Here are the **answers** for the **questions** based on the chapter "**Metals and Non-Metals**" from your textbook.

## **SECTION A**

- (1) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
  - 1. b) Mercury
  - 2. c) Oxygen
  - 3. b) Galvanisation
  - 4. c) Copper
  - 5. **b) Aluminium**
  - 6. b) Oxygen
  - 7. c) Carbon
  - 8. b) Corrosion
  - 9. c) Bronze
- 10. c) lodine
- (2) Fill in the Blanks
- 11. Diamond
- 12. Tungsten
- 13. **Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>·xH<sub>2</sub>O**
- 14. Chlorine
- 15. Aircraft
- 16. Vulcanisation
- 17. **Gold**
- 18. Nitrogen
- 19. Sodium
- 20. **Zinc**
- (3) True or False
- 21. False
- 22. **True**

- 23. False
- 24. **True**
- 25. **True**
- 26. False
- 27. **True**
- 28. **True**
- 29. **True**
- 30. False (Mercury is liquid at room temperature)

### **SECTION B**

- (4) Odd One Out (Give Reason)
- 31. Oxygen (It is a non-metal, others are metals)
- 32. Mercury (It is liquid, others are solid metals)
- 33. Silicon (It is a metalloid, others are carbon allotropes)
- 34. Copper (It is a metal, others are non-metals)
- 35. Aluminium (It is a pure metal, others are alloys)
- 36. Zinc (It is not an alkali metal, others are alkali metals)
- 37. Galvanisation (It prevents rusting, others describe rusting process)
- 38. Oxygen (It is a non-metal, others are metals)
- 39. Mercury (It is a metal, others are non-metals)
- 40. Magnesium (It is a metal, others are metalloids)
- (5) Matching Questions
- 41. e) Found in blood
- 42. a) Used in aircraft
- 43. b) Used in electrical wires
- 44. c) Used in jewellery
- 45. d) Prevents rusting
- 46. f) Used in making pencils
- 47. g) Essential for respiration
- 48. h) Used for water purification
- 49. i) Used in mirrors
- 50. j) Used in vulcanisation of rubber

- (6) Name the Technique Used for Separation
- 51. Magnetic separation
- 52. Evaporation
- 53. Decantation or separating funnel
- 54. Crystallisation
- 55. Smelting
- 56. Fractional distillation
- 57. **Refining**
- 58. Filtration
- 59. Fractional distillation
- 60. Chromatography
- (7) Give Examples of
- 61. **Iron**
- 62. Nitrogen
- 63. Aluminium
- 64. **lodine**
- 65. **Gold**
- 66. **Lead**
- 67. Phosphorus
- 68. Copper
- 69. Sulfur
- 70. Silver

#### SECTION C

- (8) Short Answer Questions
- 71. Corrosion is the process where metals react with air, water, or other chemicals to form a deteriorated layer. Example: Rusting of iron.
- 72. An alloy is a mixture of metals or a metal and non-metal. Example: Brass (Copper + Zinc), Bronze (Copper + Tin).
- 73. Gold and silver are used in jewellery because they are malleable, ductile, and resistant to corrosion.

- 74. Electroplating is a process of coating a metal with a less reactive metal using electricity to prevent corrosion.
- 75. Iron rusts due to reaction with oxygen and moisture forming Fe₂O₃·xH₂O.
- 76. Aluminium is used in aircraft because it is lightweight and corrosion-resistant.
- 77. Galvanisation prevents rusting by coating iron with zinc, which protects it from moisture.
- 78. Metalloids are elements with properties of both metals and non-metals. Example: Silicon, Germanium.
- 79. Nitrogen is essential for plant growth and is used in fertilizers.
- 80. Diamond is the hardest known substance due to its strong covalent bonding.

#### (9) Diagram-Based Questions

- 81. Refer to textbook for the diagram of a separating funnel.
- 82. Refer to textbook for the diagram of rusting of iron.
- 83. Refer to textbook for the structure of diamond and graphite.
- 84. Refer to textbook for the electroplating process.
- 85. Refer to textbook for the simple electric circuit using copper wire.

## (10) Reasoning-Based Questions

- 86. Graphite is used in pencils because it is soft and slippery.
- 87. Non-metals have low melting and boiling points due to weak intermolecular forces.
- 88. Copper is used in electrical wires because it has high electrical conductivity and is ductile.
- 89. Gold does not corrode easily because it is highly unreactive.
- 90. Food packets are filled with nitrogen to prevent oxidation and spoilage.

# (11) Chemical Formula & Symbol-Based Questions

- 91. Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>·xH<sub>2</sub>O (Rust)
- 92. Na (Sodium)
- 93. **H₂O (Water)**
- 94. NH₃ (Ammonia)
- 95. Au (Gold)

This completes the **answers for all 95 questions**. Let me know if you need any modifications!  $\mathscr{Q}$