2nd Term Worksheet [2018 – 19]

Subject - Chemistry Class - VII

Name	:	Sec.:	
		<u>Chapter – 4</u>	
Ch a ala	Point:	[Atomic Structure]	F/ 4
		and the section of th	[62
[A]		er the following questions:	
	1.	What do you understand by the term 'atom'?	
	Ans.		
		·	
	2.	Explain the term 'molecule'. Give examples.	
	Ans.		
	3.	Why atoms are called building blocks of matter?	
	Ans.	·	
	4.	What are radicals? Give a suitable example.	
	Ans.	, 	
	5.	Name the three fundamental particles of an atom.	
[B]	Fill in	the blanks:	[62]
	1.	The charge on a proton is	
	2.	An electron has charge.	
	3.	Protons and neutrons have a mass of each.	
	4.	The mass of an electron is considered to be	
	5.	Electrons revolve in the around the nucleus.	
	6.	and are the particles p	oresent in
		the nucleus of the atom.	

[C]		ver the following questions:	[65]
	1.	What is atomicity?	
	Ans.		
	2.	What is valency? Give valency of any three elements.	
	Ans.		
		·	
	3.	What is periodic table?	
	Ans.	·	
	4.	Who invented the periodic table?	
	Ans-		
	5.	Write the atomicity of the following elements –	
		Hydrogen, Helium, Chlorine, Oxygen, Nitrogen	
	Ans-		
Keyw	nrds.		[67]
Atomi			[07]
	_		
		Compounds:	
		elements:	
Orbit:	:		
Period	dic tabl	le:	
Period	ds:		
Radic	al:	·	
√alen	ісу:		

Valer	nce elec	trons:	3 cnem			
Valer	nce she	II:				
Exer	ise:					[68-69]
[A]	Mult	iple Cho	oice Questions:			[21]
	(i)	Which	n of the following neutral and can	not exist	independently?	
		(a)	molecule	(b)	atom	
		(c)	polyatomic molecule	(d)	polyatomic ion	
	(ii)	Which	n of the following is not a non-met	al?		
		(a)	oxygen	(b)	nitrogen	
		(c)	tin	(d)	sulphur	
	(iii)	Whic	h of the following is diatomic mol	ecule?		
		(a)	Н	(b)	N_2	
		(c)	O_3	(d)	P_4	
	(iv)	Whic	h of the following is the compositi	on of am	monia?	
		(a)	three hydrogen; one nitrogen	(b)	three nitrogen; one hydr	ogen
		(c)	two nitrogen; two hydrogen	(d)	one nitrogen; two hydrog	jen; one oxygen
	(v)	Whic	h of the following elements have o	different	valency?	
		(a)	He	(b)	Ar	
		(c)	N	(d)	Ne	
[B]	Filli	n the bla	anks:			[68]
	1.	An at	om consists of three		particles.	
	2.	The e	lements in the periodic table are a	arranged	I in the	order
		of the	ir nu	ımbers.		
	3.	Potas	sium and calcium belongs to the _		period.	
	4.	The v	alency if a radical is the number o	of	ator	ns which
		combi	ne with it to form a		·	
	5.	There	are	periods	and	groups
		in the	periodic table.			
[C]	Write	e True o	r False for the following statemer	nts. Rew	rite the false statement.	[68]
	1.	Atoms	s are the smallest particles of an e	element	that has independent exist	ence.
	2.	Prope	rties of an element depends upon	the ator	ns constituting it	
	3.	A sino	gle molecule or a group of molecul	es that k	pehave as a single unit is ca	alled a radical.
	4.	The a	tomicity of hydrogen is one	·		
	5.	The v	alency of chlorine is six	_		
[D]	Expla	ain the f	following terms:			[68]
	1.	Radic	al :			
	1.		ai			
	2.	Valen 	ce electron:			

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3.	Atomic Number :	
		_
4.	Valency :	
Answe 1. Ans-	er the following questions: Write any three characteristics of Dalton's Atomic theory.	
2. Ans-	What are fundamental particles? Describe each of them with a suitable diagram.	
3. Ans-	How can we classify molecules on the basis of atomicity? Explain with examples.	

