

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is not a metal?

- (a) copper
- (b) sulphur
- (c) aluminium
- (d) iron

Soln:

Answer is (b) sulphur

2. The substance that will be flattened on beating with a hammer is

- (a) crystal of iodine
- (b) lump of sulphur
- (c) piece of coal
- (d) zinc granule

Soln:

Answer is (d) zinc granule

Explanation:

Metals can be beaten into thin sheets whereas non-metals break into pieces on hitting hence answer is (d) zinc granule.

3. Boojho has learnt that non-metals on beating with a hammer are generally broken into pieces. Which of the following is a nonmetal?

- (a) iron nail
- (b) aluminium wire
- (c) copper plate
- (d) piece of coal

Soln:

Answer is (d) piece of coal

Explanation:

Iron, Copper and aluminum are metals whereas coal is a non-metal hence answer is (d) piece of coal.

4. Materials which can be drawn into wires are called ductile. Which of the following is not a ductile material?

- (a) silver
- (b) copper
- (c) sulphur
- (d) aluminium

Soln:

Answer is (c) sulphur

Explanation:

Ductility is the property of metals. Here Sulphur is non-metal which is not have ductile property.

5. Metals are generally hard. Which of the following metals is an exception and can be cut with a knife?

- (a) iron
- (b) sodium
- (c) gold
- (d) magnesium

Soln:

Answer is (b) sodium

Explanation:

Sodium is highly reactive metals which looks soft and can be cut into pieces by using knife.

6. Metals are generally solid. Which of the following metals is in the liquid state at room temperature?

- (a) mercury
- (b) silver
- (c) aluminium
- (d) sodium

Soln:

Answer is (a) mercury

7. Metals generally react with dilute acids to produce hydrogen gas. Which one of the following metals does not react with dilute hydrochloric acid?

- (a) magnesium
- (b) aluminium
- (c) iron
- (d) copper

Soln:

Answer is (d) copper

Explanation:

Less reactive metals like Copper, gold and silver does not react with dilute HCl to produce Hydrogen gas.

8. Which of the following reacts with cold water vigorously?

- (a) carbon
- (b) sodium
- (c) magnesium
- (d) sulphur

Soln:

Answer is (b) sodium

Explanation:

Sodium reacts vigorously with water, hence it is stored in kerosene to avoid reaction of sodium with moisture in the atmosphere and oxygen.

9. The metal which produces hydrogen gas on reaction with dilute hydrochloric acid as well as sodium hydroxide solution is

- (a) copper
- (b) iron
- (c) aluminium
- (d) sodium

Soln:

Answer is (c) aluminium

Explanation:

Aluminium reacts with dilute HCl as well as NaOH to produce Hydrogen Gas.

10. Which of the following non-metals reacts and catches fire on exposure to air?

- (a) phosphorus
- (b) nitrogen
- (c) sulphur
- (d) hydrogen

Soln:

Answer is (a) phosphorus

11. Generally metallic oxides are basic and non-metallic oxides are acidic in nature. Solution of which of the following oxides in water will change the colour of blue litmus to red?

- (a) sulphur dioxide
- (b) magnesium oxide
- (c) iron oxide
- (d) copper oxide

Soln:

Answer is (a) sulphur dioxide

Explanation:

Sulphur forms Sulphur-di-oxide which is acidic in nature and it will convert blue litmus to red.

12. Which of the following property is not responsible for copper to be used as electrical conduction wires?

- (a) ductility
- (b) colour
- (c) good conductor of electricity
- (d) it is solid

Soln:

Answer is (b) colour

Very Short Answer Questions

13. Name two soft metals which can be cut with a knife.

Soln:

- (i) sodium (ii) potassium

14. Which non-metal is essential for our life and all living beings inhale it during breathing?

Soln:

Oxygen

15. Name two major non-metals which are present in fertilisers and enhance the growth of plants.

Soln:

- (i) nitrogen (ii) phosphorus

16. Which non-metal is used to disinfect water?

Soln:

Chlorine

17. A purple coloured non-metal forms a brown solution in alcohol which is applied on wounds as an antiseptic. Name the nonmetal.

