



NCERT Revision Notes

SCIENCE

10th
Class

- ▶ 100% Neat Handwritten Format
- ▶ Perfect for Last-Minute Revision
- ▶ Essential Diagrams & Charts Included
- ▶ High-Yield Exam Points
- ▶ Easy to Read and Memorize



Made with ♥ by :
Aman Narwar

CONTENTS

 Chapter Name	 Page Number
01 Chemical Reactions and Equations	1
02 Acids, Bases and Salts	5
03 Metals and Non-Metals	12
04 Carbon and Its Compounds	18
05 Life Processes	24
06 Control and Coordination	41
07 How do Organisms Reproduce ?	47
08 Heredity	54
09 Light : Reflection and Refraction	58
10 Human Eye and Colourful World	67
11 Electricity	73
12 Magnetic effects of Electric Current	78
13 Our Environment	82

Chemical Reactions & Equations

Chemical Change or Chemical Reaction

A chemical change happens when one or more substances react to form new substances with different chemical properties. These changes usually cannot be reversed.



Physical Change

A physical change affects only the physical properties like state, color, or shape of a substance. The chemical composition stays the same, and such changes are usually reversible



Chemical Equation

A chemical equation is a symbolic way of showing a chemical reaction, where the reactants (starting substances) are written on the left and the products (new substances formed) are written on the right, separated by an arrow (\rightarrow).

Balanced Chemical Equation

A balanced chemical equation is one in which the number of atoms of each element is equal on both sides of the equation. This follows the law of conservation of mass.

Steps to Balance a Chemical Equation (Hit and Trial Method)

- Step 1:** Write the unbalanced (skeletal) equation and put the formulas in brackets.
- Step 2:** List all elements on both sides of the equation.
- Step 3:** Start balancing one element at a time.
- Step 4:** Check whether all elements are balanced.
- Step 5:** Add extra information if needed, like physical states (s, l, g, aq).

Types of Chemical Reactions

1. Combination Reaction

A combination reaction is when two or more reactants combine to form a single product.

Example: $A + B \rightarrow AB$

2. Decomposition Reaction

A decomposition reaction happens when one compound breaks down into two or more simpler substances.

Types of Decomposition Reaction:

- **Thermal Decomposition:** The compound breaks down due to heat.
- **Electrolytic Decomposition:** The compound breaks down using electric current.
- **Photolytic Decomposition:** The compound breaks down in the presence of light.

3. Displacement Reaction

In a displacement reaction, one element replaces another element from its compound.

- **Single Displacement Reaction:** A more reactive element replaces a less reactive one.
- **Double Displacement Reaction:** Two compounds exchange their ions or elements to form new compounds.

4. Neutralisation Reaction

A neutralisation reaction happens when an acid reacts with a base, forming salt and water.

Example: Acid + Base → Salt + Water

5. Oxidation and Reduction Reactions (Redox Reactions)

- **Oxidation:** Addition of oxygen or removal of hydrogen / loss of electrons.
- **Reduction:** Addition of hydrogen or removal of oxygen / gain of electrons.

In many reactions, oxidation and reduction occur together, called redox reactions.

Oxidising Agent: The substance that causes oxidation of another and gets reduced.

Reducing Agent: The substance that causes reduction of another and gets oxidised.

Effects of Oxidation:

- **Corrosion:** Slow damage of metals by air, moisture, or chemicals.
- **Rancidity:** Spoiling of food (like oils or fats) due to oxidation.

6. Exothermic and Endothermic Reactions

- **Exothermic Reaction:** A reaction that releases heat energy (e.g., respiration).
- **Endothermic Reaction:** A reaction that absorbs heat energy (e.g., photosynthesis).

★ **RBSE 2026** ★
TOPPERS



— EXCELLENCE. DEDICATION. SUCCESS. —

99%



TANISHA JAIN

99%



**ADITYA RAJ
CHOHAN**

98%



SIMMI CHOUDHARY

*Proudly
Dedicated
by
Students!*



30+ STUDENTS SCORED MORE THAN 90%

96%



MUSTAFA BHAILA

96%



GAURANSH

94%



MITHLESH KR. JHA

93%



RAKSHITA

93%



VINITA RATHORE

93%



KHUSHBU BISHNOI

93%



PRAHLAD YADAV

93%



BHAVY DAMOR

92%



ANUJ SAINI

92%



VISHAL SAIN

92%



GOURAV NAWANI

92%



KHUSHAL LABANA

91%



VARUN LOHAR

91%



ASHISH

91%



ANKIT SHARMA

91%



KOUSHIK UPADHYAY

91%



TAVISH MOHAMMAD

90%



PARTH CHITTORA

90%



SANJOG JAIN

90%



ARMAN ALI

90%



RIDDISH SHARMA

90%



MONIL PRAJAPAT

90%



KESHAV GURJAR

★★★
**ENDLESS
RESULTS
MORE...**

~ *Results Claimed by Students* ~