



CHEMISTRY

NCERT - NCERT Chemistry(TELUGU)

Changes Around Us

Example

1. Why do we paint wooden doors and windows?



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2. When a candle is burnt, what type of changes take place?

Give another example of a similar process.



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3. How is an iron gate prevented from rusting?



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4. Fill in the blanks in the following statements.

The chemical name of vinegar is_____.



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5. Fill in the blanks in the following statements.

Changes in which only_____properties of a substance changes are called physical changes.



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6. Fill in the blanks in the following statements.

Changes in which new substances are formed are called _____ changes.

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7. Fill in the blanks in the following statements.

Magnesium + Oxygen gives _____.

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8. Fill in the blanks in the following statements.

Copper sulphate + Iron gives _____.



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9. Aryan stretched a rubber band. What does it represent?

- A. Chemical change
- B. Physical change
- C. Both change
- D. No change

Answer:



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10. Match the following:

Group - A

1. Growing hair ()
2. Breaking mirror ()
3. Galvanisation ()
4. Vinegar ()
5. Atmospheric pollution ()

Group - B

- A) due to chemical change
- B) acetic acid
- C) slow change
- D) physical change
- E) the process of depositing zinc on iron metal



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Rise of water from ground to the overhead tank.



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harmful.



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28. When you burn a piece of wood different changes take place. Analyse the following.



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29. Ravi prepared carbon dioxide using baking soda and vinegar. Carbon dioxide changed lime water into milky white. Represent this experiment in a diagram with labelling.



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30. Classify the changes involved in the following processes as physical, chemical or both.

Predict possible changes and list them all.

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Give reasons.

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43. A piece of paper was cut into four pieces. What type of change occurred in the property of the paper?

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Answer:

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44. What is galvanisation?

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45. Represent the crystallization of sugar through a diagram.



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46. What changes do you observe with the change of seasons every year?



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47. What is crystallisation?



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48. Explain the following chemical changes : Baking soda is added to vinegar.

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49. What things are likely to occur, during a chemical change?

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50. What happens, when copper utensils are exposed to air?

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51. In 4R principle what is the full form of 4R's



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52. What happens, when a hot saturated solution (called super saturated solution) of copper sulphate is allowed to cool in an evaporating dish.

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53. Write some daily activities collected from farmers, houses and nearby small industries about physical and chemical change?

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54. How to prepare a saturated solution of copper sulphate?



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Exercise

1. Action of heat on paraffin wax is

- A. permanent
- B. Physical change
- C. chemical change
- D. none of the above

Answer:



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2. In a physical change

- A. change in composition
- B. energy is released
- C. energy is absorbed
- D. no change in composition

Answer:



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3. Burning of sulphur in air is

- A. Physical change
- B. temporary change

C. chemical change

D. not possible

Answer:



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4. The colour of magnesium oxide is

A. Red

B. White

C. Yellow

D. Green

Answer:



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5. Rusting of iron is

- A. Chemical change
- B. temporary change
- C. physical change
- D. not possible

Answer:

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6. Physical change is

- A. permanent

B. temporary

C. both A & B

D. none

Answer:



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7. Melting of wax is

A. Physical change

B. Chemical change

C. both A & B

D. none

Answer:



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8. The chemical name of lime is

A. calcium

B. calcium oxide

C. calcium hydroxide

D. calcium hydride

Answer:



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9. Gas absorbed by white wash on the wall is

A. oxygen

B. carbondioxide

C. carbon monoxide

D. none

Answer:



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10. $S + O_2$

A. SO

B. S_2O

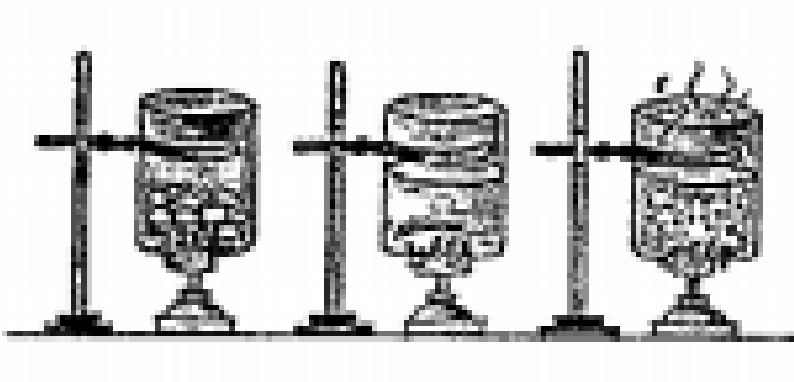
C. SO_4

D. SO_2

Answer:

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11. Through this image we can understand that



A. water can available in 3 states.

B. on heating ice turns into water

C. water can change its state from one to another

D. all of these

Answer:

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12. The experiment in this image can write as following equation:



A. vinegar + baking soda \rightarrow carbon dioxide + other substances

B. carbon sulphate + iron \rightarrow iron sulphate + copper

C. magnesium + oxygen \rightarrow magnesium oxide

D. magnesium oxide + water \rightarrow magnesium hydroxide

Answer:

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13. In this experiment nail turns into