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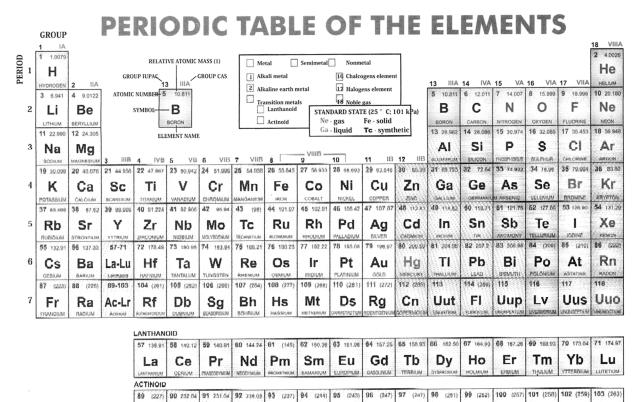
_	What is valency? Explain the valency of oxygen and nitrogen with respect to hyd
_	
_	
_	
_	
_	
_	
_	
Λ	/rite the valency and atomic number of first five elements of the periodic table.
_	
V	Vrite differences between atoms and radicals.
_	
V	Vrite a note on periodic table.
_	

Th

Pa

U

Np



Pu

Am

Cm

Bk

Nan	ne the following:			
4 m	etallic element:			
4 no	on-metallic element:			
4 na	oble gas:			
Defi	ne atomic number of an eler			
	at is the basis of arrangemer	t of these element	s in the table?	
/ V I IC	at is the basis of arrangemen	t of these element	3 III the table:	

Fm

Md

No

Cf

Es

Lr

7 chem (vii) Chapter - 5 [Language of Chemistry]

[A] A	swer the following questions:	[79]
1.	Define a chemical reaction.	
А	NS	
2	What are important characteristics of occurrence of a chemical reaction?	
А	ns	
3.	What happens when solid ammonium chloride is heated?	
	1S	
4		
4.	Complete the following chemical reactions: a) NaOH + HCl → +	
	b) K I + (CH ₃ COO)Pb →+	
	c) Na ₂ CO ₃ + \longrightarrow 2NaCl + CO ₂ + H ₂ O	
5.	When two more reactants come in contact with one another, what happenes to the	
	transfer of energy?	
A	NS	
[B] A	swer the following questions:	 [81]
1.	What is a chemical equation?	
А	NS	

 $$^{8\,\text{chem}\,\text{(vii)}}$$ What is the principle of a chemical equation?

2.

	3.	Write	e balanced molecular ed	quations for the follo	owing word equations:	[81]
	a.	Alum	inium + Oxygen → Alu	ıminium oxide		
	b.	Sodiu	ım hydroxide + Sulphu	ric acid → Sodium s	ulphate + water	
	C.	 Manç	ganese dioxide + Hydro	chloric acid → Mang	ganese chloride + Chlorine + Water	
	d.	Potas	ssium chlorate → Potas	sium chloride + Oxy	/gen	
	e.	Potas	ssium permanganate +	Hydrochloric acid —	→ Potassium Chloride + Manganese chloride + Chlorine + Water	
Keyw	ords:					[82]
Chen	nical for	mula:				
Chen Syml	nical eq pol:	uation:				
Exer		ala Ch	alaa Owaatiana		[83-8	ЬJ
[A]		•	oice Questions:	taking part in a ah	[83]	
	(i)	(a)	reaction	(b)	emical reaction are called resultants	<u> </u>
		(a) (c)	products	(d)	none of these	
	(ii)		use of symbols has mad			
	(11)	(a)	easier	(b)	difficult	
		(c)	easier and difficult	(d)	none of these	
	(iii)				ng of chemical equations very	
	(111)	(a)	convenient	(b)	inconvenient	
		(c)	difficult	(d)	both difficult and inconvenient	
	(iv)		eating solid ammonium			
	(10)	(a)	ammonia	(b)	hydrogen chloride	
		(c)	both ammonia and h		oxygen	
	(v)				um hydroxide solution (NaOH), the	
	(V)	(a)	heat is evolved	(b)	light is produced	
		(c)	sound is produced	(d)	both head and light are produ	uced

