

CHEMISTRY

NCERT - NCERT Chemistry(TELUGU)

CHANGS 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.



3. Which of the following processes are chemical changes? Give reasons.

Making a salt solution.



4. Which of the following processes are chemical changes? Give reasons.

Adding hydrochloric acid to marble stone.



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.



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



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?



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



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

Rise of water from ground to the overhead tank.



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

Setting of cement.



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.



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.



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



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?



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



24. When you burn a piece of wood different changes take place. Analyse the folloiwng.



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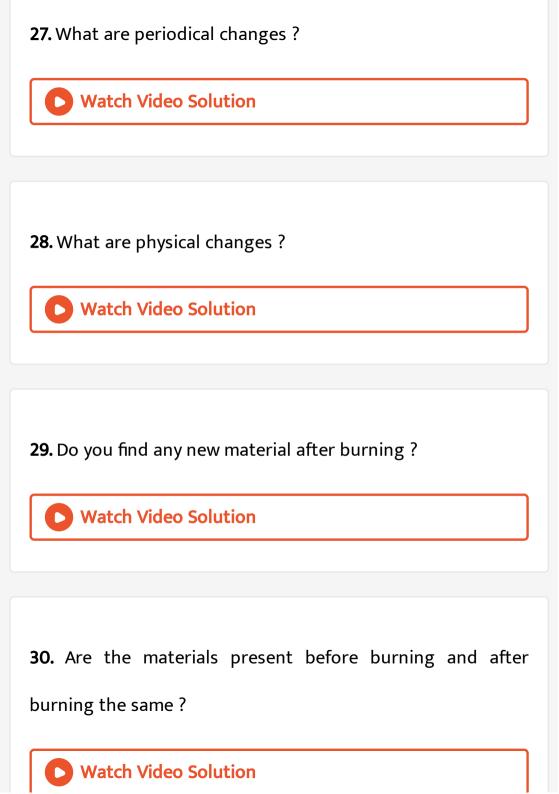
25. When you burn a piece of wood different changes take place. Analyse the folloiwng.



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





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

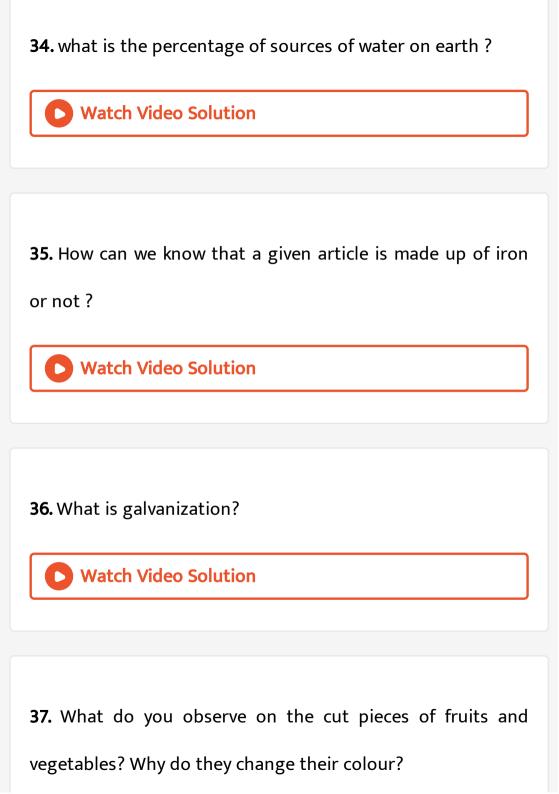


32. Are there any other ways by which rusting of iron can be prevented?



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







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



39. Does the ash formed look like Magnesium ribbon?



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



41. What do you get by dissolving magnesium oxide in water? **Watch Video Solution 42.** Is magnesium hydroxide an acid or a base? **Watch Video Solution** 43. What will happen when iron nails dipped in copper sulphate solution?

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



45. If you send carbondioxide into lime water what happens?



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



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?

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



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?



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?



