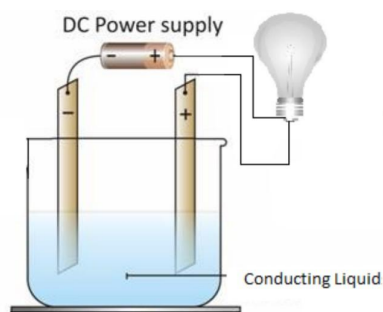
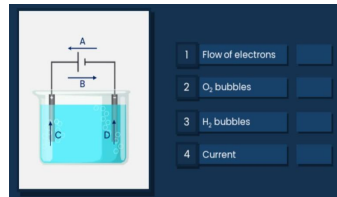


1. The bulb in the circuit does not glow when pure water is used as solution. Which of the following can be added to water to make the bulb glow?
A. Sand. B. Sugar. C. Honey. D. Salt
2. Why don't we get electrocuted everytime we touch an electric switch, but get a shock when it is wet?
A. Water has free electrons
B. Water provides extra insulation
C. Water increases conduction
D. Water decreases conduction
3. Which of the following device would you prefer to detect minute flow of current through an electrolyte?
A. Bulb. B. Compass needle. C. Tester. D. LED
4. In the given figure, the bulb connected to the circuit does not glow. What might be the possible reason for this, assuming circuit connections are done properly?



- A. . The current through the circuit is too less for the bulb's filament to be heated and glowed adequately.
- B. The current is too high in the circuit to magnetize the bulb.
- C. The current through the circuit is too weak for the chemical reaction required for the bulb to glow.
- D. (a) and (b) above.
5. Which of the following is a bad conductor of electricity?
A. Distilled water. B. Silver nitrate. C. Sulphuric acid. D. Copper sulphate
6. An electric current can produce
A. Heating effect. B. Magnetic effect. C. Chemical effect. D. All of these
7. Which of the following is a good conductor?
A. Brick. B. Steel. C. Plastic. D. Cotton
8. An electrolyte is
A. A metal. B. A liquid that conducts current. C. A non-metal. D. None of these
9. Flow of electron is called
A. Electrolysis. B. Electrolyte. C. Electroplate. D. Electric current
10. Electroplating prevents
A. Corrosion. B. Passing of current. C. Dissociation. D. Shining
11. Figure shows the electrolysis of sea water. Match the following labels.



12. How Electroplating can help to refine impurities? What is name of this process?