Short Answer Questions

Q.1. Can we reverse the following changes? If yes, suggest the name of the method.

[NCERT Exemplar]

(i) Water into water vapour

Ans. Yes, condensation

(ii) Water vapour into water

Ans. Yes, evaporation

(iii) Ice into water

Ans. Yes, freezing

(iv) Curd into milk

Ans. Not possible

Q.2. Which of the following changes cannot be reversed? [NCERT Exemplar]

(i) Blowing of a balloon

Ans. Reversible

(ii) Folding a paper to make a toy aeroplane

Ans. Reversible

(iii) Rolling a ball of dough to make roti

Ans. Reversible

(iv) Baking cake in an oven

Ans. Irreversible

(v) Drying a wet cloth

Ans. Reversible

(vi) Making biogas from cow dung

Ans. Irreversible

(vii) Burning of a candle

Ans. Irreversible

Q.3. Boojho's sister broke a white dove, a symbol of peace, made of Plaster of Paris (POP). Boojho tried to reconstruct the toy by making a powder of the broken pieces and then making a paste by mixing water. Will he be successful in his effort? Justify your answer.
[NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. Boojho will not be successful, because making of toy from Plaster of Paris (POP) is a change that cannot be reversed.

Q.4. Tearing of paper is said to be a change that cannot be reversed. What about paper recycling? [NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. Paper recycling is also an irreversible process. This is because we do get paper on paper recycling but it is not the same original paper was used. The colour and texture of the paper changes.

Q.5. Is steaming of idli batter to make idli a reversible change? Give reasons to support your answer.

Ans. No, because once the idli batter is steamed, it undergoes a chemical change which is irreversible.

Q.6. Differentiate between slow and fast change.

Ans.

S. No	Slow Change	Fast Change
1.	The change that takes place in long period of time.	The change that takes place in short period of time.
2.	**Examples:** curdling of milk germination of seed etc.	**Examples:** Burning of paper, bursting of cracker, etc.

Q.7. Energy is needed for a change. Give two examples to support this statement.

Ans.

i. When ice is kept outside the freezer, it melts.
ii. When alcohol is put on the back of palm, it evaporates.

Q.8. Can a change take place when two materials are not in contact? Give an example to support your answer.

Ans. No, because one material influences the other. For example, sharpening of a pencil with blade.

Q.9. 'Changes involve interaction.' Give an example to support this statement.

Ans. During the process of rusting, the iron has to be in contact with the moist air or water.

Q.10. Explain the term ‘solute’ and ‘solvent’ with an example.

Ans. Solute is the substance that is dissolved in the solvent to form a solution. For example, in a sugar solution, sugar is the solute and water is the solvent.