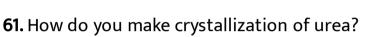
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59. Mention some physical changes you observe in your daily life.



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

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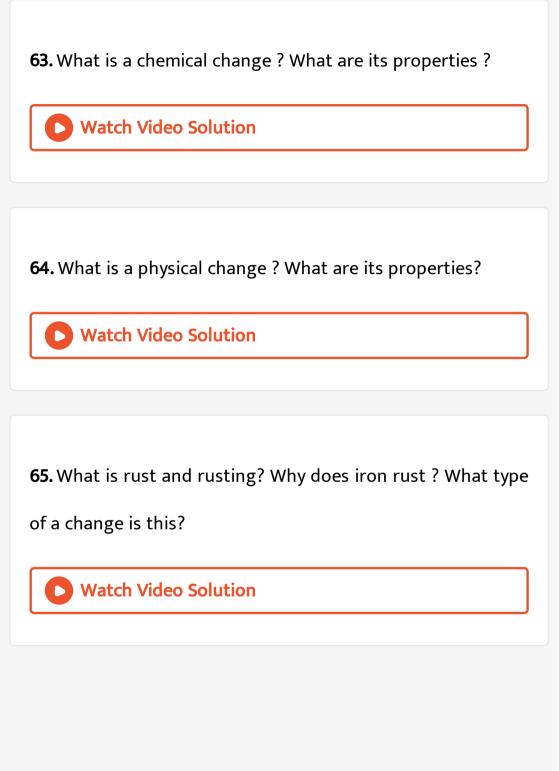


62.

Iceconvert((heat))
ightarrow waterconvert((heat))
ightarrow watervapour

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





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.



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 ?



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 perfom 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



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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:



A. reduction	
B. smelting	
C. oxidation	
D. galvanisation	
Answer:	
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78. A very fast reaction:	
A. digestion	
A. digestion B. lime water turning milky	

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

- C. ripening of mango
- D. change of seasons

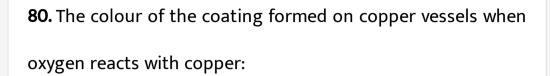


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- 79. The rust on an iron article is chemically known as:
 - A. copper oxide
 - B. iron oxide
 - C. magnesium oxide
 - D. zinc oxide

Answer:





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



A. oxalic acid B. nucleic acid C. formic acid D. ascorbic acid **Answer:** Watch Video Solution 82. The colour of copper sulphate solution-A. Blue B. Green C. reddish brown D. pale yellow



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:



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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Watch Video Solution
Watch Video Solution 85. The chemical name of baking soda is
85. The chemical name of baking soda is

- C. Calcium carbonate
- D. Calcium bicarbonate



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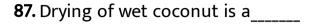
- **86.** Identify the physical change among the following
 - A. Burning a paper
 - B. Lighting a candle
 - C. Rusting of iron
 - D. solidification of ice

Answer:



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



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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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Watch Video Solution
Watch Video Solution 89. A metal which is resistant to corrosion is
89. A metal which is resistant to corrosion is

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



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



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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,iiand iii only
D. All of these
Answer:
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94. Which of the following metal do
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pesnot react with oxygen

A. Iron

B. Copper

C. Gold

D. Silver

Answer:

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



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 composition and 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



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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:



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 second burning and second sec
102. The gas liberated when venegar is added to baking soda
is

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 iren nail is dipped in glass container containg coppur 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:



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

- A. ii,i,iv,iii
- B. I, iv, ii, iii
- C. iv,ii,iii,i
- D. iii,i,iv,ii

Answer:



108.	In	galvanization	process,	iron	is	coated
with_		metal				
A.	Zinc					
В.	Coppe	er				
C.	Nickel					
D.	Chron	nium				
Answe	er:					
0	Watc	h Video Solution				
109. W	/hich (of the following g	gas turns lim	ne water	to mi	lky
A.	Oxyge	en				

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



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:



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 addingto 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



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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:



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.



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_____.