1) blue colour

2) green colour

3) brown colour

4) white colour

A. blue colour

B. green colour

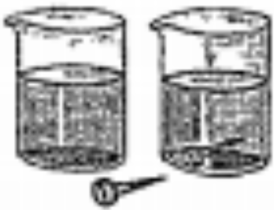
C. brown colour

D. white colour

Answer:

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14. In this experiment the colour of water turns as follows



A. 1) from blue to green

B. 2) from green to blue

C. 3) from blue to brown

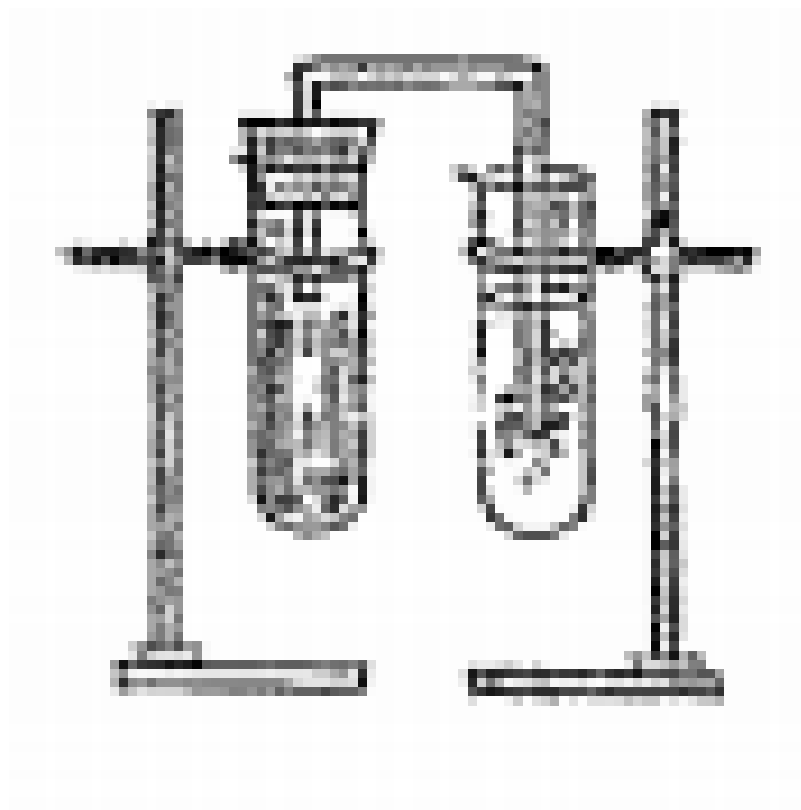
D. 4) from green to red

Answer:



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15. In this experiment which gas is produced?



A. oxygen

B. carbondioxide

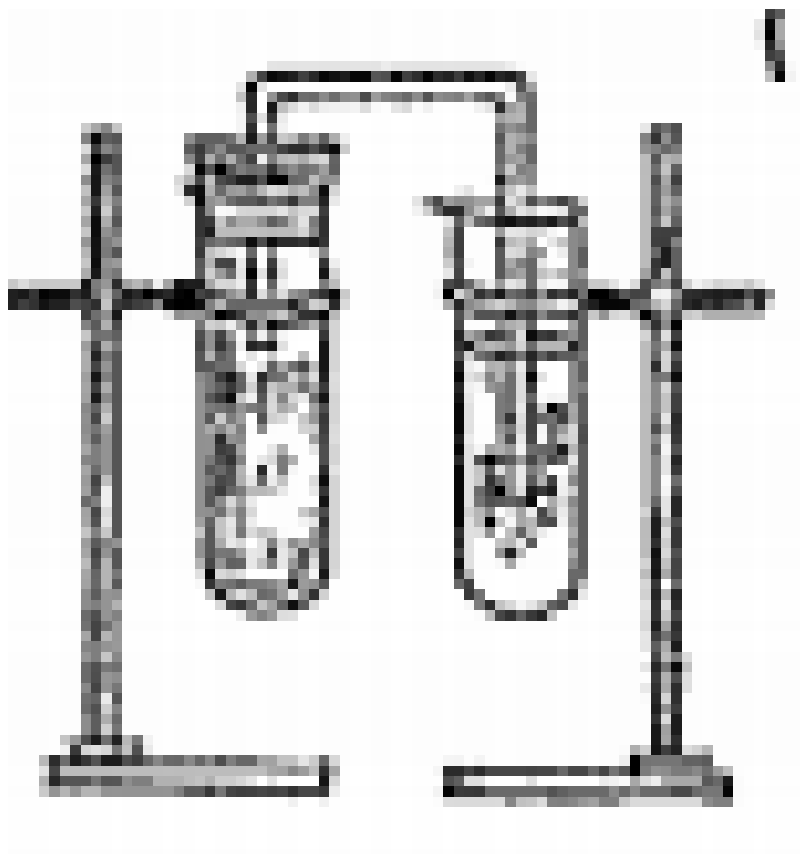
C. hydrogen

D. nitrogen

Answer:

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16. In this experiment what are the liquids in the first, and second test tubes?



