



CHEMISTRY

NCERT - NCERT Chemistry(TELUGU)

CHANGES AROUND US

Exercise

1. Why do we paint wooden doors and windows?



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

Predict possible changes and list them all.



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3. Which of the following processes are chemical changes?

Give reasons.

Making a salt solution.



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4. Which of the following processes are chemical changes?

Give reasons.

Adding hydrochloric acid to marble stone.



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5. Which of the following processes are chemical changes?

Give reasons.

Evaporation of water.

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6. Which of the following processes are chemical changes?

Give reasons.

Adding phenolphthalein indicator to acid solution.

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7. Which of the following processes are chemical changes?

Give reasons.

Respiration.

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8. Which of the following processes are chemical changes?

Give reasons.

Ripening of a mango

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9. Which of the following processes are chemical changes?

Give reasons.

Breaking of glass

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10. The gas we use in kitchen is in the form of liquid in the cylinder. When it comes out from the cylinder it becomes a gas (step I), then it burns (step II). Choose the correct statement from the following:

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11. Bacteria digest animal waste and produce biogas (step I). The Biogas is the burnt as fuel (step II). Choose the correct statement from the following:

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



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



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14. Which of the following changes are reversible or irreversible.

Rise of water from ground to the overhead tank.



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15. Which of the following changes are reversible or irreversible.

Setting of cement.



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16. Which of the following changes are reversible or irreversible.

Absorption of water by a sponge.



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17. Which of the following changes are reversible or irreversible.

Rise in temperature during summer.



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18. How is an iron gate prevented from rusting?

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

Give another example of a similar process.

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20. Anurag appreciates the changes in ripe mango as “How nice its colour and taste are”? Give some examples of changes that makes you feel happy, or wonder. Appreciate them in your own words.

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21. Between Coastal and dry land areas, where is rusting of iron objects is faster?

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22. Sudheer wants to make his vessels, which are made of Brass and copper, clean and shiny. What suggestions you would like to give him?

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

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

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27. What are periodical changes ?

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28. What are physical changes ?

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29. Do you find any new material after burning ?

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30. Are the materials present before burning and after burning the same ?

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31. Can you name some changes which form new substances ?

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32. Are there any other ways by which rusting of iron can be prevented ?

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33. Do these articles handles of cycles etc. rust ? If not why ?

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34. what is the percentage of sources of water on earth ?

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35. How can we know that a given article is made up of iron or not ?

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36. What is galvanization?

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37. What do you observe on the cut pieces of fruits and vegetables? Why do they change their colour?



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



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39. Does the ash formed look like Magnesium ribbon?



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40. Do you think the magnesium ribbon and the ash have the same composition?



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41. What do you get by dissolving magnesium oxide in water?

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42. Is magnesium hydroxide an acid or a base?

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43. What will happen when iron nails dipped in copper sulphate solution?

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44. What happens if you add vinegar (acetic acid) to baking soda (sodium bicarbonate)?

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45. If you send carbon dioxide into lime water what happens?

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46. What is the difference between burning of camphor and evaporation of camphor ?

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47. What is crystallization?

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48. What type of a change is crystallization ?

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49. What type of a change is mixing of turmeric water ?

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50. What diseases caused by untreated water ?

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51. 2005-2015 decade declared as what?



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52. How can you change the state of a substance?



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53. Carpenter made a chair using wood, what type of change is it?



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54. What is galvanization?

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55. 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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56. What happens when you burn camphor?

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57. What happens when you put a small quantity of Camphor in a dish and place it in the open air ?

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

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59. Mention some physical changes you observe in your daily life.

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60. Explain what are physical and chemical changes: Give examples.

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61. How do you make crystallization of urea?

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62.

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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63. What is a chemical change ? What are its properties ?

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64. What is a physical change ? What are its properties?

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65. What is rust and rusting? Why does iron rust ? What type of a change is this?

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66. What is crystallization ? How do you make crystallization of copper sulphate?

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67. Explain the following chemical changes : a) A piece of magnesium wire is burnt in air and the ash is tested.

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68. Explain the following chemical changes : An iron nail is dropped in a beaker containing acidified copper sulphate solution.

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

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70. Write the reactions and give reasons:

Carbondioxide gas in bubbled through lime water.

