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STUDY MATERIAL SCIENCE
CLASS-VIII

Date : 30-05-2021 Teacher : Poonam Kumari

Metals & Non Metals

Reaction with Bases: Metals react with bases to produce hydrogen gas.

Displacement Reaction: More reactive metals displace less reactive metals from their metal compounds in aqueous solutions.

Uses of Metals and Non-metals

- Metals are used in making machinery automobiles, aeroplanes. trains, satellites, industrial gadgets, cooking utensils, water boilers etc.
- Non-metals are also used in day-to-day life. Some examples are:

  - ✓ oxygen is essential for life.
  - ✓ nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are used as fertilizers.
  - ✓ chlorine is used as a water purifier.

Ductility: The property of metals by which they can be drawn into wires is called ductility

Elements: Substances whose molecules contain only one type of atoms are known as elements.

Hardness: Metals are hard, on the other hand, non-metals are generally brittle.

Malleability: The property of metals by which they can be beaten into thin sheets is called malleability.

Metals: The materials which are generally hard, lustrous, malleable, ductile, sonorous and good conductors of heat and electricity are called metals

Metalloids: Elements which possess characters of both metals and non-metals are called met.alloids.

Non-metals: Materials which are soft, dull in appearance, brittle, not sonorous and poor conductors of heat and electricity are called non-metals.

Sonorous: Metals are called sonorous because they produce a specific ringing sound.

Atom: Atom is the smallest particle of matter which cannot be divided further by any physical means. Atoms are the basic units from which molecules and ions are formed.

Conductor: Substances which allow heat/electricity to pass through them are called conductors of heat/electricity

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