



# CHEMISTRY

**BOOKS - VGS PUBLICATION-BRILLIANT**

## METALS AND NON-METALS

### Exercise

1. What is ductility?



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2. Explain the physical properties of metals with suitable examples.



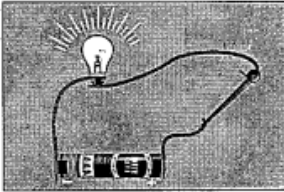
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3. Identifying the electric conductivity of a material:

Arrange an electric circuit with a battery and bulb. Close and circuit using an iron nail as shown in figure. Observe whether the bulb glows or not. Record your observations in

Repeat the same experiment using the other samples and record your observation in the same table.

Sample	Bulb glows (yes/no)
Iron	
Zinc	
Copper	
Sulphur	
Aluminium	
Carbon	
Magnesium	
Iodine	



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4. You are given two samples. How do you distinguish which one is metal and which is non-metals?



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5. Which metals are used in making jewellery?

Why?



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6. Why cooking pans don't have metal

handles?



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7. Dumping of waste material made up of metals and non metals leads to environment pollution. Do you support the statement? Give your justification with suitable examples.



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8. In a chemical reaction iron is unable to displace zinc from zinc sulphate. Why?



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9. How is malleability of metals used in our daily life?



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10. Sulphur dioxide is.....

A. Basic oxide

B. Acidic oxide

C. Neutral oxide

D. Dual Neutral oxide

**Answer:**



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**11.** Maximum metals are obtained in the state of

A. Liquid

B. Solid

C. Gaseous

D. Plasma

**Answer:**



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**12.** Which gas is liberated when, acids react with metals ? Give one example?

A. Hydrogen.

B. Oxygen

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Nitrogen



**Answer:**



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**13.** Non-metallic oxides are in \_\_\_ nature

A. Basic

B. Acidic

C. Nuetral

D. Dual

**Answer:**



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**14.** Write an experiment to know the reaction of oxygen with metals and non-metals.



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**15.** The nature of oxides helps to identify the metals and non metals conduct an experiment to prove this and record the observations.



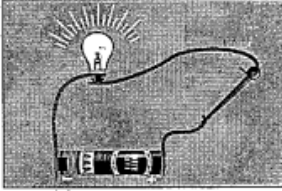
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**16.** Identifying the electric conductivity of a material:

Arrange an electric circuit with a battery and bulb. Close and circuit using an iron nail as shown in figure. Observe whether the bulb glows or not. Record your observations in table Repeat the same experiment using the other samples and record your observation in

the same table.

Sample	Bulb glows (yes/no)
Iron	
Zinc	
Copper	
Sulphur	
Aluminium	
Carbon	
Magnesium	
Iodine	



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17. How is malleability of metals used in our daily life?

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**18.** Imagine the human life without metals, write briefly about the consequences.



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**19.** Can you name some objects made of metals?



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**20.** Did any of your friends add steel to the list of metals?



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**21.** Do you think that steel is a metal



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**22.** Now observe carefully all the materials that you have listed above as metals: Do all these look alike ?



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**23.** Now observe carefully all the materials that you have listed above as metals: Do all of them shine ?



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**24.** Now observe carefully all the materials that you have listed above as metals: Are they hard or soft ?



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**25.** Now observe carefully all the materials that you have listed above as metals: Do they break easily?



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**26.** Now observe carefully all the materials that you have listed above as metals and non metals Can you group materials into two categories by looking at their properties ?



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**27.** Have you observed material used to make school bell or bells in temple?



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**28.** Why are wooden bells not used in schools?



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**29.** Do all materials produce sound when they dropped on hard surface?



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**30.** Which property of metals first attracted the attention of human beings?



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**31.** Do you bring a similar change in the shape of a clay material by beating it?



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**32.** Is ductility the only property of metal to use them as connecting wires in electric circuits?



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**33.** You might have seen an electrician while using the screwdriver.

What materials does it contain?