Soln:

Iodine

18. Zinc sulphate forms a colourless solution in water. Will you observe any colour on adding copper turning in it?

Soln:

There will no change as displacement reaction will not take place.

19. Why are bells made of metals?

Soln:

Metals show sonorous property hence they are used in making bells.

20. Which liquid metal is used for making thermometers?

Soln:

Mercury

21. Which of the following metals can displace the other two metals from their salt solutions?

Soln:

Zinc

Short Answer Questions

22. Paheli bought a statue made of copper. To her surprise it acquired a dull green coating after a couple of months. Explain the reason.

Soln:

Green coating on copper statue is the mixture of $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ and CuCO_3 which are formed due to reaction of moisture and copper.

23. In Fig 4.1 you find that the bulb glows when an iron nail is placed between two ends of wire. Complete the following sentences on the bases of this fact.



Fig 4.1

- (a) _____ is a metal.
(b) Metals are good _____ of electricity.

Soln:

- a) **Iron** is a metal.
b) Metals are good **conductors** of electricity.

24. If in Fig. 4.1 iron nail is replaced by a wooden stick, will the bulb glow or not? Justify your answer

Soln:

If iron nail is replaced by a wooden stick bulb will not glow as wood is a bad conductor of electricity.

25. Paheli prepared a blue coloured solution of copper sulphate in beaker A and placed an iron nail in it. Boojho prepared a yellowish green solution of ferrous sulphate in beaker B and placed a copper wire in it. What changes will they observe in the two beakers after an hour?

Soln:

In beaker A, a reddish brown layer of copper will deposit on the iron nail and the blue coloured solution will become yellowish green. On the other hand, no change is observed in beaker B.

26. A doctor prescribed a tablet to a patient suffering from iron deficiency. The tablet does not look like iron. Explain.

Soln:

Tablets are made from salts of iron hence it does not look like iron.

27. Match the substances in Column A with their applications given in Column B.

Column A (Substance)	Column B (Application)
(a) oxygen	(i) for making crackers
(b) copper	(ii) for disinfecting water
(c) sulphur	(iii) all living beings inhale during breathing
(d) iron	(iv) for making electric wires
(e) chlorine	(v) for making rails

Soln:

Column A (Substance)	Column B (Application)
(a) oxygen	(iii) all living beings inhale during breathing
(b) copper	(iv) for making electric wires
(c) sulphur	(i) for making crackers
(d) iron	(v) for making rails
(e) chlorine	(ii) for disinfecting water

28. Some of the following statements are incorrect. Find the incorrect statements and correct them.

- (a) The property of metals by virtue of which they can be drawn into wires is called ductility.
- (b) Metals are good conductor of electricity but poor conductor of heat.
- (c) Articles made of metals produce ringing sound when struck hard.
- (d) Oxides of non-metals and metals are acidic in nature.
- (e) A less reactive metal replaces a more reactive metal from its salt solution in water.

Soln:

Statement b) d) and e) are wrong statements

b) Metals are good conductors of electricity as well as heat.

d) Oxides of non-metals are acidic in nature and oxides of metals are basic in nature.

e) A more reactive metal replaces a less reactive metal from its salt solution in water.

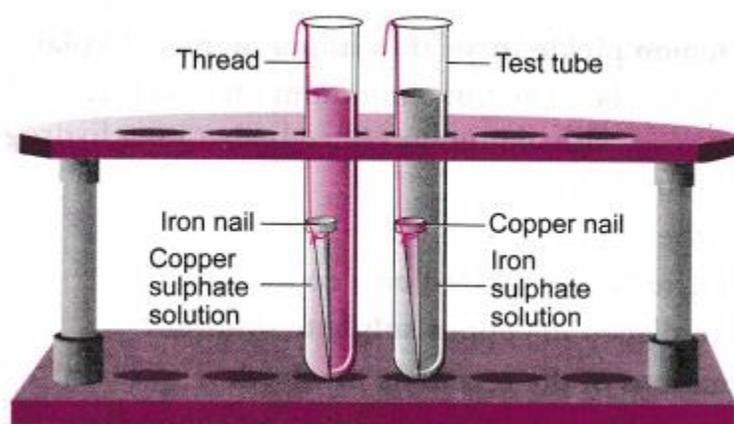
29. Iron is more reactive than copper. Can you write an activity to show this?

