8TH SCIENCE WORKSHEET
UT-2 CHAPTER -4 (METALS AND NON -METALS)
SHORT- ANSWER QUESTIONS TYPE-1(PAGE NO 63)
WRITE AND LEARN FOLLOWING QUESTION.

Question 1:

What is the difference between the physical state of metals and non-metals at room temperature?

ANSWER:

Physical state of metals at room temperature	Physical state of non-metals at room temperature
Metals are usually in solid state at room temperature except mercury and gallium, which are in liquid state at room temperature.	Non-metals occur in all the three states, i.e., solid (sulphur, phosphorous), liquid (bromine) and gas (oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine) at room temperature.

Question 2:

What do you mean by reactivity series of metals?

ANSWER:

Metals' reactions with oxygen, water and acids prove that they differ in reactivity. Thus, they can be arranged in an order of their reactivity. The series of arrangement of metals in an order of decreasing reactivity is called reactivity series. Highly reactive metals (potassium, sodium) are placed at the top of the reactivity series, whereas least reactive metals (silver, gold) are placed at the bottom of the reactivity series.

Question 3:

What is the advantage of galvanized iron over tin-plated iron?

ANSWER:

Advantage of galvanised iron over tin-plated iron is that galvanised iron does not rust even if there is scratch on the coating of zinc layer on iron surface. This is because zinc is more reactive than iron and reacts with air to form a sacrificial layer of zinc carbonate, which provides protection against corrosion of iron. In case of tin-plated iron, it easily begins to rust at the place where there is scratch on the tin-plated layer. This is because iron is more reactive than tin and it undergoes oxidation in preference to tin.

Question 4:

What is an alloy? How are alloys generally made?

ANSWER:

Alloy is a mixture (or a solid solution) of two or more metals, or one or more metals along with a non-metal.
Alloys are generally made by combining two metals in their molten state. Sometimes, they are also made by combining the powders of two metals.

अभ्यास कार्य (शारदा इंटर नेशनल स्कूल)

कक्षा - सातवीं

विषय - हिन्दी

* इकाई परीक्षा-2 पाठ्यक्रम →
* व्याकरण → पाठ-4 शब्द - विचार, पाठ-15 संज्ञा, अनेकार्थक शब्द 1 से 25, अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द 1 से 25, लिंग, वचन
* पाठ्यपुस्तक → पाठ-5 सच्ची मित्रता (कविता)
            पाठ- 6 विवेकानंद
* इकाई परीक्षा-2 पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण करवाया जा चुका है, याद करें। जाँच के लिए भेजें!

प्र०-1 निम्नलिखित अनेकार्थक शब्दों के दो-दो अर्थ लिखें-
चीर, गति, काज, खर, अंक, अंबर

प्र०-2 निम्नलिखित अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द लिखें-
बहुत तेज़ चलने वाला, नगर में रहने वाला, जो कुछ न जानता हो, जिसके प्रति संदेह हो, जहाँ जाना कठिन हो

प्र०-3 निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिंग बदलो -
प्रबंधकर्ता, लेखक, बादशाह, वीर, चीता, तितली

प्र०-4 निम्नलिखित शब्दों के वचन बदलो -
मकड़ी, शाखा, झील, विद्यार्थी, कृषक, पक्षी

20.06.20   Worksheet – 5

Class – VIII

U.T – 2   Ch – Direct and Inverse variation.

Q1 In the following table, identify the ones in which x and y vary directly with each other.

(i)

n	10	4	5	9
y	75	30	37·5	67·5

(ii)

x	5	10	15	12·5
y	4	8	12	20

Q2 If 16 oranges cost ₹48, how many oranges can be bought for ₹63?

Q3 Four copies of a book cost ₹130·40. Find the cost of 12 copies of the same book.

Q4 The weight of 3 bags of rice is 92 kg. Find the weight of 15 bags of rice.

Q5 If the cost of 8 kg of potatoes is ₹88. find the cost of 17 kg of potatoes.

Q6 A car travel 59·5 km in 3·5 l of petrol. How many Kilometres will Mahesh drive in 21 litres of petrol?