

Chapter-4

Worksheet-2

Q.1. Combustible substances are also known as

- (a) inflammable
- (b) flaming
- (c) illuminous
- (d) non-flammable

Q.2. Which of the following is a combustible?

- (a) Stone piece
- (b) Wood
- (c) Glass
- (d) None of these

Q.3. In the sun, light and heat are produced by

- (a) chemical reactions
- (b) nuclear reactions
- (c) burning reactions
- (d) bunsen burner

Q.4. Lowest temperature at which a substance catches fire is known as

- (a) lowest temperature
- (b) burning temperature
- (c) ignition temperature
- (d) flaming temperature

Q.5. State whether the given statements are true or false.

1. Automobiles run only by using petrol.
2. CNG means 'Connecting Neutral Gas'.
3. Coal burns with a flame.

4. Magnesium burns to produce magnesium oxide.
5. Combustion is a physical process.

Q.6. Long, long ago, which of the following trees was used to produce matchsticks?

- (a) Mango
- (b) Deodar
- (c) Banyan
- (d) Pine

Q.7. Which chemical is used in the rubbing surface provided for matchsticks?

- (a) Sulphur
- (b) Gold
- (c) Red phosphorus
- (d) White phosphorus

Q.8. Substances which have very low ignition temperature and can catch fire easily are called

- (a) flammable substances
- (b) inflammable substances
- (c) combustible substances
- (d) all of these

Q.9. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The substance which vapourises during burning gives _____ .
2. A good fuel should have _____ calorific value.
3. An example of slow combustion is _____ .
4. _____ are substances that release energy on combustion.
5. The most common supporter of combustion is _____ .

Q.10. Match the items given in column I suitably with those given in column II.

Column I	Column II
1. CNG	(a) Smother reactions
2. Gas	(b) Compressed Natural Gas
3. LPG	(c) Ignition of Hydrogen Gas
4. Flammable	(d) Explosion
5. Non-flammable zone	(e) Lowest
6. Enrichment zone	(f) Highest calorific value
7. Combustion	(g) Hottest
8. Flammable	(h) combustible at 25°C
9. Air/Gas	(i) exothermic chemical reaction
10. Hydrogen	(j) Colour of nitrogen and oxygen

Q.11. What is the colour of an LPG flame?

Q.12. What is the composition of the head of a matchstick?

Q.13. What is the unit for expressing the calorific value of a fuel?

Q.14. Define dark zone of a flame.

Q.15. Mention any three characteristics of a good fuel.

Q.16. What is global warming?

Q.17. Why isn't hydrogen gas used as a domestic or industrial fuel, although it has a very high calorific value? State three reasons for the answer.

Q.18. Comparing the calorific values of coal and petrol, state which fuel is better.

Q.19. Why does a piece of paper burn with yellow flame? Give a reason.

Q.20. Explain complete combustion.