1. Which among the following alkali metals can be easily cut with a knife?

a) Francium **b) Potassium** c) Rubidium d) Caesium

2. The ability of metals to be drawn into thin wire is known as \_\_\_\_\_

**a) ductility** b) malleability c) sonorousity d) conductivity

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most ductile metal.

**a) Gold** b) Tungsten c) Platinum d) Iron

4. Aluminium is used for making cooking utensils. Which of the following properties of aluminium are responsible for the same?

(i) Good thermal conductivity (ii) Good electrical conductivity

(iii) Ductility (iv) High melting point

a) (i) and (ii) b) (i) and (iii) c) (ii) and (iii) **d) (i) and (iv)**

5. The best conductors of heat are \_\_\_\_\_

a) silver and gold b) lead and copper

c) gold and lead **d) silver and copper**

6. Electrical wires have a coating of an insulating material. The material, generally used is \_\_\_\_

a) sulphur b) graphite **c) PVC** d) all can be used

7. Which of the following property is generally not shown by metals?

a) Electrical conduction b) Sonorous in nature

**c) Dullness** d) Ductility

8. The sound of one metal colliding with another makes a noise, this property is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) good conductors b) ductility **c) sonority** d) malleability

9. An element A is soft and can be cut with knife. This is very reactive to air and cannot be kept open in air. It reacts vigorously with water. Identify the element from the following:

a) Mg b) Na c) P d) Ca

10. Which of the following metals will melt if kept on palm?

(i) Gallium (ii) Silver (iii) Calcium (iv) Caesium

a) only (i) b) (ii) and (iv) c) (i) and (iii) **d) (i) and (iv)**

11. Generally, non-metals are not lustrous. Which of the following non-metal is lustrous?

a) Sulphur b) Oxygen c) Nitrogen **d) lodine**

12. Generally, non-metals are not conductors of electricity. Which of the following is a good conductor of electricity and lustrous?

a) Diamond **b) Graphite** c) Sulphur d) Fullerence

13. Which of the following non metals is a liquid?

a) Carbon **b) Bromine** c) Phosphorus d) Sulphur

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a non-metal which exists in solid state at room temperature.

a) Chlorine **b) Iodine** c) Bromine d) Nitrogen

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the hardest natural substance known.

**a) Diamond** b) Graphite c) Sulphur d) Iodine

16. Pair of non-metal that exists in gaseous state at room temperature.

a) sulphur and chlorine **b) oxygen and nitrogen**

c) fluorine and sulphur d) hydrogen and carbon

17. Which of the following non-metals has the highest melting point?

a) Sulphur b) Iodine c) Bromine **d) Graphite**

18. Although metals form basic oxides, which of the following metals form an amphoteric oxide?

a) Na b) Ca **c) Al** d) Cu

19. Zinc oxide is \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.

a) acidic b) basic **c) amphoteric** d) neutral

20. Which of the following metals does not react with cold water but reacts with hot water?

a) Potassium b) Calcium **c) Magnesium** d) Iron

21. Which one of the following metals does not react with cold as well as hot water?

a) Na b) Ca c) Mg **d) Fe**

22. What happens when calcium is treated with water?

i) It does not react with water

ii) It reacts violently with water.

iii) It reacts less violently with water.

iv) Bubbles of hydrogen gas formed stick to the surface of calcium.

a) (i) and (iv) b) (ii) and (iii) c) (i) and (ii) **d) (iii) and (iv)**

23. Chemical formula of rust is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) FeO.xH2O b) FeO4.xH2O **c) Fe2O3.xH2O** d) FeO

24. Slag is

a) metal +ore b) ore + gangue **c) flux + gangue** d) ore +flux

25. Which among the following are the ores of aluminium?

i) bauxite ii) cryolite iii) corundum.

a) both i & ii b) only i c) only iii **d) i, ii and iii**

26. The chief ore of copper is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**a) copper pyrites** b) copper glance c) cuprite d) ruby copper

