

Chapter-4

Worksheet-2

Q. 1: Changing ice into the water on heating is called _____.

- (a) Melting
- (b) Freezing
- (c) Boiling
- (d) None of these

Q. 2: Cooling makes the particles (that from the material) _____ or becomes tight.

- (a) Expand
- (b) Light
- (c) Contract
- (d) None of these

Q. 3: Change Of A Bud Into A Flower Is A Change Which Cannot Be Reversed. Consider Some Statements Which Are Same:

- (a) Digestion of cud (ruminants)
- (b) Burning of black coal
- (c) Seeds to sprouted seeds
- (d) All the above

Q. 4: Match the column

(P) Changes in which heat is liberated	(X) Chemical changes
(Q) Change in which new substance is formed	(Y) Endothermic Changes

(R) Changes take place by absorption of heat	(Z) Exothermic changes
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Which of these are correct?

- (a) P \rightarrow X, Q \rightarrow Y, R \rightarrow Z
- (b) P \rightarrow Y, Q \rightarrow X, R \rightarrow Z
- (c) P \rightarrow Z, Q \rightarrow Y, R \rightarrow X
- (d) P \rightarrow Z, Q \rightarrow X, R \rightarrow Y

Q. 5: The process of converting gas directly into solid?

- (a) Condensation
- (b) Sublimation
- (c) Decomposition
- (d) Evaporation

Q. 6. Rolling of chapati and baking of chapati are the changes that

- (a) Can be reversed.
- (b) Cannot be reversed.
- (c) Can be reversed and cannot be reversed, respectively.
- (d) Cannot be reversed and can be reversed, respectively.

Q. 7. Salt can be separated from its solution (salt dissolved in water), because

- (a) Mixing of salt in water is a change that can be reversed by heating and melting of salt.
- (b) Mixing of salt in water is a change that cannot be reversed.
- (c) Mixing of salt in water is a permanent change.

- (d) Mixing of salt in water is a change that can be reversed by evaporation.

Q. 8: In general, on heating metals _____

- (a) Contract
- (b) Expand
- (c) Can expand or contract
- (d) None of these

Q. 9. What is common among the following phenomena?

1. Blinking of traffic lights.
2. Rotation of blades of a fan.
3. Swinging of pendulum of a clock.

- (a) All are chemical changes.
- (b) All are periodic changes.
- (c) All are undesirable changes.
- (d) All are irreversible changes.

Q. 10: In exothermic reaction

- (a) Heat is evolved
- (b) No change in temperature
- (c) Heat is absorbed
- (d) All of these

Q. 11. When ice melts it forms water. Ice and water have very different properties. Why then do we say that melting is a physical change?

Q. 12. Do you agree with the statement 'all physical changes are reversible'? If not give the correct statement.

Q. 13. Explain the difference between physical and chemical changes, giving one example of each.

Q. 14. What is a chemical reaction? Explain with an example.

Q. 15. Give one example to show that when substances are mixed, it may result in a chemical or a physical change depending on the conditions.

Q. 16. When a candle burns, both physical and chemical changes occur. Explain.

Q. 17. When sugar dissolves in water, it disappears. That means it must have changed into a new substance. Therefore, dissolving is a chemical change. Do you agree? Give reasons.

Q. 18. Can you get burnt paper back to its original form?

Q. 19. What is expansion?

Q. 20. What are the factors that affect the evaporation?