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** You might have seen an electrician while using the screwdriver.

Why does a screwdriver used by electricians not have metal handle?



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**35.** What do cooking appliances conduct ?



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**36.** Non metals not react with water. How does this fact is utilized to store reactive non-metals?



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**37.** Which of the following metal does not produces dihydrogen gas with dilute hydrochloric acid?



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**38.** What do you notice when a burning matchstick put in a hydrogen ?



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**39.** How will you close the circuit using sulphur, carbon or iodine ? They may be in powder form. Try to tightly pack the powder in a straw and use it . Think of other ways!



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40. Is our body a metal or non-metal ?



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41. Recall the names of the some of the laboratory acids and bases that you know.

Write down their names in and identify metal/non-metal present in them, which form oxides when react with oxygen. Take the help of your teacher.



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**42.** Have you seen a periodic table ? Yes.



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**43.** Most of the non-metals are present in the long form of the periodic table in



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**44.** Reaction of metals with what - substance liberates oxygen ?







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**45.** Do all materials produce sound when they dropped on hard surface?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**46.** Which metal is liquid and not sonorous ?



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**47.** Give some examples of malleable materials.



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**48.** You might have seen an electrician while using the screwdriver.

Why does a screwdriver used by electricians not have metal handle?



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**49.** What is rusting of iron?



**Watch Video Solution**

**50.** What are the uses of non-metals?



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**51.** What is lustrous?



**Watch Video Solution**

**52. What is malleability?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**53. What is ductility?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**54. What is sonorous?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**55.** Is ductility the only property of metal to use them as connecting wires in electric circuits?



**Watch Video Solution**

**56.** What is the nature of metal oxides ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**57.** What happens when we keep an iron rod in open place for one or two days ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**58.** Why do some metals not get rusted ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**59.** What happens when magnesium metal is burnt in air?



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**60.** Why do silver objects and jewellery become black after some time ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**61.** Why do statues and vessels made up of copper become dull green after certain time ?



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**62.** Which apparatus is required to test hydrogen gas?



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**63.** How do non-metals generally react with acids?



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**64.** Which of the following is metal displacement reaction



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**65.** Which metal has highest ductility?



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**66.** Sodium and potassium are stored in kerosene. Why?



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**67.** Are all metals hard ?



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**68.** Which non-metal has lustrous surface ?



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**69.** Name one non-metal which is quite hard.



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**70.** Give reasons for the following : Immersion rods for heating liquids are made up of metallic substances.



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**71.** Give reasons for the following : Immersion rods for heating liquids are made up of metallic substances.





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72. Copper cannot displace zinc from its salt solution. Give reason.



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73. Why are aluminium foils used to wrap food items ?



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74. what are different types of food sources.?



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75. The doctor reported iron deficiency in my body. Where is iron in my body ?



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76. I heard that magnesium is found in plants. In what form is it found in them ?



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77. Gold jewellery does not become dull. Why ?



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78. Predict the reason behind gold and platinum jewellery does not become dull.



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**79.** Which gas makes a pop sound if exposed to lighted matchstick?



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**80.** Which substance liberates hydrogen when reacts with metals?



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**81.** In a chemical reaction iron is unable to displace zinc from zinc sulphate. Why?



**Watch Video Solution**

**82.** Why do silver jewellery, tarnish black after sometime ?



**Watch Video Solution**



**83.** It is recommended that our old jewellery should not be polished by goldsmith Why ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**84.** Which metals are used in making jewellery?  
Why?



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**85.** Taking the example of magnesium and sulphur explain how metals and non metals produce with different characteristics.



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**86.** Why do some metals replace the other metals from solution ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**87.** What happens when : Dilute sulphuric acid is poured on a copper plate ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**88.** What will happen when iron nails dipped in copper sulphate solution?



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**89.** Why are bells made up of metals instead of wood?



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**90.** Give two uses of aluminium .



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**91.** Write any two differences between electric conductors and insulators.



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**92.** Write any four uses of metals in different situations.



