



## CHEMISTRY

### COMBUSTIONS AND FLAME

#### Exercise

1. List conditions under which combustion can take place.



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2. Burning of wood and coal causes \_\_\_\_\_ of air.



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3. A liquid fuel used in homes is \_\_\_\_\_.



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4. Fuel must be heated to its \_\_\_\_\_ before it starts burning



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5. Fire produced by oil cannot be controlled by

\_\_\_\_\_.



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6. Explain how the use of CNG in automobiles has reduced pollution in our cities.



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7. Compare LPG and wood as fuels.



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8. Give reasons.

Water is not used to control fires involving electrical equipment.



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**9. Give reasons.**

LPG is a better domestic fuel than wood



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**10. Give reasons.**

Paper by itself catches fire easily whereas a piece of paper wrapped around an aluminium pipe does not.



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**11.** Make a labelled diagram of a candle flame.



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**12.** Name the unit in which the calorific value of a fuel is expressed.



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**13.** It is difficult to burn a heap of green leaves but dry leaves catch fire easily. Explain.





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**14.** Which zone of a flame does a goldsmith use for melting gold and silver and why?



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**15.** In an experiment 4.5 kg of a fuel was completely burnt. The heat produced was measured to be 180,000 kJ. Calculate the calorific value of the fuel.



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**16.** Can the process of rusting be called combustion? Discuss.



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**17.** Abida and Ramesh were doing an experiment in which water was to be heated in a beaker. Abida kept the beaker near the wick in the yellow part of the candle flame. Ramesh kept the beaker in the outermost part of the



flame. Whose water will get heated in a shorter time?



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