

MATERIALS : METALS AND NON-METALS

<1M>

1. Give one example of each: metals and non-metals.
2. Name the metal, which is the best conductor of heat and electricity.
3. Name the property by which metals can be drawn into thin wires. <
4. Name the gas produced, when metals reacts with acids.
5. What is the color of the copper sulphate solution?
6. State the nature of oxides of non-metals.
7. Which metal is stored in kerosene?
8. Name the property of the metal by which it can be drawn into thin sheets.<
9. What happens when sulphur reacts with oxygen?
10. Which non-metal catches fire, if exposed to air?
11. Name the gas that burns with a POP sound.
12. What are Displacement reactions?
13. Give one use of non-metal in our daily life.
14. What are metalloids?
15. Which metal is use to wrap food items?
16. Which among the following is a non-metal:  
(A) Copper.      (B) Zinc.      (C) Iron.      (D) Wood.
17. Which among the following is a metal?  
(A) Zinc.      (B) Wood.      (C) Rubber.      (D) Plastic.
18. Which among the following is the best conductor of electricity?  
(A) Silver.      (B) Iron.      (C) Aluminum..      (D) Copper.
19. All \_\_\_\_\_ are good conductors of heat and electricity.  
(A) Metals.      (B) Non-metals.      (C) Metalloids.      (D) Gases.

20. Which metal can be easily cut with a knife?

- (A) Iron. (B) Aluminum. (C) Sodium. (D) Zinc.

21. Which among the following shows the correct meaning of malleable for metals?

- (A) They are sonorous. (B) They can be drawn into sheets.  
(C) They can be drawn into wires. (D) None of these.

22. Which among the following shows the correct meaning of ductility for metals?

- (A) They can be drawn into wires. (B) They can be drawn into.  
(C) They are shiny. (D) None of these.

23. Non-metal used in purification of water is:

- (A) Nitrogen. (B) Oxygen. (C) Sulphur. (D) Chlorine.

24. Which metal is widely used in making jewellery?

- (A) Iron. (B) Zinc. (C) Gold. (D) Copper.

25. Zinc displaces copper from its salt solution is an example of:

- (A) Decomposition Reaction. (B) Combination Reaction.  
(C) Displacement Reaction. (D) None of these.

26. Which metal among the following is used in wrapping the food materials?

- (A) Aluminum. (B) Sodium. (C) Iron. (D) None of these.

27. Which gas is produced when metals react with sulphuric acid?

- (A) Oxygen. (B) Hydrogen. (C) Nitrogen. (D) None of these.

28. Which element catches fire if exposed to air?

- (A) Sulphur. (B) Phosphorous. (C) Sodium. (D) None of these.

29. Metals react with sodium hydroxide to produce \_\_\_\_\_ gas.

- (A) Hydrogen. (B) Oxygen. (C) Nitrogen. (D) None of these.

30. Oxides of non-metals are \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.

- (A) Acidic.                      (B) Basic.                      (C) Amphoteric.                      (D) None of these.

31. Which among the following is kept stored in water?

- (A) Iron.                      (B) Zinc.                      (C) Copper.                      (D) Phosphorus.

32. Sodium is kept stored in \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Acid.                      (B) Base.                      (C) Water.                      (D) Kerosene.

33. What is the color of the copper sulphate solution?

- (A) Green.                      (B) Red.                      (C) Yellow.                      (D) Blue.

34. The smallest unit of an element is called \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Compound.                      (B) Molecule.                      (C) Atom.                      (D) None of these.

35. There are not more than \_\_\_\_\_ naturally occurring elements.

- (A) 106.                      (B) 89.                      (C) 96.                      (D) 92.

36. The materials which allow electric current to pass through them are called as \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Conductors.                      (B) Insulators.                      (C) Semi-conductors.                      (D) None of the above.

37. Which metal is used for decorating sweets?

- (A) Copper.                      (B) Silver.                      (C) Gold.                      (D) None of these.

38. Metals that do not easily react with other substances are called:

- (A) Alloys.                      (B) Noble.                      (C) Halogens.                      (D) Bases.

39. Which metal is not used for making utensils?

- (A) Iron.                      (B) Copper.                      (C) Aluminium.                      (D) Zinc.

40. Which non-metal is used by plants to manufacture proteins?

- (A) Carbon.                      (B) Oxygen.                      (C) Nitrogen.                      (D) Sulphur.

41. Which crystalline form of carbon is used for cutting rocks?

- (A) Diamond.            (B) Graphite..            (C) Lampblack.            (D) Charcoal.

42. Which of the following is the best conductor of electricity?

- (A) Silver.            (B) Copper.            (C) Aluminium.            (D) Iron.

43. Which non-metal is used in manufacture of pesticides, like Gammexane?

- (A) Iodine.            (B) Bromine.            (C) Chlorine.            (D) Fluorine.

44. Which non-metal is used in the manufacture of gunpowder?

- (A) Sulphur.            (B) Chlorine.            (C) Iodine.            (D) Carbon.

45. Which non-metal is used in manufacture of ammonia and urea?

- (A) Nitrogen.            (B) Sulphur.            (C) Chlorine.            (D) Oxygen.

46. Which of the following is a liquid at ordinary temperatures?

- (A) Carbon.            (B) Phosphorus.            (C) Oxygen.            (D) Bromine.

47. Which of the following is/are solid non-metals?

- (A) Carbon.            (B) Sulphur.            (C) Phosphorus.            (D) All of these.

48. Which of the following gases is used in advertisement signs?

- (A) Nitrogen.            (B) Oxygen.            (C) Neon.            (D) Hydrogen.

49. Metals can be beaten or rolled into sheets. This property is called:

- (A) Metallic clink.            (B) Malleable.            (C) Tensile.            (D) Lustre.

50. Metals, when struck, produces a sound called:

- (A) Metallic clink.            (B) Malleable.            (C) Tensile.            (D) Lustre.

51. The solution of chlorine with water is.....in nature

- (A) Basic.            (B) Acidic.            (C) Neutral.            (D) None of these.

52. Which non-metal is used to burn rocket fuel?

- (A) Nitrogen. (B) Sulphur. (C) Chlorine.. (D) Oxygen.

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53. What happens when sulphur di- oxide reacts with water? Give the chemical reaction involved.

54. Why lemon pickle cannot be stored in an aluminium foil?

55. Write two important properties of metals.

56. Why copper cannot displace zinc from zinc sulphate solution?

57. Why immersion rods for heating liquids are made up of metallic substances?

58. What happens when iron nails are dipped in water in a test tube for a week?<

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59. What happens when iron reacts with oxygen and water? Give the chemical reaction involved.

60. What happens when copper vessel is exposed to moist air for a long time? Give the chemical reaction that takes place.

61. Why gold is preferred in making jewellery?

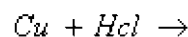
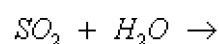
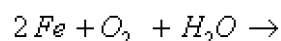
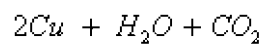
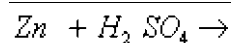
62. What happens when dilute sulphuric acid is poured on a zinc plate? Write the chemical reaction that takes place.

63. What happens when magnesium ribbon is burnt in air? <

64. Why metals are used in making aeroplanes, bridges, satellites etc.? <

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65. Complete the following chemical reactions.



66. What will happen when ash of magnesium is dissolved in water? Is the solution acidic or basic? What effect does litmus show in case of oxides of metals?<

67. Explain the following terms. (i) Malleability (ii) Ductility (iii) Sonorous (iv) Lustrous (v) Metalloids.

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