

Chapter 6

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) |
| 5. (d) | 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (c) | | |

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

11. (a) True (b) True (c) True (d) False.
12. Melting of ice. (Similar examples of such type may be given)
13. A physical change that cannot be reversed.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

14. (a) (iv); (b) (vi); (c) (v); (d) (i); (e) (iii); (f) (ii)
15. (a) physical (b) reversible (c) physical
(d) rusted, chemical, substance.
16. (i) and (iii) are physical changes
(ii) and (iv) are chemical changes
17. (1) Iron + Air + Water \rightarrow Iron oxide
(2) Copper sulphate + Iron \rightarrow Iron sulphate + Copper
18. (a) White coloured insoluble calcium carbonate is formed.
(b) Carbon dioxide is evolved due to the chemical reaction between acetic acid and sodium hydrogencarbonate.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

19. (a) (i) Folding of paper (ii) Melting of ice.
(b) (i) Tearing of paper. (ii) Breaking of glass.
(c) (i) Reaction between vinegar and baking soda.
(ii) Burning of a match stick.

There are many other examples in each case which can be given.

20. (a) Reaction between copper sulphate solution and iron metal.
(b) Reaction between baking soda and vinegar (carbon dioxide is evolved).
(c) Burning of crackers.
21. (a) Yes, rust is quite different from iron.
(b) No.
(c) Yes, it is a chemical change.
(d) (i) Setting of curd from milk.
(ii) Burning of magnesium ribbon to form magnesium oxide.
22. (a) (i) Colour of the solution in the beaker changes from blue to green.
(ii) A brown coloured deposit is found on the surface of the iron nail.
(b) The changes are chemical in nature as new substances, iron sulphate (green) and copper (brown) are formed.
(c) Copper sulphate + Iron \longrightarrow Iron Sulphate + Copper
blue green brown