Soln:

Take copper sulphate solution and iron sulphate solution in separate testtubes.

Take Cooper and iron nail

Place the copper wire in a solution of iron sulphate and the iron nail in a solution of copper sulphate.



Reaction in the test tube containing iron nail and copper sulphate solution is observed. Iron takes the sulphate away from copper. You see that a reaction takes place and copper is left by itself. Now, we can say that iron has displaced copper from copper sulphate.

Copper sulphate + Iron-----► Iron sulphate + Copper

In such a reaction, the more reactive metal displaces the less reactive metal. Thus, the above activity shows that iron is more reactive than copper.

30. Fill in the blanks to complete the following paragraph.

The name of the product formed in the reaction of sulphur and _____ is sulphur dioxide gas. When sulphur dioxide is dissolved in _____, sulphurous acid is formed. The sulphurous acid turns _____ litmus paper to _____. Generally oxides of _____ are acidic in nature. After completing the paragraph write two questions which you can raise on the basis of this information.

Soln:

The name of the product formed in the reaction of sulphur and **Oxygen** is sulphur dioxide gas. When sulphur dioxide is dissolved in **water**, sulphurous acid is formed. The sulphurous acid turns **blue** litmus paper to **red**. Generally oxides of **nonmetals** are acidic in nature. After completing the paragraph write two questions which you can raise on the basis of this information.

1. When Sulphur reacts with oxygen which gas is produced?
2. What happen when sulphur dioxide is dissolved in water ?

31. Find out the names of three metals and three non-metals from the box given as Fig 4.2.

A	X	T	M	S	P	K	L	G
X	T	S	U	L	P	H	U	R
I	L	R	H	M	N	D	I	L
C	I	R	O	N	S	E	J	K
A	L	U	M	I	N	I	U	M
R	M	U	Q	T	R	S	T	U
B	N	P	C	O	P	P	E	R
O	X	Y	G	E	N	V	W	X
N	Y	Z	T	A	B	G	H	K

Soln:

A	X	T	M	S	P	K	L	G
X	T	S	U	L	P	H	U	R
I	L	R	H	M	N	D	I	L
C	I	R	O	N	S	E	J	K
A	L	U	M	I	N	I	U	M
R	M	U	Q	T	R	S	T	U
B	N	P	C	O	P	P	E	R
O	X	Y	G	E	N	V	W	X
N	Y	Z	T	A	B	G	H	K

Metals	Non-metals
Iron	Carbon
Copper	Oxygen
Aluminium	Sulphur

32. Complete the crossword given in Fig. 4.3 with the help of the clues.

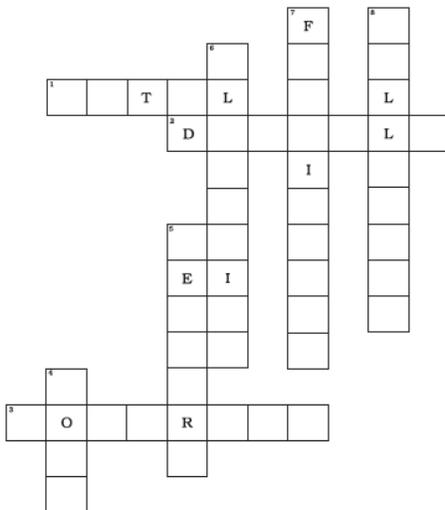


Fig 4.3

Across

1. Which is generally hard, ductile, malleable and sonorous.
2. A metal is called so it can be drawn into wires.
3. Metal bells are used because of this property.

Down

4. A metal generally used for making jewellery.
5. A metal which is liquid at room temperature.
6. A metal which reacts with acid as well as base to form hydrogen gas.
7. Substances used to enhance the growth of plants.
8. Property by virtue of which metals can be beaten into thin sheets.

Soln:

