CLASS – VIII
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION – 2024-25
SUBJECT – CHEMISTRY
SET – A1/A2(solutions)

MAX. MARKS-20

SET-A1	SET-A2	VALUED POINTS	MARKS
1.	**1.**	**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS-** **SET A1** Which one of the following solutions will not conduct electricity? (a) lemon juice (b) vinegar (c) tap water **(d) vegetable oil**	**1**
		SET A2 Which of the following metals is used in electroplating to make objects appear shining? (a) iron (b) copper **(c) chromium** (d) aluminium	**1**
2	3	Which of these conditions is required for the formation of natural gas? (a) Low pressure (b) Presence of air **(c) High temperature** (d) Presence of water	**1**
3	2	The calorific value of a fuel is expressed in a unit called- (a) kilojoule per litre (b) kilogram per millilitre (c) kilojoule per gram **(d) kilojoule per kilogram**	**1**
4.	**4.**	For question numbers 2 two statements are given- one labeled **Assertion (A)** and the other labeled **Reason** **I.** Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below- a) Assertion and reason both are correct statement and reason is correct explanation for assertion. b) Assertion and reason both are correct statement and reason is not correct explanation for assertion. c) Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement. d) Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement. **Assertion:** Chromium plating is done on bath taps. **Reason:** Chromium helps to avoid corrosion.. ANS-a)	**1**

5.	**6**	Look at Fig. 5.1 where petroleum and natural gas deposits are shown. Why do we find oil layer above water layer?	**2**

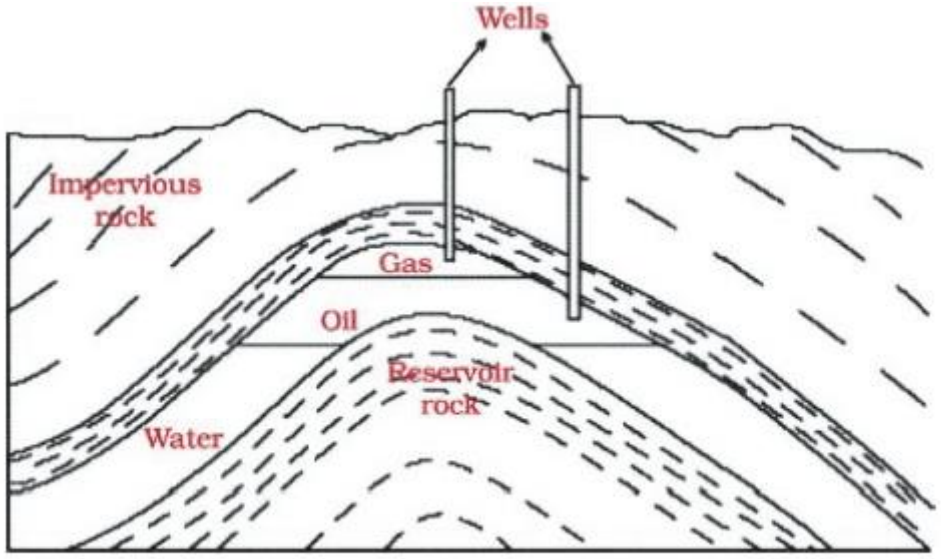


Fig. 5.1

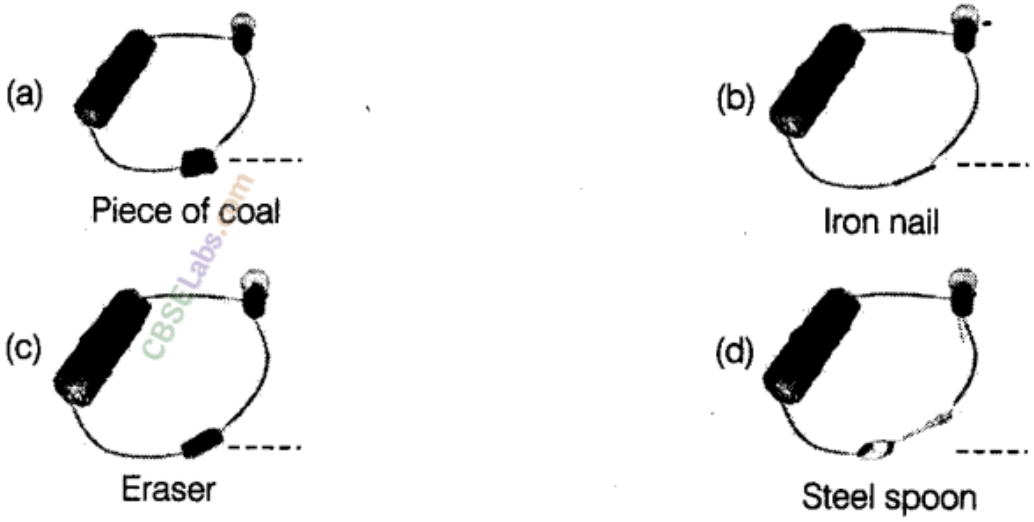
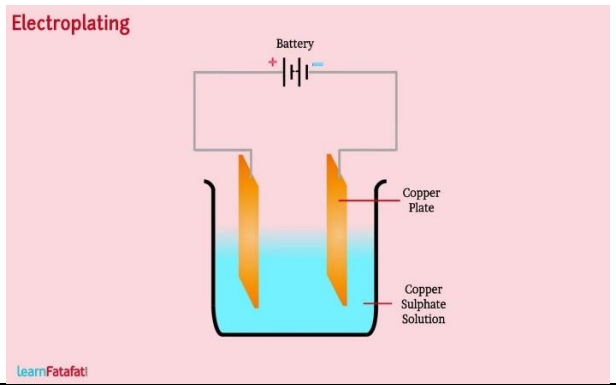
ANS- The oil layer is found above the water layer because oil is light and floats over it. Furthermore, because oil has a lower density than water, it floats on the water's surface.

