

UNSOLVED QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the most appropriate answer

- Physical or chemical changes are a result of absorption of :
(a) heat energy only (b) light energy only
(c) sound energy only (d) some kind of energy
- A chemical change involves :
(a) change of state only (b) change of colour only
(c) change of state as well as composition (d) none of these
- A physical change is a/an
(a) temporary change (b) permanent change
(c) irreversible change (d) none of these

Give reasons for the following:

- In a physical change the identity of the substance does not change
- Sodium is preserved in kerosene
- Photosynthesis cannot take place at night
- Iron articles are coated with paint.
- Decomposition of water is a chemical change.
- Classify the following changes as fast or slow changes :
(i) Germination of seed (ii) Milk changing to curd
(iii) Burning of cooking gas in a gas stove
- Classify the following changes as reversible or irreversible changes:
(i) Stretching of a rubber band (ii) Breaking of a glass tumbler
(iii) Cooking of food
- Boiling, evaporation and condensation are physical changes.
- Presence of manganese dioxide enhances the rate of decomposition of potassium chlorate.
- Match the statements in Column A with those in Column B:**

Column A	Column B
1. Crushing of an ice cube	a. Chemical change
2. Making of curd	b. Periodic change
3. Growth of child into an adult	c. Non-periodic change
4. Falling of leaves from a tree	d. Photosynthesis
5. Plants making their food in sunshine	e. Physical change
6. Formation of day and night	f. Slow chang

14. Match the statements in Column A with those in Column B:

Column A	Column B
1. Evaporation of water	a. Desirable change
2. Milk turning sour	b. Non-periodic change
3. Earthquake	c. Chemical change
4. Change of seasons	d. Periodic change
5. Glowing of a bulb	e. Physical change

15. Match the statements in Column A with those in Column B:

Column A	Column B
1. Sodium reacts with water	a. on passing electric current.
2. Photosynthesis in plants takes place	b. on contact.
3. Iron and sulphur react	c. because it starts burning as soon as it comes in contact with moist air.
4. Potassium chlorate and sulphur	d. in the presence of sunlight.
5. Sodium is preserved in kerosene	e. when the mixture is heated.
6. Water decomposes into oxygen and hydrogen	f. explode when struck with a hammer.