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**93.** Prepare a table of various metals and non-metals used in our daily life and their usage.



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**94.** Why are aluminium foils used to wrap food items ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**95.** Give reasons for the following : Immersion rods for heating liquids are made up of metallic substances.



**Watch Video Solution**

**96.** Copper cannot displace zinc from its salt solution. Give reason.



**Watch Video Solution**

**97.** Sodium and potassium are stored in kerosene. Why?



**Watch Video Solution**

**98.** Give reasons for the following : Silver is used in making mirrors.



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**99.** Why aluminium is used to make electrical wires?



**Watch Video Solution**



**100.** Why do curd and sour substances not be kept in copper vessels ?



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**101.** Why do we use iron in constructing bridges and houses?



**Watch Video Solution**

**102.** What are the major differences between metals and non-metals?



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**103.** Carbondioxide does not support combustion but a burning magnesium ribbon continues to burn in it. Why?



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**104.** The compound formed when magnesium ribbon is burnt in oxygen is-



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**105.** Why does the colour of copper sulphate solution change when an iron nail is dipped in it?



**Watch Video Solution**

**106.** Draw a diagram of an activity of heat conduction by metals.



**Watch Video Solution**

**107.** Why some metals are used for making cooking vessels?



**Watch Video Solution**

**108.** Which One of the following is not a metal

?

A. Iron

B. Copper

C. Aluminium

D. Sulphur

**Answer:**



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109. \_\_\_\_\_ is the liquid metal.

A. Iodine

B. Gold

C. Silver

D. Mercury

**Answer:**



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**110.** Do all materials produce sound when they dropped on hard surface?

A. Sonority

B. Malleability

C. Ductility

D. None of these

**Answer:**



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**111. Identifying malleability of material:**

What is the property of drawing material to make wire is called?

- A. Malleability
- B. Ductility
- C. Conductivity
- D. None of these

**Answer:**



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**112.** Magnesium oxide is

- A. 1. Basic oxide
- B. 2. Acidic oxide
- C. 3. Neutral oxide
- D. 4. None of the above

**Answer:**



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**113.** Sulphur dioxide is.....

A. Basic oxide

B. Acidic oxide

C. Neutral oxide

D. Dual Natural oxide.

**Answer:**



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**114.** Non-metallic oxides are in \_\_\_ nature

A. Basic

B. Acidic

C. Neutral

D. Dual nature

**Answer:**



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**115.** The property of changing the metals into sheets is \_\_\_\_\_

A. 1. Malleability

B. 2. Ductility

C. 3. Conductivity of heat

D. 4. Electric conductivity

**Answer:**



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**116.** Name a metal which exists in liquid state.

A. Gold

B. Mercury

C. Copper

D. Iron

**Answer:**



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**117.** Which non-metal has lustrous surface ?

A. Iodine

B. Bromine

C. Chlorine

D. Sulphate

**Answer:**



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**118.** Name the non-metal which is liquid.

A. Chlorine

B. Iodine

C. Bromine.

D. Sulphur

**Answer:**



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**119.** A mixture of sodium oxide and calcium oxide is dissolved in water and saturated with excess carbon dioxide gas. The resulting solution is \_\_\_\_\_, it contains \_\_\_\_\_

A. Basic oxide.

B. Acidic oxide

C. Neutral oxide

D. Amphoteric oxide

**Answer:**



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120. \_\_\_\_\_ do not react with acids

A. 1. Metals .

B. 2. Non-metals,

C. 3. Metalloids

D. 4. None of these



**Answer:**



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**121.** Why are metals good conduction of heat and electricity?

