

Carmel International School, Hosur

Chemistry worksheet 1 : LN 1 Introduction to chemistry

Class: VI

I. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- The chemical prescribed by a doctor in treatment of infectious diseases are called
(A) Antigens (B) lotions
(C) antibiotics (D) creams
- The branch of science which deals with the different forms of energy e.g. light and sound.
(A) chemistry (B) botany
(C) physics (D) biology
- Predecessors to the modern chemist who created the philosophers stone
(A) john dalton (B) botanists
(C) physicists (D) alchemists
- The branch of chemistry which includes study of specific carbon compounds-built up of mainly Carbon and hydrogen
(A) applied chemistry (B) Inorganic chemistry
(C) organic chemistry (D) physical chemistry
- The scientist who formulated the periodic table
(A) john dalton (B) daniel rutherford
(C) demitri mendeleev (D) all of these

II. Write the abbreviation.

1. TNT 2.DDT 3.BHC 4.LSD 5.RDX

III . Fill in the blanks

- _____ are another group of chemicals secreted in our body to control various activities
- A strong acid _____ is produced in our stomach which helps in the digestion of food
- Our body is a mobile _____ which uses food, water and oxygen as raw materials.
- _____ are substances which burn to produce a large amount of heat energy that can be used.

IV. Write the benefits of chemistry in different field.

- Food and agriculture
- Minerals and petroleum
- Industry
- Medicines
- clothing

V. Give two examples for each of the following substances:

- Food preservatives
- Fungicides

3. Medicines
4. Chemical war weapons

VI. Give short answers:







1. What is science?
2. What is chemistry?
3. Who is the father of chemistry?
4. Name the chemicals which help in increasing food production.

VII. Name the scientists who discovered the following.

1. Atoms
2. Oxygen
3. Safety lamp
4. Elements

Chemistry worksheet 2 : LN 2 Common laboratory apparatus and equipments

I. LAB EQUIPMENT

| | Name | Use |
|---|------|-----|
|  | | |
|  | | |
|  | | |
|  | | |
|  | | |
|  | | |



II. Mention one use of the following equipments:

1. Evaporating dish
2. Reagent bottle
3. Conical flask

III . Answer the following questions in brief:

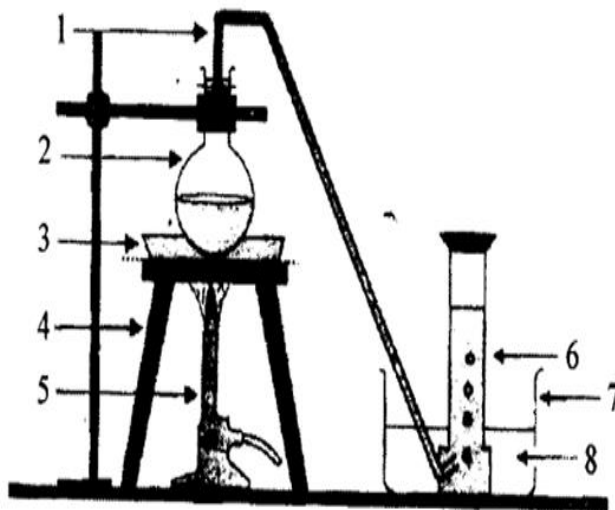
1. Why is chemistry known as an experimental science?
2. Why are most apparatus made of glass?

IV. List any five precautions taken care of while performing an experiment in a chemistry laboratory

Blank space for writing answers to question IV.

V. Label the marked equipments in the diagram given below.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____



VI . Fill in the blanks

1. Chemistry is an _____ science

2. A chemical _____ is a place to perform experiments and to observe chemical processes
3. Knowledge of chemistry is based on experiment and _____
4. A _____ bottle is used to store chemicals
5. A glass rod is used to _____
6. The apparatus to measure an accurate volume of liquid is _____
7. Pyrex glass or borosil glass is a special type of glass which hardly expands on _____

Chemistry worksheet 3 : LN 3 Matter

I. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. Intermingling of molecules is called
 (A) diffusion (B) perforation
 (C) vaporization (D) all of these
2. The process by which a solid changes into a liquid is called
 (A) freezing (B) melting
 (C) condensation (D) none of these
3. A kind of matter which can sublime is
 (A) water (B) plastic
 (C) milk (D) iodine
4. There are large intermolecular gaps in
 (A) water (B) plastic
 (C) air (D) iron ball

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Molecules of matter are in _____
2. Energies like _____, _____, _____ are not matter, as these have no mass.
3. Molecules can move only when there are _____ between them.
4. The force of attraction between particles of the same substance is called _____.
5. The Zig-zag motion of particles suspended in a medium is called _____.