27. ***Match the following***

1. Galvanisation - a) Noble gas elements

2. Calcination - b) Coating with Zn

3. Redox reaction - c) Silver-tin amalgam

4. Dental filling - d) Alumino thermic process

5. Group 18 elements - e) Heating in the absence of air

**a. 1-b; 2-e; 3-d; 4-c; 5-a** b. 1-c; 2-a; 3-b; 4-d; 5-e

c. 1-a; 2-e; 3-c; 4-d; 5-b d. 1-b; 2-a; 3-c; 4-d; 5-e

28. **Match the following**

**Ore Concentration methods**

1. SnO2 - a) Hydraulic washing

2. Fe2O3 - b) Leaching

3. ZnS - c) Magnetic separation

4. Al2O3, 2.H2O - d) Forth Flotation

**a. 1-b; 2-a; 3-d; 4-c** b. 1-c; 2-a; 3-b; 4-d

c. 1-a; 2-c; 3-b; 4-d d. 1-b; 2-a; 3-c; 4-d

29. **Match the following**

1. Clay - a) CaCO3

2. Marble - b) HgS

3. Cinnabar - c) ZnCO3

4. Calamine - d) NaCl

5. Rock salt - e) Al2O3 . 2SiO2. 2H2O

a. 1-b; 2-e; 3-d; 4-c; 5-a b. 1-c; 2-a; 3-b; 4-d; 5-e

c. 1-a; 2-e; 3-c; 4-d; 5-b **d. 1-e; 2-a; 3-b; 4-c; 5-d**

30. Borax is prepared from

1. Magnesium Carbonate b. Calcium Carbonate

c. Potassium Carbonate **d. Sodium Carbonate**

31. Which metal is protected from corrosion by a layer of its own oxide?

a. Tl b. Ag **c. Al** d. Au

32. Group 1 and 2 elements are extracted by

a. Thermite process **b. Electrolytic process**

c. Bessemerization d. Hall’s process

33. Which of the following element is the second most abundant element on the earth’s crust and is present in nature. It is a very important component of ceramics, glass and cement?

a. Germanium **b. Silicon** C. Tin d. Lead

34. The concentrated ore are generally converted into oxides because

1. Oxides are generally unstable b. Oxides generally have high melting point
2. **Oxides are easier to reduce d.**  All of the above

35. ------ metal is purified by Mond’s process.

a. Zr b. TiC. Ge **d. Ni**

36. Solvay Process is used to make

a) Potassium carbonate **b) Sodium carbonate** c) NaCl d) NaOH

37. The percentage of carbon is the least in

a) Steel b) Cast iron c) Pig iron **d) wrought iron**

38. Which of the following is the best conductor of electricity?

a) Copper b) Mica c) Zinc **d) Silver**

39. which is the most reactive metal?

a. Sodium b. Calcium c. Iron **d.Potassium**

40. White gold is an alloy of

1. **Gold, Nickel, Palladium** b. Gold, Cobalt, Palladium
2. Gold, Titanium, Platinum d. Gold, Magnesium, Palladium

41. Fuse wire is made up of

**a) Lead and Tin** b) Lead and Copper c) Tin and Copper d) Zinc and Silver

42. Iron is extracted from which ore?

a) bauxite b) cryolite c) corundum **d) Hematite**

43. Cassiterite is an ore of which of the following?

a] Iron b] Zinc c] Copper d**] Tin**

44. Duralumin is an alloy of

1. Cu, Mn b. Cu, Al, Mg c. Al, Mn **d. Cu, Al, Mn, Mg**

45. The metal extracted by Hall-Herold process is

a. Cu **b. Al** c. Zn d. Ni

46. Food cans are coated with tin but not with zinc because

a. zinc is costlier than tin b. zinc has a higher melting point than tin

**c. zinc is more reactive than tin** d. Tin is more reactive than zinc

47. Corrosion is basically an

a. interaction b. union between two light metals and a heavy metal

c. altered reaction in presence of H2O **d. electrochemical phenomenon**

48. Silver ware turns black after a period of time due to the formation of

a. nitrate coating on silver **b. sulphide coating on silver**

c. chloride coating on silver d. oxide coating on silver

49. Wooden pencil with black lead used for writing contains

* 1. **Graphite** (b) Lead (c) Salt (d) Cane sugar

50. Which among the following elements is a metalloid

1. Rubidium b. Titanium **c. Arsenic** d. Cadmium