A. Metalloids

B. Non-metals

C. Metals

D. None of these

**Answer:**



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**122.** Metals have shiny surface. This property is known as

A. 1. Malleability

B. 2. Ductility

C. 3. Sonorous

D. 4. Lustrous

**Answer:**



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**123.** The property due to which a material can be hammered into thin sheet is called

A. Malleability

B. Ductility

C. Sonorous

D. Lustrogas

**Answer:**



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**124.** Alcohols react with sodium metal and liberate

- A. Oxygen
- B. Hydrogen
- C. Chlorine
- D. Nitrogen

**Answer:**



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**125.** The oxides of non-metals are usually

- A. Acidic
- B. Basic
- C. Neutral
- D. None

**Answer:**



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**126.** These oxides are generally acidic in nature-

A. Acidic

B. Basic

C. Neutral.

D. Amphoteric

**Answer:**



127. The non-metal present in onions\_\_\_\_\_

- A. 1. Chlorine
- B. 2. Sulphur
- C. 3. Oxygen
- D. 4. Hydrogen

**Answer:**



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**128.** Do metals exist in nature in the same form as that we use in our daily life?

A. Solid

B. Liquid

C. Gas

D. None of these

**Answer:**



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129. \_\_\_\_\_ properties better judge a material is metal or non-metal.

A. Physical

B. Chemical

C. Cannot say

D. None of these

**Answer:**



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130. Sodium is stored in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1. Water

B. 2. Air

C. 3. Kerosene

D. 4. None of these

**Answer:**



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131. Gold and platinum are called \_\_\_\_\_ metals.

A. 1. Inert

B. 2. Noble

C. 3. Rare

D. 4. None of these

**Answer:**



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132. The essential non-metal for all living things is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Hydrogen

B. Oxygen

C. Chlorine

D. Sulphur

**Answer:**



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**133.** Which of the following is the best conductor of electricity ?

A. Silver

B. Gold

C. Copper

D. Aluminium

**Answer:**



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**134.** Among which is does not react with air?

A. 1. Sodium

B. 2. Potassium

C. 3. Cesium

D. 1. Gold

**Answer:**



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135. The non-metal added in gun powder is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1. Hydrogen
- B. 2. Chlorine
- C. 3. Sulphur
- D. 4. None of these

**Answer:**



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**136.** Which metal is mainly used in preparation of machinery ?

A. 1. Silver

B. 2. Gold

C. 3. Copper

D. 4. Iron

**Answer:**



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**137.** Which of these metals is main component in all the fuels ?

A. Copper

B. Zinc

C. Aluminium

D. Carbon

**Answer:**



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**138.** Why are coils of electric toasters and electric irons made of an alloy rather than a pure metal?

A. Copper

B. Zinc

C. Sodium

D. Potassium

**Answer:**



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**139.** Assertion (A): Mercury is not a metal.,  
Reason (R): Mercury does not show : sonorous,  
malleability and ductility.

- A. A and-R are true
- B. A and R are false
- C. A is true, but R is false
- D. A is false, but R is true

**Answer:**



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**140.** Veni : All metals are shines., Sana : All shines are metals.

A. Veni is correct but Sana is wrong

B. Veni is wrong but Sana is correct

C. Both are correct

D. Both are wrong

**Answer:**



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**141.** Assertion (A): Bases are prepared with oxides of metals., Reason (R) : Bases changes red litmus paper into blue.

A. A and R are true R does not support A

B. A and R are true R supports A

C. 'A' is true but "R' is false

D. A is false but 'R' is true

**Answer:**



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**142.** Find the correct one.

A. *A.* Oxides of non – metals are usually acidic in nature

B. *B.* Oxides of metals are usually basic in nature

C. *C.* Both 'A' and 'B'

D. *D.* Neither 'A' nor 'B'

**Answer:**



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**143.** What will happen if you use wooden bell in your school ?

A. 1. It rings with more intensity of sound

B. 2. It does not ring

C. 3. It does not vibrate, while ringing

D. 4. It rings with less intensity of sound

**Answer:**



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**144.** Predict a metal, which is a metal but does not have sonority.

A. 1. Carbon

B. 2. Mercury

C. 3. Brass

D. 4. Gold

**Answer:**



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**145.** How can you say plastic does not have property of malleability ?

