CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - VGS PUBLICATION-BRILLIANT

CHANGES AROUND US

Exercise

1. Why do we paint wooden doors and windows?

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2. Some deposits were observed in water preserved in Aluminium containers after two to three days. What is the reason for the formation of these deposits?

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3. When a candle is burnt, what type of changes take place? Give another example of a similar process.

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4. How is an iron gate prevented from rusting?

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

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6. Classify the changes involved in the following processes as Physical, Chemical or both. a) Burning of coal b) Melting of wax. c) Beating aluminium to make aluminium foil. d) Digestion of food. e) Boiling of egg. f) Photosynthesis. g) Cutting of wood

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

Making a salt solution.

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

Adding hydrochloric acid to marble stone.

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

Evaporation of water.

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

Adding phenolphthalein indicator to acid solution.

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

Respiration.

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

Ripening of a mango

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

Breaking of glass

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14. Fill in the blanks in the following statements. The chemical name of vinegar is.....

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15. Fill in the blanks in the following statements. Changes in which only..... properties of a substance change are called physical changes.

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16. Fill in the blanks in the following statements.

Magnesium + Oxygen gives _____.

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17. Fill in the blanks in the following statements.

Copper sulphate + Iron gives_____.

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18. 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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19. 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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20. The changes like chicks came out of eggs, blossoming flowers etc, are very pretty to see. List out such changes around you which make you feel happy on observation.

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21. Collect information on changes taking place in food during the process of digestion. [From the school library / internet and display your observations on the bulletin board].

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22. Collect information on the process of artificial ripening of fruits in fruit markets and discuss whether it is useful or harmful.

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23. Ravi prepared carbondioxide using baking soda and vinegar. Carbondioxide changed lime water into milky white. Represent this experiment in a diagram with labelling.

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24. When you burn a piece of wood different changes take place. Analyse the following. Predict possible changes and list them all.

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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 following. How many forms of energy are released in the change?

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

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28. What are periodical changes ?

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

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

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31. classify the following processes into physical changes or chemical changes? (a) Twinkling of stars (b) Cooking of vegetables (c) Cutting of fruits (d) Boiling of waters. (e) Rusting of iron (f) Combustion of magnesium ribbon (g) Burning of candle (h) Melting of wax

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

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33. What is Galvanisation? Explain its importance.

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

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

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36. Describe what changes occur in a chemical change.

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37. How do you make crystallization of urea?

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

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39. Think about the following changes and decide whether they are physical or chemical changes. Write the type of change and reasons for that in the table.(a) Twinkling of stars (b) Cooking of vegetables (c) Cutting of fruits (d) Rusting of iron(e) Combustion of magnesium ribbon (f) Burning of candle

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40. Do copper articles get rust? When rusting becomes faster? What change is this?

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41. How can you say that rusting is a chemical change? What factors are favourable for speed rusting?

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42. What are the methods you suggest to prevent the rusting of iron?

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43. Do all the materials get rusted or react with oxygen in the air?

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44. What changes do you notice when few pieces of ice in a beaker are heated? What do you mean by a physical change?

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45. What changes do you observe when some material is burning? What do you mean by a chemical change?

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46. What happens when magnesium ribbon is burnt in air? What type of substance is formed when it is

dissolved in water?

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47. What happens if you put an iron nail in copper sulphate solution? Describe how do you perform this activity.

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48. Describe how do you perform the activity to observe the reaction of vinegar with baking soda.

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49. How do you produce large size of sugar crystals? What type of change is it?

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

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

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52. Rust is

A. Iron

B. Oxygen

C. Water

D. Iron Oxide

Answer:

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53. Depositing one metal on another metal is

A. Physical change

B. Rusting

C. Galvanisation

D. None

Answer:

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54. This metal is generally used for Galvanisation.

A. Magnesium

B. Zinc

C. Iron

D. Aluminum

Answer:

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55. ..... prevents the outer surface of potato from colouring

A. Grease

B. paint

C. Cold water

D. Zinc

Answer:

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56. Ascorbic Acid is

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin C

Answer:

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57. Magnesium Hydroxide is

A. Acidic

B. Salt

C. Basic

D. Neutral

Answer:

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58. Lime water changes to milky is a

A. Physical change

B. Chemical change

C. Slow change

D. Speed Change

Answer:

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59. Ripening of fruits is a

A. Chemical change

B. Physical change

C. Natural change

D. All the above

Answer:

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60. 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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61. 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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62. Burning of sulphur in air is

A. Physical change

B. Temporary change

C. Chemical change

D. Not possible

Answer:

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63. The colour of magnesium oxide is

A. Red

B. White

C. Yellow

D. Green

Answer:

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64. Rusting of iron is

A. Chemical change

B. Temporary change

C. Physical change

D. Not possible

Answer:

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65. Physical change is

A. Permanent

B. Temporary

C. Both A & B

D. None

Answer:

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66. Melting of wax is

A. Physical change

B. Chemical change

C. Both A& B

D. None

Answer:

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67. The chemcial name of lime is

A. Calcium

B. Calcium oxide

C. Calcium hydroxide

D. Calcium hydride

Answer:

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68. Gas absorbed by white wash on the wall is

A. Oxygen

B. Carbondioxide

C. Carbon monoxide

D. None

Answer:

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69. $S + O_2$

A. SO

B. S_2O

C. SO_4

D. SO_2

Answer:

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70. 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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71. In which change new substance is formed.?

A. Physical

B. Chemical

C. Biological

D. Both A & B

Answer:

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72. In a chnge the following may be produced

A. Light

B. Heat

C. Sound

D. All of these

Answer:

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73. 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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74. 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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75. 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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76. When turmeric is added with lime water it turns in to colour

A. Yellow colour

B. White colour

C. Red colour

D. Green colour

Answer:

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77. The rust is chemically

A. Magnesium oxide

B. Iron oxide

C. Zinc oxide

D. Calcium oxide

Answer:

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78. Which substance is responsible for rusting.

A. Air

B. Water

C. Colour

D. Gas

Answer:

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79. Through galvanisation we can protect.

A. Iron

B. Zinc

C. Copper

D. Gold

Answer:

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80. When your mother cuts the brinjals, it turns into brownish. To avoid this we should

A. Put into salt water

B. Put into lemon water

C. Vinegar mixed water

D. All of the above

Answer:

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81. The process of depositing a metal on other metal is called

A. Chlorination

B. Galvanisation

C. Oxidation

D. Ventilation

Answer:

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82. Which of these substances is formed when we burn Magnesium ribbon?

A. Magneslum Oxide

B. Magnesium Chloride

C. Magnesium Sulphate

D. Mangenese Oxide

Answer:

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83.

$Carbondi \otimes ide + \text{ Lim } ewater \rightarrow_{\_} {}_{\_} {}_{\_} {}_{+} Water$

.

A. Calcium carbonate

B. Calcium chloride

C. Carbon chloride

D. Carbon monoxide

Answer:

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

A. Crystallization

B. Galvanisation

C. Sublimation

D. Rusting

Answer:

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