

Exercise - 1

3. Define a pure substance. How many types of pure substances you know.

Ans- Pure substances: "A substance of a definite composition which has consistent properties throughout, is called a pure substance".

Types of pure substances: Pure substances are of two types (i) Elements, (ii) Compounds.

5. Give two examples for each of the following:

- a) Metals: Iron, silver, gold
- b) Non-metals: Carbon, Sulphur, oxygen
- c) Metalloids: Antimony, Silicon, boron
- d) Noble gases: Helium, Argon, neon

6. Name the elements which form water. How will you state three characteristics of water to justify that it is a compound.

Ans- The elements which form water are (i) Hydrogen and oxygen.

Justification: Water has entirely different properties (i.e. is a liquid, extinguishes fire) from the elements it is made up of i.e. Hydrogen a gas catches fire oxygen a gas supporter of combustion.

1. Energy is needed to form water on combining O_2 with H_2

2. We cannot separate the constituents of water by simpler physical means.

7. Give three differences between metals and non-metals.

Ans-

Metals	Non-metals
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Metals are ductile i.e. can be drawn into wires.2. Metals are malleable i.e. can be beaten to form sheets.3. They are sonorous.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Non-metals are mostly soft solids cannot be drawn into wires.2. They are mostly gases and are not malleable.3. They do not produce sound when struck.