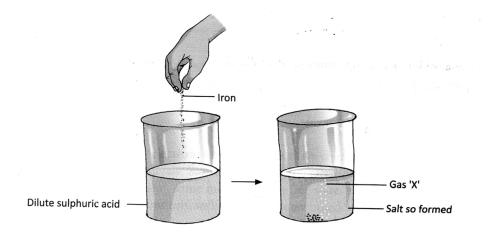
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		(a) it should represent an actual chemical change	
		(b) it should be balanced	
		(c) it should be molecular	
		(d) all of these	
	(vii)	A chemical reaction takes place when	
		(a) two substance react together to form a new compound	
		(b) a compound breaks down into simple substances	
		(c) both of these	
		(d) none of these	
[B]	Fillir	n the blanks: [83	3]
_	1.	A chemical reaction take place when two or more reactants come in contact with	_
		takes place.	
	2.	By adding dilute HCI to solid sodium carbonate taken in a test tube, a chemical reaction	1
		takes place with the evolution of gas.	
	3.	The transition of a solid chemical compound directly into gases on heating without	
		entering into the liquid state is called	
	4.	When a potassium iodide solution is added to lead acetate solution, a yellow coloured	
		precipitate of is obtained.	
	5.	In a chemical equation, an sign is made between the reactants	
	0.	and the products side.	
[C]	Write	e T for true and F for false statements. Rewrite the false statements correctly: [84]	41
	1.	In writing a chemical equation left hand side represents reactants and substances taking	-
		part in a chemical reaction	. 3
	2.	In a chemical reaction arrow (→) indicates the direction in which the reaction proceeds.	
		Reactants are followed by an arrow sign	
	3.	Double arrow (≠) heads in opposite directions, facing the products on well as the	
		reactions implies that products formed can recombine to form the reactions.	
	4.	It is not necessary to balanced a chemical equation.	
	5.	In a balanced equation, the number of atom or atoms of an element on the reactant side	ž
		as well as the product side are not equal	
	6.	When chemicals react, or when a chemical substance breakup, new substances are	
		formed	
	7.	The changes shown with the help of symbols and formulae represents a chemical	
		equation	
	8.	The heating of solid ammonium chloride is an example of reversible reaction	
[D]		olete these chemical equations: [84]	- 41
,	1.	$2 \text{ Mg} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	٠,
	2.	$CaCO_3 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \rightarrow CaCI_2 + CO_2 + H_2O$	
	3.	$Ca(OH)_2 + CO_2 \rightarrow CaCO_3 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	
	4.	$CO_2 + C \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	
	5.	$2 \text{ Pb(NO)}_3 \rightarrow 2 \text{PbO} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \text{O}_2$	
[E]		e balanced molecule equations for the following word equations: [84]	4
.—,	1.	Zinc + Sulphuric acid → Zinc sulphate + Hydrogen	
	1.	Zino i Gaiphanio dola i i Zino Salphato i Trydrogon	

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	2.	Iron + Steam → Iron oxide +Hydrogen	
	3.	Nitrogen + Oxygen → Nitrogen dioxide	
	4.	Carbon + Nitric acid → Carbon dioxide + Nitrogen dioxide + Water	
	5.	Ammonium nitrate → Nitrous oxide + Water	
	6.	Zinc sulphide + Oxygen → Zinc oxide + Sulphur dioxide	
	7.	Nitrogen + Hydrogen → Ammonia	
	8.	Aluminium + Oxygen → Aluminium oxide	
	9.	Carbon dioxide + Carbon → Carbon monoxide	
	10.	Sodium + Water → Sodium hydroxide + Hydrogen	
[F]	Answ	ver the following questions:	 [85]
r. 1	1.	Define the following terms:	[00]
	a.	Chemical reactions:	
	b.	Chemical equation:	
	C.	Reactants:	
	C.	Reactants:	
	d.	Products:	
	2. Ans-	Write the principle of a balanced chemical equation.	

3. Ans-	What are characteristics of occurrence of a chemical reaction?				
1113-					
าร-	What is a word chemical equation and what is its importance in chemistry?				

[G] The diagram given below represents the addition of iron to dilute sulphuric acid. Fill in the blanks with correct word for the statement given below: [85-86]



- 1. The gas 'X' obtained is (oxygen/hydrogen)
- 2. A new substance (is/is not) formed during the change.
- 3. The change (can/cannot) be reversed.
- 4. The salt solution 'Y' obtained is (iron nitrate/iron sulphate)

