

## Chapter-3

### Worksheet-2

Q.1: Galvanisation is a process used to prevent the rusting of which of the following?

- (a) Iron
- (b) Zinc
- (c) Aluminium
- (d) Copper

Q. 2: Paheli's mother made a concentrated sugar syrup by dissolving sugar in hot water.

On cooling, crystals of sugar got separated. This indicates a

- (a) Physical change that can be reversed.
- (b) Chemical change that can be reversed.
- (c) Physical change that cannot be reversed.
- (d) Chemical change that cannot be reversed.

Q. 3: Two drops of dilute sulphuric acid were added to 1 g of copper sulphate powder and then small amount of hot water was added to dissolve it (step I). On cooling, beautiful blue coloured crystals got separated (step II). Step I and step II are

- (a) Physical and chemical changes respectively.
- (b) Chemical and physical changes respectively.
- (c) Both physical change.

(d) Both chemical change

Q. 4: State whether the following statements are: True or False.

(a) When a candle burns, both physical and chemical changes take place.

(b) Anaerobic bacteria digest animal waste and produce biogas.

(c) Ships suffer a lot of damage though they are painted.

(d) Stretching of rubber band is not a physical change

Q. 5: Match the items of Column I with the items of Column II.

Column I	Column II
(a) Larger crystals	(i) Turns lime water milky
(b) Depositing a layer of zinc on iron	(ii) Physical change
(c) Souring of milk	(iii) Rust
(d) Carbon dioxide	(iv) Sugar candy (Misbri)
(e) Iron oxide	(v) Chemical change
(f) Dissolving common salt in water	(vi) Galvanisation

Q. 6: Melting of ice is a:

(a) Chemical change

(b) Periodic change

(c) Physical change

(d) Both (a) and (c)

Q. 7: Which of this is the smallest particle?

(a) A molecule

(b) An atom

(c) A speck of dust

(d) A water drop

Q. 8: Formation of a compound is:

- (a) Temporary change
- (b) Physical change
- (c) Chemical change
- (d) Reversible change

Q. 9: A substance which is burned to produce heat and light is known as:

- (a) Fuel
- (b) Base
- (c) Acid
- (d) Alkane

Q. 10: The chemical name of rust is:

- (a)  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}$
- (b)  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$
- (c)  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_2$
- (d) None of these

Q. 11: Name the gas which turns lime water milky.

Q.12: What colour of flame is observed when magnesium ribbon burnt in air.

Q. 13: Is souring of milk a physical change or a chemical change? Why?

Q. 14: Suggest two methods to prevent rusting.

Q. 15: We should eat freshly cut apple. Why?

Q. 16: Is cloud formation a physical change or chemical change? Explain.

Q. 17: Write the differences between physical and chemical changes.

Q. 18: Magnesium ribbon burns in air and changes to white substance, i.e. magnesium oxide. When magnesium oxide dissolves in water, what type of change take place? Give reason in support of your answer. Express the change in the form of equation.

Q. 19: Plants prepare their food by a process called photosynthesis. Can we call photosynthesis is a chemical change? Explain.

Q. 20: How ozone layer acts as a protective shield?