

TENDER HEART HIGH SCHOOL, SEC-33B, CHD.

CLASS- VII

CHAPTER - 6

SUBJECT- CHEMISTRY

TEACHER- ANAMIKA

Comparison of general properties of metals and Non-metal to distinguish them.

Prop.	Metals	Non metals
1. Physical state	All metals are solid at room temp. except Hg liquid at R.T.	They occur in all three states of matter.
2. Lusture	Metals are lustrous i.e. they shine and can polished	They are non lustrous.
3. Hard-ness	Most are hard except Na & K are soft metal	Solid non metal sulphur and phosphorus are soft.
4. Sonority	They are sonorous	They are non sonorous.
5. Melting point & Boiling point.	They have high melting & Boiling point.	They have low melting and Boiling point.
6. Ductibility	They are ductile	They are non ductile

7. Malleability They are mostly malleable They are brittle

8. Alloy formation They combine with other metals to form homogeneous mixture called alloy They do not form alloys.

Uses of some metals:-

1. Gold (Au):- It is shiny yellow metal. It is considered as very precious substance. Gold is durable substance. Gold is highly malleable & resistant to corrosion. Therefore, it is used:-

- (i) For making jewellery & coins.
- (ii) In the manufacture of electronic device like computers, telephone, home appliances
- (iii) In dentistry, to fill in teeth cavities (In the form of an alloy, a mixture of gold & silver).

2. Silver (Ag):-

- (i) For making jewellery & coins.
- (ii) For filling in teeth cavities.
- (iii) as a purifier of water.

(iv) as an electrode metal.

(v) In photography

(vi) For making thin sheets to decorate sweets.

3. Iron (Fe):- (i) To make pipes, tanks, cyclinders

(ii) to make bridge, ship, machine parts.

(iii) For making utensils.

4. Copper (Cu):- (i) Making electric wires

(ii) Making coins & statue in the form of alloy.

5. Aluminium (Al):-

(i) ~~thermometer~~. To make utensils

(ii) For packing foodstuff & wrappers of medicine.

(iii) As a paint to prevent rust in the form of powder foil.

6. Zinc (Zn):-

(i) As an electrode metal.

(ii) For making alloys

(iii) To make dry cell.

7. Mercury (Hg):-

(i) Thermometer as thermometric liquid.

- (ii) Barometer and other scientific apparatus.
- (iii) Dentistry, for filling up cavities in teeth in the form of alloy known as silver amalgam & gold amalgam.