

# Chemistry



9th Class

Sindh Board Notes

Chapter # 1

Introduction To Chemistry



Fill In Blanks

پنجاب، سندھ، بلوچستان، خیبر پختونخوا، بورڈز کے تمام فوٹس سابقہ پیزر، اس ویب سائٹ سے فری ڈاؤن لوڈ کریں۔

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## ➔ INTRODUCTION TO CHEMISTRY

1. **Chemistry** is the science, which deals with the study of composition of matter, changes in matter and the laws which govern these changes.
2. Chemistry also deals with the **principles** governing the changes in the matter.
3. **Greek** period was mostly the age of theoretical science.
4. They thought that all matter was derived from four elements **earth, air, fire** and **water**.
5. According to them earth was dry and cold, fire was **hot** and **dry**, air was **cold, wet** and **hot** and water was **cold, hot** and **wet**.
6. The Muslim period from 600 to 1600A.D is known as the period of **alchemists**.
7. Alchemists discovered various **acids, alcohols** and **medicines**.
8. **Jabir Bin Haiyan** is known as the father of alchemy.
9. Jabir gave the metallic concept of **Sulphur** and **mercury**.
10. He refined the methods of extraction of metals from their **ores** and preparation of **steel**.
11. He prepared concentrated **acetic** acid by concentration of vinegar.
12. He developed the process of **golden** script writing with **iron pyrites**.
13. His major contribution in chemistry is the discovery of **nitric acid, hydrochloric acid** and white lead.
14. He prepared **Aqua regia (royal water)** to dissolve gold.
15. Al-Razi was the first to use **opium** as an anesthesia.
16. He divided the substances into **living** and **non living** origins.
17. Al-Razi determined the **specific gravities** of different things.

18. Ibne-Sina was famous for his work in medicines, medicinal chemistry, philosophy, mathematics and astronomy.
19. Al Rehan M. Al-Beruni worked on eighteen precious stones and metals and determined their densities.
20. Robert Boyle is considered as one of the father of the modern chemistry.
21. J-Black made a study of carbondioxide.
22. J-Priestly discovered oxygen, sulphur dioxide and hydrogen chloride.
23. Scheele discovered chlorine.
24. Cavendish discovered hydrogen.
25. Lavoisier discovered that oxygen constituted about one fifth of air.
26. The ionic theory was put forward by Arrhenius.
27. John Dalton developed the atomic theory.
28. Berzelious suggested the symbols of elements, formulae, chemical equation and discovered the atomic masses of many elements.
29. Farady studies the process of electrolysis in detail.
30. Mendeleev arranged the elements in the form of a periodic table.
31. Madam Curie did valuable research in radioactivity.
32. The research work of Thomson, Rutherford and Bohr helped a lot in understanding the structure of atom, properties and the structure of matter.
33. Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) as plastics for pipes is a chlorine compound.
34. Physical chemistry is the branch of chemistry that deals with the laws and the principles governing the contribution of atoms and molecules in chemical reaction.
35. Organic chemistry is the branch of chemistry in which we study the compounds of carbon.
36. Inorganic chemistry is the study of chemistry of elements and their compounds, obtained from non living organisms.

37. **Analytical** chemistry is the study of the methods and techniques involved to determine the kind, quality and quantity of various compounds in a given substance.
38. **Biochemistry** is the study of chemical compounds occurring in living things and their metabolism.
39. **Industrial** chemistry is the study of different chemical processes involved in the chemical industries for the manufacture of synthetic products like glass, cement, paper, soda ash, fertilizers, medicines etc.
40. **Nuclear** chemistry is the study of changes occurring in the nuclei of atoms, accompanied by the emission of invisible radiations.
41. The study of the interaction of chemical materials and their effect on the environment of animals and plants is called **environmental** chemistry.
42. Personal hygiene, pollution and health hazards are important areas of **environmental** chemistry.
43. The study of polymerization is called **polymeric** chemistry.
44. Scientific method consists of **four** steps.
45. The method which helps to collect facts on the basis of observation and experimentation is called **Scientific method**.
46. **Observation** is the process of observing natural phenomena with the help of five senses and scientific equipments.
47. The explanation of observations and facts which is a trail, idea is called **hypothesis**.
48. If a hypothesis is accepted it is called **theory**.
49. A theory becomes **law** when it gives repeatedly the same results after experimentation and offers correct explanation of scientific facts.
50. The information obtained from observation is called **fact**.

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