

I. ONE MARK QUESTIONS**Multiple choice questions**

1. The branch of Science which deals with the different forms of energy e.g. light and sound.

- A :
Chemistry
B : Physics
C : Biology

2. The scientist who formulated the Periodic Table.

- A : John Dalton
B : Daniel Rutherford
C : Demitri Mendeleev

3. The inter-molecular force is maximum in

- a) solids
b) gases
c) liquids
d) none of the above

4. Rapid conversion of water into steam is an example of

- a) evaporation
b) freezing
c) melting
d) vapourization

5. The temperature at which a liquid gets converted into its vapour state is called its

- a) melting point
b) boiling point
c) dewpoint
d) freezing point

6. Predecessors to the modern Chemist who created the Philosopher's stone'.

- A : Botanists
B : Alchemists
C : Physicists

7. What is an element?

- a) A substance that is made up of one type of atom and can't be reduced to simpler substances.
- b) A substance made of two or more different atoms chemically bonded to one another. They can only be destroyed by chemical processes.
- c) A material containing two or more elements or compounds that are in close contact and are mixed in any proportion. They can be separated by physical means.

8. A metallic apparatus which supports the wire gauze.

- a) A Tripod stand
- b) Retort stand
- c) Test tube stand

9. A long glass apparatus closed at one end used for collecting gases.

- a) Measuring cylinder
- b) Gas jar
- c) Beehive shelf

10. A modern apparatus with an air regulator, used for heating purposes.

- a) Spirit lamp
- b) Bunsen burner
- c) Electric stove

Fill in the blanks:

11. From the elements nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, the element present in the atmosphere is _____

12. An element is a pure substance which cannot be broken down by physical or _____ methods.

13. Evaporation takes place at _____ temperatures.

14. _____ Process is just the reverse of melting.

15. _____ is a process that involves direct conversion of solid into its vapour on heating.

2 MARK QUESTIONS

16. Preservatives are added to food or beverages. Explain why?
17. Alchemy was considered a pseudoscience. Give reason
18. What happens to water if
(a) It is kept in a deep freezer
(b) It is heated

Explain the phenomenon of change of state of water.

19. State two characteristics of water which prove that it is a – compound.
20. Show diagrammatic representation of sulphur dioxide molecule and sodium chloride molecule.

3 MARK QUESTIONS

21. Differentiate between the terms – food preservatives and food processing with appropriate examples.

State the contributions of

- (a) Dimitri Mendeleev
(b) Antoine Lavoisier
(c) John Dalton – towards the development of Chemistry.

22. Explain the term compounds. Give the example of a compound containing

- (a) hydrogen and oxygen
(b) carbon and oxygen
(c) nitrogen and oxygen
(d) calcium and oxygen

23. With the help of a simple diagram how would you show that – solids expand on heating

24. All medicines must be taken under proper doctors supervision and in the correct dose. Give reason.

25. Write the uses of following elements and compounds.

- (a) Gold, platinum, silver
(b) Copper, aluminium
(c) Plastic

26. Give reason why

- (a) Wet clothes dry more quickly on a warm day than on a cold humid day. Explain.
(b) Water in a dish evaporates faster than in a bottle. Give reason
(c) Why are volatile liquids such as alcohol and spirit stored in tightly closed bottles?

27. Give reason

- (a) A philosopher's stone is not exactly a stone.
(b) Food processing is an important procedure for obtaining marketable food products .
(c) C.Cosmetics may contain preservatives , as one of their ingredients.

28. What do you mean by sublimation? Why does the size of naphthalene balls decrease when left open? Describe an experiment to demonstrate the process of sublimation.

29. Tabulate a comparative chart – to differentiate between elements, compounds and mixtures. Differentiate them with reference to

- (a) the term
- (b) existence
- (c) properties

30. **Give reasons for the following :**

- (a) Solids have a definite shape and are highly rigid while gases have to definite shape and are least rigid.
- (b) Sugar can be distinguished from talcum powder using water.
- (c) Water on freezing turns into ice.

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