A. 1. Plastic is not available in the form of thin sheets

B. 2. Plastic does not available in the form of wires

C. 3. Plastic cannot change into thin sheets by hammering.

D. 4. Above all

**Answer:**



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**146.** There is substance 'X'. After burning, it is changed into powder. If we add water to the powder it acts as a base, then the 'X' may be

A. 1. Mg (Magnesium)

B. 2. C (Carbon)

C. 3. O (Oxygen)

D. 4. Au (Gold)

**Answer:**



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**147.** What happens if we add copper dust into Ferrous sulphate solution ?

- A. 1. Copper displaces Ferrous.
- B. 2. Copper does not displace Ferrous.
- C. 3. We cannot say anything
- D. 4. Copper dissolves in Ferrous sulphate solution .

**Answer:**



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**148.** Guess the reason why does Ferrous (Iron) does not displace Zinc from  $\text{ZnSO}_4$  (Zinc sulphate solution)

A. 1. Ferrous is more reactive metal than  
Zinc

B. 2. Zinc is more reactive metal than  
Ferrous

C. 3. Ferrous and Zinc are non-metals

D. 4. Ferrous and Zinc are metals

**Answer:**



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**149.** Which gas is liberated when, acids react with metals ? Give one example?

A. 1. Hydrogen

B. 2. Oxygen

C. 3. Carbon dioxide

D. 4. Nitrogen

**Answer:**



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150. \_\_\_\_\_ generally do not react with water.

A. 1. Metals

B. 2. Non-metals.

C. 3. Metalloids

D. 4. None of these

**Answer:**



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**151.** \_\_\_\_\_ metal get green coating when exposed to air.

A. 1. Silver

B. 2. Copper

C. 3. Gold

## D. 4. Aluminium

**Answer:**



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**152.** Among which is does not react with air?

A. Gold

B. Silver

C. Copper

D. Iron.



**Answer:**



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**153.** How do you prove that iron is more reactive than copper?

A. Less

B. More

C. Equal

D. None of these

**Answer:**



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**154.** \_\_\_\_\_ metal gets rust when exposed to air.

A. 1. Gold

B. 2. Platinum

C. 3. Zinc

D. 4. Iron

**Answer:**



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**155.** The gas which produces pop sound\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1. Oxygen

B. 2. Hydrogen

C. 3. Chlorine

D. 4. Nitrogen

**Answer:**



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**156.** When zinc granules are added to copper sulphate \_\_\_\_\_ is deposited at the bottom.

A. 1. Copper

B. 2. Zinc

C. 3. Sulphur

D. 4. Oxygen

**Answer:**



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**157.** Why do silver objects and jewellery become black after some time ?

A. White

B. Green

C. Blue

D. Black

**Answer:**



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**158.** The given apparatus is required to test for sonority.

A. 1. Acid

B. 2. Litmus paper

C. 3. Battery

D. 4. Any apparatus not required

**Answer:**



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**159.** The simple test for sonority is

A. 1. Heating the metal

B. 2. Dropping the metal on a concrete  
floor

C. 3. Bending the metal

D. 4. Dropping the metal in water

**Answer:**



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**160.** To test malleability of a substance, the given apparatus is required

- A. 1. Hammer
- B. 2. Nail
- C. 3. Screwdriver
- D. 4. Saw



**Answer:**



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**161.** What are the materials required to test a metal for electric conductivity?

- A. Battery, bulb and connecting wires
- B. Hammer, cutter
- C. Tester
- D. Wax, spirit lamp and pins.

**Answer:**



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**162.** What precautions do you take while burning sulphur ?

- A. Do not inhale the fumes
- B. Don't stay against the wind direction
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:**



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**163.** If you burn sulphur in your lab, it gives

- A. Glazing of light
- B. It leaves fumes
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:**



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**164.** Which of the following is used to test for acidity of a substance ?

