Chapter-4

Worksheet-1

Section 1

Q1. Do all liquids conduct electricity? Explain in brief.

Q2. Give some examples of electrolytes.

Q3. What is a Cathode?

Q4. How do you determine if a liquid is conducting or not? Explain the steps.

Q5. How can we detect weak current flowing through a liquid?

Q6. What is Distilled water? What can you add to distill water to conduct electricity?

Q7. Rainwater is the purest form of water. Why does it conduct electricity?

Q8. What happens when electric current is passes through water?

Q9. Define Electrolysis. Give examples.

Q10. What are the applications of the chemical effect of electric current?

Section 2

Q11. Which of the following does not conduct electricity?

a) Sugar Solution
b) Vinegar Solution
c) Lemon Juice Solution
d) Caustic Soda Solution

Q12. An electric current can produce

a) Heating effect
b) Chemical effect
c) Magnetic effect
d) All of these

Q13. Which of the following is a good conductor?

a) Brick
b) Steel
c) Plastic
d) Cotton

Q14. Electroplating is based on

a) Heating effect of electric current
b) Chemical effect of electric current
c) Magnetic effect of electric current
d) Physical effect of electric current

Q15. Flow of electron is called

a) Electrolyte
b) Electroplating
c) Electrodes
d) Electric current

Q16. An electric lamp glows due to

a) heating effect
b) magnetic effect
c) chemical effect
d) physical effect

Q17. Electroplating prevents

a) Corrosion
b) Passing of current
c) Dissociation
d) Shining

Q18. Which of the following is not used for electroplating metal articles?

a) Nickel
b) Silver
c) Chromium
d) Sodium

Q19. In LEDs, the longer lead (wire) is always connected to the _____ terminal

a) Negative
b) Neutral
c) Positive
d) Any terminal

Q20. When electrodes are immersed in water and electricity passed, the bubbles formed on the positive terminal is actually _____ gas.

a) Hydrogen
b) Carbon Dioxide
c) Oxygen
d) Nitrogen