A. Acid and Base

B. Base and Acid

C. Acid and Acid

D. Base and Base

Answer:



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17. In this picture what changes do you observe?



A. Chemical change

B. Permanent change

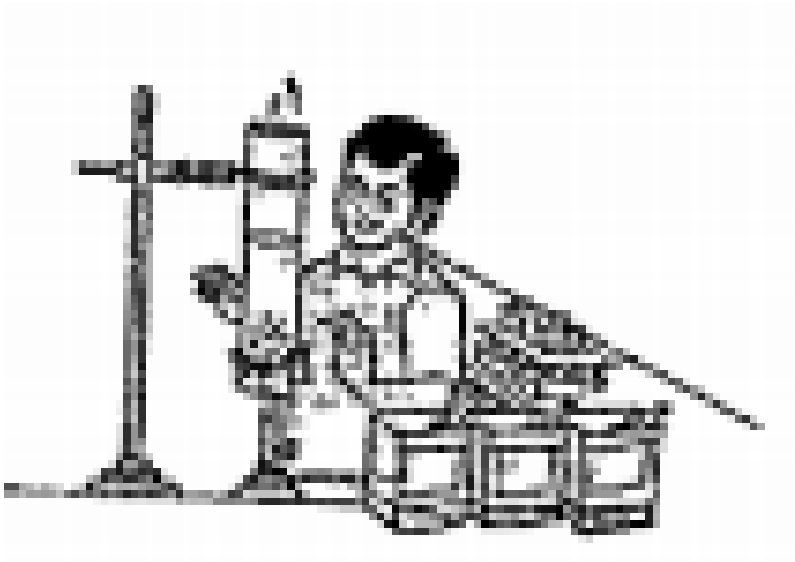
C. both A & B

D. Physical change

Answer:

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18. What is the following experiment about?



A. Crystallization

B. Galvanisation

C. Corrosion

D. Rust

Answer:



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19. In the physical change, change occurs in

A. Shape of substance

B. size of substance

C. colour of substance

D. all of these

Answer:



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20. In which change new substance is formed.?

- A. Physical
- B. Chemical
- C. Biological
- D. Both A & B

Answer:



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21. In a change the following may be produced

A. light

B. heat

C. sound

D. all of these

Answer:



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22. Through crystallization we can separate

A. a soluble solid from the solution.

B. an insoluble solid from the solution.

C. a soluble liquid from the solution

D. an insoluble liquid from the solution

Answer:



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23. In the Galvanisation process which metal is used for depositing on iron?

A. Copper

B. Gold

C. Mercury

D. Zinc

Answer:



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24. Ice melts into water it is a

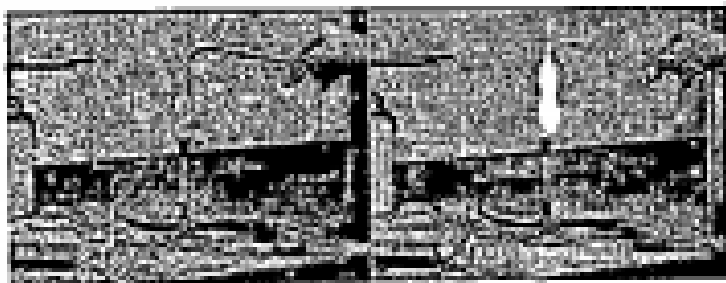
- A. Physical change
- B. Reversible change
- C. Slow change
- D. all of these

Answer:



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25. The end product of this experiment



- A. Zinc oxide
- B. Copper sulphate
- C. Magnesium oxide
- D. Magnesium hydroxide

Answer:



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26. The liquid taken in this beaker is



- A. Copper sulphate
- B. Magnesium oxide
- C. Vinegar
- D. Lime water

Answer:



27. When lime water is sprayed on turmeric paper, its colour is

- A. yellow colour
- B. white colour
- C. red colour
- D. green colour

Answer:



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28. The rust is chemically

A. Magnesium oxide

B. Iron oxide

C. Zinc oxide

D. Calcium oxide

Answer:



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29. Which substance is responsible for rusting.

A. Air

B. Water

C. Colour

D. Gold

Answer:



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30. Through galvanisation we can protect.

- A. Iron
- B. Zinc
- C. Copper
- D. Gold

Answer:



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31. Why are gold and silver often used in making ornaments?

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32. Changes in the nature are amazing natural phenomena.

Give your answer.

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33. Why some fruits get a brown layer on the surface, when cut?

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34. What are the changes observed, when small piece of woodpaper and cotton are burnt?

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35. What questions you would pose to your teacher about changes around us?

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36.

Ice $\xrightarrow{\text{heat}}$ *water* $\xrightarrow{\text{heat}}$ *water vapour*

. What type of change is it? Is it reversible? If so, how?

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37. Write the reactions and give reasons:

Baking soda added to vinegar.

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38. Write the reactions and give reasons:

Carbondioxide gas in bubbled through lime water.

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39. What is rust? What type of change is rusting physical or chemical? Is it reversible?

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40. How can we prevent browning of cut vegetables and fruits?

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Improve Your Learning

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