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71. What are the differences between physical and chemical changes ?

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72. Draw a diagram of the activity you perform to observe the reaction between an iron nail and copper sulphate solution.

Is it a physical / Chemical change?

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73. Draw a diagram of the activity you perform to observe changes in water into different states.

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74. Digestion of food is a _____ change:

A. physical

B. chemical

C. neither physical nor chemical

D. none

Answer:



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75. Fill in the blanks in the following statements.

The chemical name of vinegar is _____.

A. acetic acid

B. oxalic acid

C. lactic acid

D. carbonic acid

Answer:



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76. Iron, in the presence of oxygen and moisture gets rusted after long time. The rust is a chemical substance called:

- A. iron chloride
- B. iron oxide
- C. iron carbonate
- D. iron sulphate

Answer:



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77. The process of depositing a layer of zinc on iron is called:

- A. reduction
- B. smelting
- C. oxidation
- D. galvanisation

Answer:



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78. A very fast reaction:

- A. digestion
- B. lime water turning milky

C. ripening of mango

D. change of seasons

Answer:



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79. The rust on an iron article is chemically known as:

A. copper oxide

B. iron oxide

C. magnesium oxide

D. zinc oxide

Answer:



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80. The colour of the coating formed on copper vessels when oxygen reacts with copper:

- A. Green
- B. brown
- C. yellow
- D. orange

Answer:



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81. Vitamin C is chemically known as:

- A. oxalic acid
- B. nucleic acid
- C. formic acid
- D. ascorbic acid

Answer:



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82. The colour of copper sulphate solution-

- A. Blue
- B. Green
- C. reddish brown
- D. pale yellow

Answer:



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83. When water is added to magnesium oxide (ash), the substance formed is:

- A. Magnesium carbonate
- B. Magnesium chloride
- C. Magnesium hydroxide
- D. Magnesium nitrate

Answer:



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84. Chewing of 'pan' (killi) turns our mouth red. This is:

- A. Chemical change
- B. Physical change
- C. moderate change
- D. neither physical nor chemical change

Answer:



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85. The chemical name of baking soda is _____

- A. Sodium carbonate
- B. Sodium bicarbonate

C. Calcium carbonate

D. Calcium bicarbonate

Answer:

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86. Identify the physical change among the following

A. Burning a paper

B. Lighting a candle

C. Rusting of iron

D. solidification of ice

Answer:

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87. Drying of wet coconut is a _____

- A. Chemical change
- B. Physical change
- C. Irreversible change
- D. Random change

Answer:



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88. The speed of rusting depends on (i) Amount of oxygen available (ii) Amount of sunlight received (iii) Amount of

moisture available(iv) The length of time available

A. i,ii,and iv only

B. ii iii and IV only

C. i, iii and iv only

D. All of above

Answer:

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89. A metal which is resistant to corrosion is _____

A. Iron

B. Copper

C. Gold

D. Coke

Answer:



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90. Sodium bicarbonate is commonly known as _____

A. Washing soda

B. Soda water

C. Baking soda

D. Soda lime

Answer:



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91. The process of separating soluble solid from the solution by heating or evaporating is called _____

- A. Condensation
- B. Solidification
- C. Evaporation
- D. Crystallization

Answer:



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92. The gas liberated when wood is burnt is _____

- A. Hydrogen

B. Oxygen

C. Nitrogen

D. Carbondioxide

Answer:



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93. During a chemical change___(i) New substance is formed(ii) Heat, light, radiation or sounds may be produced(iii) New colour or smell may appear(iv) It is a temporary change

A. I and II only

B. I II and IV only

C. i,ii and iii only

D. All of these

Answer:



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94. Which of the following metal doesnot react with oxygen

A. Iron

B. Copper

C. Gold

D. Silver

Answer:



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95. Which of the following is a chemical change

- A. Charring of suger
- B. Rusting of iron
- C. Black coating on silver articles
- D. All of these

Answer:



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96. Which of the following substances show chemical change on heating

A. Marble

B. Ice

C. Iodine

D. Camphor

Answer:



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97. _____ change may be reversed by reversing the experiment conditions.

