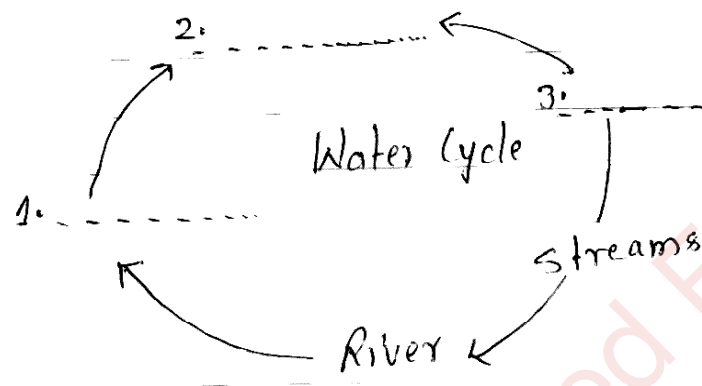


5. a. Define solvent. Why water is known as a universal solvent? (2+2=4)
- b. Name two gases – (2+2=4)
- Lighter than air
 - having pungent and choking odour
- c. What do you mean by the term “solubility”? (2)
6. a. Differentiate between atoms and molecules. State whether the given symbols show atoms or molecules – (2+2=4)
- O_2
 - H
 - Cl
 - N_2
- b. What are metalloids? Give two examples. (2+1=3)
- c. Label the diagram :



Half Yearly Examination - 2018-19

CHEMISTRY

Class : VI

Time : 2 Hrs. 15 Mins.

Full Marks : 80

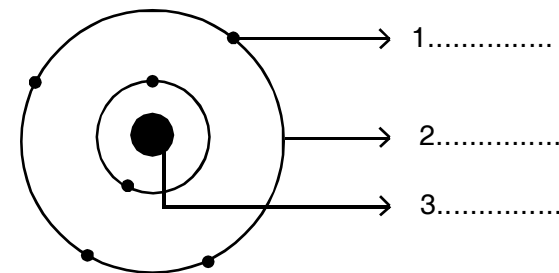
Section A (Attempt all)

1. Fill in the blanks : (5x1=5)
- The temperature at which solids just melt is known as _____
 - _____ can be broken into two or more simpler substances
 - Below $0^{\circ}C$ water exists as _____
 - _____ is a universal solvent
 - _____ are the chemicals which are bitter in taste.
2. Choose the correct option : (5x1=5)
- The water that is completely free from dissolved salts –
 - Sea water
 - distilled water
 - Tap water
 - The colour of chlorine gas is –
 - Red
 - Yellow
 - greenish yellow
 - A poisonous gas –
 - Nitrogen
 - Hydrogen
 - Sulphur dioxide
 - Water fit for drinking –
 - distilled water
 - Potable water
 - Rain harvested water.
 - Ability of a substance to be hammered into sheets –
 - ductility
 - Melting point
 - Malleability

3. Name the following : (7x1=7)
- Pure substances that can be broken into simpler substances by chemical means.
 - A chemical used during chlorination of water
 - Central part of an atom which contains protons and neutrons
 - Type of element which is malleable and ductile
 - An agricultural pollutant of water
 - The liquid or medium which allows the solute to dissolve in it.
 - Abbreviated name of an element.
4. Write the symbols of the following elements – (6x1=6)
- Zinc
 - iron
 - Potassium
 - Neon
 - Bromine
 - Magnesium
5. Name the symbols given below : (3x1=3)
- \oplus
 - \odot
 - \ominus
6. Name the following compounds – (5x1=5)
- HCl
 - CO₂
 - NaOH
 - ZnO
 - H₂O
7. Match the following : (5x1=5)
- | A | B |
|---|-------------------|
| a. A Water borne disease | i. Liquid state |
| b. Helium | ii. Sea water |
| c. Triatomic molecule | iii. He |
| d. Most impure water | iv. dysentery |
| e. Existence of water between 0°C and 100°C | v. O ₃ |
| | vi. diabetes |
8. Give reason : (2x2=4)
- Elements are tabulated in a table called "Periodic Table".
 - Alum and lime are added to the sedimentation tank.

SECTION B (Attempt any four questions)

- Write three characteristics of potable water. (3)
 - State whether the given elements are metals or non-metals – (4x1=4)
 - Cl₂
 - O₂
 - Al
 - K
 - Mention three industrial uses of water. (3)
- Differentiate between elements and compounds with example. (2+1=3)
 - Mention three steps to avoid water pollution. (3)
 - State whether the given substances are soluble or insoluble in water – (4x1=4)
 - Sodium Chloride
 - Charcoal
 - Kerosene
 - Sugar
- Define acids. Name two sources from which acids are derived. (1+2=3)
 - Mention three methods of conservation of water. (3)
 - Name two chemical pollutants and two disease causing pollutants. (2+2=4)
- Write the symbols of the given noble gases –
 - Xenon
 - Argon
 - Neon
 (3x1=3)
 - Label the given diagram – (3x1=3)



- Name two sources of water – (2+2=4)
 - On the earth's surface
 - Below the earth's surface