of sodium  
It can form lather with soap.  
Rain water is soft but may become hard if Ca and Mg salts dissolve in it

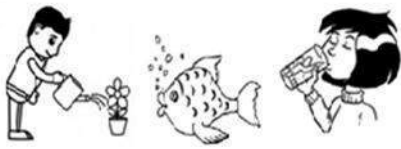
**Potable water: (drinking water)**

- Colourless and odorless
- Clear and transparent
- No microbes
- Should contain minerals needed for body
- Free from harmful chemicals

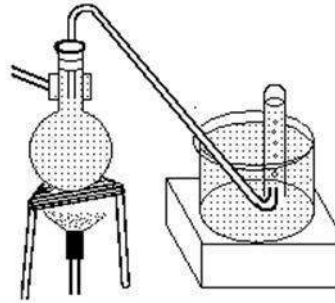
**Reaction with non-metals**  
 $C + H_2O \rightarrow [CO + H_2]$   
 $Cl_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow 2HCl + O_2$   
**Reaction with compounds:**  
 $Na_2O + H_2O \rightarrow 2NaOH$   
 $K_2O + H_2O \rightarrow 2KOH$   
 $CaO + H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2$   
 $CO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2CO_3$   
 $SO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2SO_3$

Metal	Reaction with water
Sodium	Violent explosive reaction with cold water 
Calcium	Reacts readily, hydrogen gas formed, solution turns milky 
Magnesium	Reacts with hot water to produce white magnesium oxide and hydrogen 
Iron	Red hot metal reacts with steam to form iron oxide and hydrogen. Reversible reaction

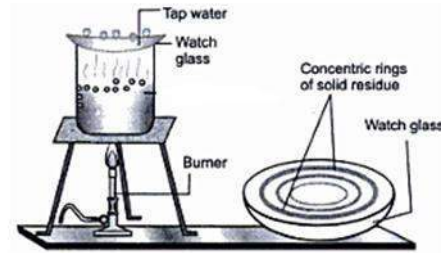
Increasingly reactive



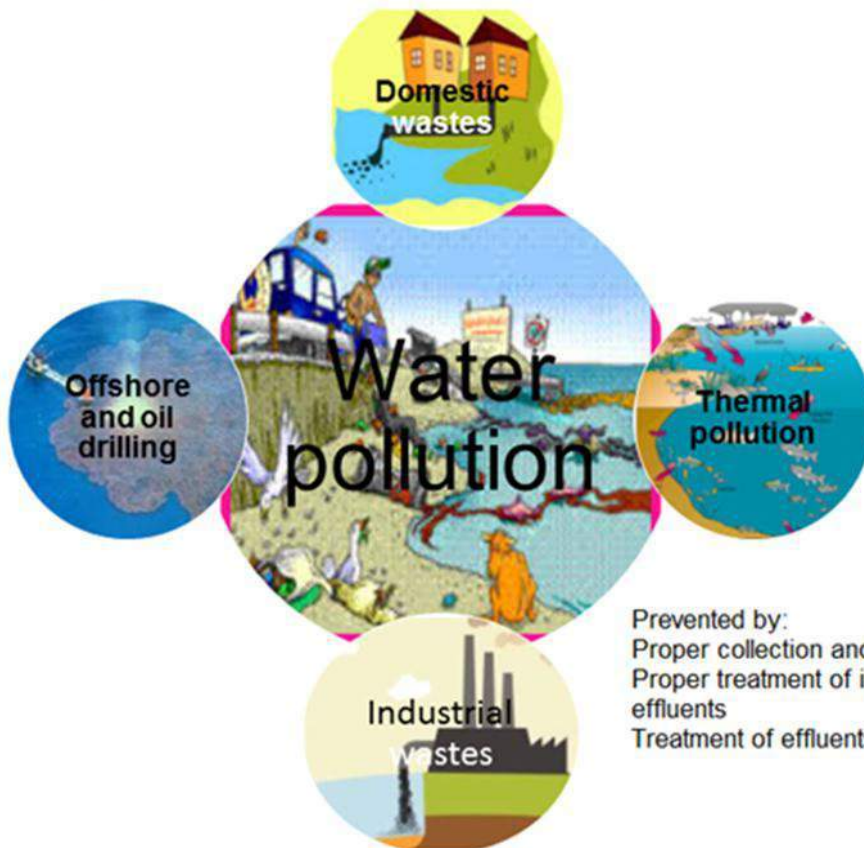
Plants and aquatic animals use dissolved air and solids for growth  
We derive mineral content from water we drink



When water is heated, bubbles of gas escape which can be collected by downward displacement of water  
This shows the presence of dissolved air in water



When water has evaporated from the watch glass, we find solid residue left behind, showing water has dissolved solids



Prevented by:  
Proper collection and disposal of sewage  
Proper treatment of industrial wastes to reduce effluents  
Treatment of effluents before releasing into water