OR

Differentiate between coke and coal. **2**

Answer:

Coke	Coal
(i) It is an amorphous form of carbon.	(i) It is a non-crystalline form of carbon.
(ii) It is obtained by heating soft coal in absence or limited supply of air.	(ii) It is obtained by the decay of vegetation which existed millions of years ago.

6	**5**	Observe the following circuits carefully. In which circuit will the bulb glow? Write Yes or No and justify your answer.  **Answer.** (a) No, because piece of coal is a poor conductor of electricity. (b) Yes, because iron nail is a good conductor of electricity. (c) No, because eraser is a poor conductor of electricity. (d) Yes, because steel spoon is a good conductor of electricity.	**2**
7	**7**	Explain the process of electroplating of copper.Draw well labelled diagram also. Answer: When electric current is passed through copper sulphate solution, the copper sulphate breaks up into copper and sulphate ions. The free copper gets drawn to the plate connected to the negative terminal of the battery and gets deposited on that plate. From the other plate, an equal amount of copper gets dissolved in the solution. The loss of copper from solution is cqmpensated and the process goes on.  	**3**

8	**8 (a)**	Match the items of Column I with the items of Column II. **Column A** / **Column B** **(a) Oxides of sulphur and nitrogen** — **(i) fire extinguisher** **(b) CNG** — **(ii) incomplete combustion of coal** **(c) Oxygen** — **(iii) very low ignition temperature** **(d) inflammable substance** — **(iv) acid rain** **(e) carbon dioxide** — **(v) necessary for combustion** **(f) carbon monoxide** — **vi) fuel for automobiles.** **Answer.** The correct matching is as given: (a)—(iv), (b)-(vi), (c)-(v), (d)—(iii), (e)-(i), (f)-(ii)	**3**
	(b)	People usually keep angithi/burning coal in their closed rooms during winter season. Why is it advised to keep the door open? **Answer**. **When coal burns in air, it produces carbon dioxide which is non-poisonous. But, when angithi or coal burns in a closed room, the air or oxygen cannot enter the room.** **So, in the incomplete supply of oxygen, coal burns to produce carbon monoxide which is highly poisonous gas. It causes suffocation in a closed room. So, door and windows should be open.**	**2**
		OR	
8	**8(a)**	60 kg of fuel was completely burnt for an experiment. The amount of heat energy was found to be 1,80,000 kJ. Calculate the calorific value of the fuel. **Answer:** Amount of fuel burnt = 60 kg Amount of heat produced = 1,80,000 kJ Calorific value of the fuel = Heat produced Amount of fuel = 1,80,00060 = 3,000 kJ/kg ∴ Calorific value of the fuel is 3,000 kJ/kg. -	**3**
	(b)	. How water gets boiled in paper cup without burning it? Answer: When we heat the paper cup containing water, the heat given to it is rapidly transferred to water from the paper cup. The temperature of water goes on increasing until it attains its boiling point, and starts boiling. As, during this process, the heat is continuously being transferred to water; the paper cup does not attain its ignition temperature. Hence, it does not burn.	**2**
9	**9**	Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below- When a fire brigade arrives, it pours water on the fire .Water cools the combustible material so that its temperature is brought below its ignition temperature. This prevents the fire from spreading. Water vapours also surround the combustible material, helping in cutting off the supply of air. So, the fire is extinguished .	

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		Q1.Define ignition temperature. Ans-The lowest temperature at which a substance catches fire. Q2.What is the job of fire extinguisher? Ans- The job of a fire extinguisher is to cut off the supply of air, or to bring down the temperature of the fuel, or both. Q3.Write the role of water in extinguishing the fire. Ans- Water cools the combustible material so that its temperature is brought below its ignition temperature. This prevents the fire from spreading. Water vapours also surround the combustible material, helping in cutting off the supply of air **OR** Q3. Write any two situations in which we cannot use water to extinguish fire. Ans- when fire is due to oil and due to electric equipment.	**1** **1** **2** **2**