- A. Litmus paper
- B. Burning test
- C. Electrical circuit
- D. Any one of the above

**Answer:**



**165.** If you dip blue litmus paper in sulphur dioxide Solution, it will change into

- A. Red colour
- B. Blue colour
- C. Yellow colour
- D. White colour

**Answer:**



**166.** Gas in a cylinder was put off the burning stick with a pop sound. The gas may be

A. Oxygen

B. Hydrogen

C.  $CO_2$

D.  $Cl_2$

**Answer:**



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**167.** If you add Zn in copper sulphate ( $CuSO_4$ )

solution, you may observe in the beaker

A. 1. The blue colour of liquid disappears

B. 2. Red colour mass is deposited at the  
bottom

C. 3. Both 'A' and 'B'

D. 4. Neither 'A' nor 'B'

**Answer:**



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**168.** Explain the following chemical changes :

An iron nail is dropped in a beaker containing acidified copper sulphate solution.

A. Red copper is formed on the nails

B. Solution is changed into light green /  
colour

C. Both 'A' and 'B'

D. Neither 'A' nor 'B'

**Answer:**





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**169.** Early man used these metals to make his tools first

- A. 1. Iron and copper
- B. 2. Gold and silver
- C. 3. Aluminium and gold
- D. 4. Silver and mercury

**Answer:**



170. \_\_\_\_\_ is highly malleable.

A. Gold

B. Iron

C. Sodium

D. Mercury

**Answer:**



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171. \_\_\_\_\_mixture is used in currency coins.

A. 1. Aluminium and copper

B. 2. Iron and copper

C. 3. Gold and aluminium

D. 4. Silver and aluminium

**Answer:**



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**172.** Maximum metals are obtained in the state of

A. Liquid

B. Solid

C. Gaseous

D. Plasma

**Answer:**



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**173.** Most ductile metal is

A. 1. Copper

B. 2. Silver

C. 3. Gold

D. 4. Aluminium

**Answer:**



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**174.** Which non-metal is dissolved in tincture ?

A. Chlorine

B. Bromine

C. Iodine

D. Fluorine

**Answer:**



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**175.** Copper sulphate + Zinc  $\rightarrow$  Zinc

sulphate+ Copper, Copper sulphate + Iron  $\rightarrow$

Iron sulphate+ Copper, Ferrous sulphate

+Copper → No reaction, From this experiment more reactive metal is

A. Copper

B. Zinc

C. Iron

D. None

**Answer:**



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176. Which of the following gives an acid ?

A. *A.* Sulphur

B. *B.* Carbon

C. *C.* Magnesium

D. *D.* Both A and B.

**Answer:**



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177. This is appreciable, because majority of metals are obtained from it

A. Air

B. Water

C. Sea

D. Earth

**Answer:**



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178. Beautiful jewellery are made with gold. Gold is precious Because

- A. Gold doesn't not react with air
- B. Gold is not lustruous
- C. Gold is not malleable
- D. Above all

**Answer:**



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**179.** Metals and non-metals are appreciable because,they are widely using in

- A. 1. Making of acids and bases
- B. 2. Electrical and household appliances
- C. 3. Agricultural, constructional tools
- D. 4. Above all

**Answer:**



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**180.** The handles of utensils are made up of

- A. Metals
- B. Non-metal
- C. Both A and B
- D. Bakelite

**Answer:**



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**181.** \_\_\_\_\_ is found in onions and eggs.

A. Sodium

B. Silver

C. Sulphur

D. None

**Answer:**



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**182.** The non-metal used in fire works –

A. Chlorine.

B. Iodine

C. Sulphur

D. Oxygen

**Answer:**



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**183.** The non-metal used in fire works –

A. Chlorine

B. Sulphur

C. Iodine

D. Oxygen

**Answer:**



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**184.** The non-metal present in garlic, eggs, Chair and nails is \_\_\_\_\_

A. Chlorine

B. Iodine

C. Oxygen

D. Sulphur ·

**Answer:**



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**185.** Metals produce ringing sound when they are beaten by hammer is called

A. Malleability

B. Ductility



C. Sonorous

D. Lustrous

**Answer:**



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**186.** \_\_\_\_\_ foil used in inner packing of food materials and toffees.