III. Complete the statements given below by selecting the correct words.

1. Solids and liquids have a definite _____ but gases do not (mass, shape, volume)
2. The space between atoms in _____ is maximum, while in _____ in minimum.(solid, liquid,gases)
3. Conversion of a vapour into a liquid is called _____(vaporization, condensation, freezing)
4. _____ is an example of a crystalline substance (wax, sugar, tea)

IV. Use appropriate words from the bracket and complete the sentence

Ice on absorption of heat converts to 'X' a process called _____ (vaporization, melting). 'X' changes to water vapour on _____ (heating, cooling). Water vapour changes back to 'X' on _____ (freezing, condensation). The constant temperature at which ice changes into ' X' is called its _____

(fusion point, melting point, boiling point).Matter can change from one state to another by change in _____ (temperature or pressure, temperature only)

V . Define:

1. Cohesive force
2. Diffusion
- 3.Brownian movement
- 4.Condensation

b). Differentiate between:

1. Melting and boiling
2. Miscible and immiscible liquids

VI. Write the properties of solids, liquids and gases.

| Property | Solids | Liquids | Gases |
|----------|--------|---------|-------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

VI. State the correct term from A,B,C,D,E.or F in list II which reresents the change of state of matter or its relevant property from list I

List-I

1. Solid X to a Liquid Y
2. Liquid Yto its vapour Z
3. Z to Y
4. Y to Z
5. The temperature at which Y Changes to Z

List-II

- A: Condensation
- B: Vaporization
- C: Melting
- D: Freezing
- F: Boiling point

Chemistry worksheet 4 : LN 4 Elements ,compounds symbols and formulae

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Atoms of different kinds combine to form molecules of
(A) an element (B) a compound
(C) a mixture (D) all of the above
2. Sulphur and carbon are
(A) metals (B) non-metals
(C) metalloids (D) noble gases
3. The most abundant elements in the universe are
(A) neon and argon (B) hydrogen and helium
(C) aluminium and copper (D) oxygen and nitrogen
4. The compound used as common salt is
(A) sodium chloride (B) calcium chloride
(C) sodium oxide (D) hydrogen chloride

II. Elements are classified into –metals, non metals ,metalloids – noble gases. State which of A,B,C,D is a i) metallic element, ii) non metallic element, iii) metalloid, iv) noble gas.

- A: Is non-malleable, non-ductile & a poor conductor of electricity _____
- B: Has luster, is malleable and ductile & a good conductor of heat _____
- C: Is unreactive and inert and present in traces in air _____
- D: Shows properties of both metals and non-metals _____

III. Identify the metal which is used to make:

1. Electric wires
2. Ornaments
3. Filament of bulb
4. Shiny sheet over the sweets
5. Foils to wrap the food
6. Pipes to supply water

IV. Elements are found in the periodic table. All elements can be shown as a symbol. Complete the following

| Name of element | symbol |
|-----------------|--------|
| Hydrogen | |
| Sodium | |
| | Ca |
| | S |
| | He |
| Iron | |
| Chlorine | |

V. Name the elements present in the following compounds

1. Water
2. Sugar
3. Ammonia
4. Marble
5. Washing soda

VI. State the number of atoms of each element present in

1. $C_6H_{12}O_6$
2. H_2SO_4
3. HNO_3
4. $CaCO_3$
5. CH_3COOH

VI. . Write first 20 elements name and their symbols



VII. Write the name of the common elements

1. In the universe
2. In the earth's crust
3. In the atmosphere
4. In the human body

VIII. Following are the combining powers of the constituting elements of the compounds shown. Now

Write down the formulae for these compounds:

Combining power: H: 1 C:4 N:3 Na:1 Cl:1 Zn:2 O: 2 S:2 Al:3

1. Sodium chloride
2. Water
3. Iron oxide
4. Aluminium oxide
5. Zinc chloride
6. Calcium oxide
7. Sodium oxide
8. Aluminium chloride
9. Zinc oxide
10. Ammonia

IX. Fill in the blanks

1. Diamond, graphite and coal are all different forms of element _____
2. A metal which is a poor conductor of electricity is _____
3. A liquid non-metal is _____
4. A diatomic gaseous element is _____

X. Write the molecular formulae of the compounds calcium oxide, hydrogen sulphide, carbon monoxide and lead sulphide.

XI. Identify the metal which is used to make:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Electric wires | 3. Silvery foil over sweets |
| 2. Filament of bulb | 4. Pipes to supply water |

XII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. Give three differences between metals and non-metals
2. State four important characteristics of compounds.
3. How is sodium chloride different from its constituent elements, sodium and chlorine?

XIII. Give reason:

1. Graphite is used to make lead of the pencils
2. Argon is filled in electric bulbs.