A. Chemical

B. Physical

C. Reversible

D. Irreversible

Answer:



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98. Statement A : The change which can be reversed to get the original state of substance is called Reversible change. Statement B: The change in which original state of the substance cannot be obtained is called Irreversible change.

- A. Both A and B are true
- B. A is true but B is false
- C. A is false but B is true
- D. Both A and B are false

Answer:



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99. Statement A : The change in which if there is a change in shape,size, colour without getting new substance is called chemical change. Statement B : The change in which if there is a change in chemical compositionand a new substance is formed called physical change.

- A. Both A and B are true
- B. A is true but B is false
- C. A is false but B is true
- D. Both A and B are false

Answer:



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100. When carbondioxide gas is passed through lime water, the following changes are observed.

- A. Calcium carbonate
- B. Calcium hydroxide
- C. sodium carbonate
- D. calcium chloride

Answer:



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101. The metal that burns with a dazzling light when burnt in oxygen:

- A. Copper
- B. Manganese
- C. iron
- D. magnesium

Answer:



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102. The gas liberated when vinegar is added to baking soda is _____

- A. Hydrogen

B. Oxygen

C. Nitrogen

D. Carbondioxide

Answer:



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103. When an iron nail is immersed in copper sulphate solution, the colour of solution changes from blue to green colour, The substance formed is the solution is_____

A. Zinc sulphate

B. Ferrous sulphat

C. Copper Sulphate

D. Aluminium Sulphate

Answer:



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104. When carbondioxide gas is passed through lime water, the following changes are observed.

- A. Lime water turns milky
- B. More water is formed
- C. Calcium carbonate is formed
- D. All of these

Answer:



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105. when iron nail is dipped in glass container containing copper sulphate and sulphuric acid solution. Which of the following will happen

- A. Iron sulphate is formed
- B. Blue color solution changed to green colour
- C. Brown colour deposit occurs on the Iron nail
- D. All of these

Answer:



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106. Carbondioxide turns lime water into milky white due to the formation of_____

- A. Sodium carbonate
- B. Sodium bicarbonate
- C. Calcium Carbonate
- D. Calcium bicarbonate

Answer:



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107. Rearrange the following sentences in a correct order

(i) You observe bubbles coming out with a hissing sound. Pass

this gas through freshly prepared lime

water(ii)Carbon dioxide and Calcium Carbonate are formed.
Hence it is a chemical change(iii)Take a tea spoon of vinegar
in a test tube and add a pinch of baking soda to it(iv)Lime
water changes to milky white showing that the gas sent into
the test tube is carbon dioxide

A. ii,i,iv,iii

B. I, iv, ii, iii

C. iv,ii,iii,i

D. iii,i,iv,ii

Answer:



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108. In galvanization process, iron is coated with _____ metal

- A. Zinc
- B. Copper
- C. Nickel
- D. Chromium

Answer:

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109. Which of the following gas turns lime water to milky _____

- A. Oxygen

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Hydrogen

D. Nitrogen

Answer:



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110. The metal which is burning with dazzling light as shown in the _____

A. Sodium

B. Magnesium

C. Iron

D. Copper

Answer:



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111. The gas evolved in the iron nail dipped in copper sulphate and sulphuric acid solution experiment is _____

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Hydrogen
- C. Oxygen
- D. Nitrogen

Answer:



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112. To prevent rusting the handle bar of a bicycle is coated with _____

- A. Copper
- B. zinc
- C. Tin
- D. chromium

Answer:



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113. Browning of vegetables such as cut brinjals or potatoes can be prevented by adding _____ to water in which we keep the vegetable pieces:

- A. Lime water
- B. vinegar
- C. citric acid
- D. All the above

Answer:



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114. The rusting of iron takes place quickly in _____

- A. Dry air
- B. Hot air
- C. Moist air
- D. None of these

Answer:



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115. Change of colour of vegetables can be avoided by rubbing with _____

- A. Lemon juice
- B. Vitamin C
- C. any citrus fruit
- D. All the above

Answer:



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116. Fill in the blanks in the following statements.

The chemical name of vinegar is _____.

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117. 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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118. Fill in the blanks in the following statements.

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

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119. Fill in the blanks in the following statements.

Magnesium + Oxygen gives _____.



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120. Fill in the blanks in the following statements.

Copper sulphate + Iron gives _____.



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