A. Sodium

B. Magnesium

C. Aluminium

D. Silicon

**Answer:**



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**187.** \_\_\_\_\_mixture is used in currency coins.

A. Aluminium and Copper

B. Aluminium and Zinc

C. Aluminium and Silver

## D. Aluminium and Gold

**Answer:**



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**188.** Human body contains ..... per cent of oxygen.

A. 20

B. 35

C. 75

D. 65

**Answer:**



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**189.** The non-metal present in garlic, eggs, Chair and nails is \_\_\_\_\_

A. Sulphur

B. Nitrogen

C. Chlorine

## D. Hydrogen

**Answer:**



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**190.** Which metals are used in making jewellery? Why?

A. Gold

B. Silver

C. platinum

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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**191.** Mention the most important metals and non-metals from the following products :  
Liquid used in thermometer.

A. Water

B. Alcohol

C. Mercury

D. Ammonia

**Answer:**



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**192.** Generally, sonority property of metals is used in the making of

A. Jewellery

B. Horns

C. Bells

D. Conductors

**Answer:**



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**193.** If you want to make wires with a metal, you must select a metal with

A. More sonority

B. More ductility



C. More conductivity

D. More lustrous

**Answer:**



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**194.** A current tester has a plastic / rubber handle instead of metal handle, because

A. 1. Rubber/plastic does not conduct heat

B. 2. Rubber / plastic does not conduct  
electricity

C. 3. Rubber / plastic is a hard metal

D. 4. Plastic / rubber is a soft metal

**Answer:**



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**195.** The given property is not important in  
making of jewellery

A. Sonority

B. Lustrous

C. Malleability

D. Ductility

**Answer:**



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**196.** Cooking utensils are made with plastic handles because they do not have the property of

A. 1. Electrical conductivity,

B. 2. Heat conductivity,

C. 3. Lustrous

D. 4. Sonority

**Answer:**



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**197.** Why some metals are used for making cooking vessels?

A. Srinu

B. Mohan

C. Both A and B

D. Neither Srinu nor Mohan

**Answer:**



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**198.** Onions contain

A. Carbon

B. Sulphur

C. Ferrous

D. Zinc

**Answer:**



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**199.** Water purifier contains activated carbon It is used as a

A. Purifier

B. Germs killer

C. Decolourising agent

D. Sweetner

**Answer:**



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**200.** Ajith observed a thin foil over sweets in a sweet stall. This is made up of

A. Silver

B. Gold

C. Iron

D. Copper

**Answer:**



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**201.** Aluminium and copper mixture is used in making of

A. Coins



B. Medals

C. Statues

D. Above all

**Answer:**



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**202.** Which gas is evolved when an acid reacts with metal ?

A. Oxygen

B. Hydrogen monoxide

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Carbon monoxide

**Answer:**



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**203.** Why don't we use a metallic handle to ari  
electric tester ?

A. Metals are good conductors of electricity

B. Metals are highly expensive

C. Metals rarely occurs

D. Metals are bad conductor of electricity

**Answer:**



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**204.** Which of the following substance is used in Preparation, of oxygen in the laboratory ?

A. Potassium Permanganate

B. Potassium Chloride

C. Ammonium Chloride

D. Copper Sulphate

**Answer:**



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**205.** The compound formed when magnesium ribbon is burnt in oxygen is-

- A. Magnesium oxide, heat and light
- B. Magnesium oxide, heat
- C. Magnesium oxide, water and light
- D. Magnesium oxide, light

**Answer:**



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**206.** When magnesium is burnt in Oxygen, the formed product dissolves in water which is tested with red litmus. Assume the final result in the above experiment.

A. Magnesium oxide is basic in nature

B. Magnesium oxide is neutral in nature

C. Magnesium is a non-metal oxide is acidic  
in nature

D. Magnesium oxide is acidic in nature

**Answer:**



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**207.** Which of the following is correct question arising in Laxmi's mind, when she observed vessel on Gas stove with plastic covered handle ?

A. Why plastics are used to cover electric wires ?

B. Why plastics are used to manufacture water bottles ?

C. Why plastics are strong ?

D. Why plastics by used for metallic vessel Grips ?

**Answer:**



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**208.** Assertion (A): Iron can be drawn into wires and used for fencing. Reason (R): Iron has the property of ductility.

A. Both A and R are correct but R is not correct reason for A

B. A is correct and R is not correct

C. Both A and R are not correct

D. Both A and R are correct and R is correct reason for A

**Answer:**



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**209.** You know metals conduct heat energy. What are precautions to be taken while preparing dosa pan ?

A. Pan must be big in size

B. Pan must be small in size

C. Pans must be prepared with heat resistant material

D. Cover the handle of pan with heat resistant material

**Answer:**



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**210.** Metals used in the preparation of ornaments and resistant to rust : i) Mercury, ii) Gold, iii) Silver, iv) Platinum

A. ii and iv

B. ii and iii

C. ii, iii and iv

D. i only

**Answer:**



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**211.** Why do some metals not get rusted ?

A. In the presence of Oxygen

B. In the presence of moist oxygen

C. In the presence of moist free oxygen

D. In the presence of moisture

**Answer:**



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**212.** Jaya has taken an iron rod and fixed pins with the help of wax on one side. On the other side, she heated the iron rod. By observing the phenomena that she came to know.\_\_\_\_\_a)

Wax is melted on heating b) Iron is a good conductor of heat c) Iron is an insulator.

A. a'and b only

B. a and c only

C. a, b and c

D. a only

**Answer:**



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**213.** Silver foils are used to decorate sweets based on the following property

A. Malleability

B. Sonarity

C. Appearance

D. Ductility

**Answer:**



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**214.** Which of the following compounds are formed when non-metals react with water ?

- A. Bases are formed
- B. Non-metallic oxides are formed
- C. Metallic oxides are formed
- D. Acids are formed

**Answer:**



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215. Identify the correct indicators to observe the properties of metals.

A. Appearance, Ductility

B. Sonarity, Appearance, Ductility,  
Malleability

C. Chemical properties

D. Sonarity, Appearance

**Answer:**



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**216.** i) Copper does not displace Zinc from Zinc Sulphate ii) Zinc can displace Copper from Copper sulphate. What do you notice from the above two sentences ?

A. High reactive metals can displace less reactive metals from its compound.

B. High reactive metals cannot displace less reactive metals from its compound.

C. Displacement takes place when reactivity of both the metals is equal.

D. Less reactive metals, can displace high reactive metals from its compound

**Answer:**



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**217.** Non-metals react with Oxygen to give Oxides “X” while metals react with Oxygen to

give Oxides “Y”. The chemical nature of “X” and “Y” is

- A. X: acidic, Y: basic
- B. X: basic, Y: acidic
- C. X: acidic, Y : acidic
- D. X: basic, Y: basic

**Answer:**



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**218.** Most metals react with dilute acids to liberate Hydrogen gas. Which metal among the following does not ?

A. 1. Magnesium

B. 2. Aluminium

C. 3. Iron

D. 4. Copper

**Answer:**



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**219.** The non – metal which is in solid state at room temperature

A. 1. Carbon

B. 2. Chlorine.

C. 3. Bromine

D. 4. Iodine

**Answer:**



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220. The main apparatus required in the activity. To observe the heat conductivity of metals

- A. 1. Metal pins
- B. 2. Retard stand
- C. 3. Spirit lamp
- D. 4. All the above

**Answer:**



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**221.** Name the metal present in haemoglobin

A. Magnesium

B. Iron

C. Carbon

D. Zinc

**Answer:**



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222. Which is the liquid metal at room temperature?

A. Mercury

B. Silver

C. Aluminium

D. Sodium

**Answer:**



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