

Name:

Date:

- 01.** Which of the following is a reversible change?  
(a). Melting of ice      (b). Burning of matchstick      (c). Changing of milk into curd      (d). Germination of seed
- 02.** Chemical changes are  
(a). Always reversible      (b). Always are irreversible      (c). Mostly irreversible      (d). Mostly reversible
- 03.** In chemical change  
(a). Molecules of the substance do not change      (b). Molecules of a substance change  
(c). Substance remain same      (d). Change is reversible
- 04.** Which of the following is an example of physical change?  
(a). A bud turning into flower      (b). Rusting of iron  
(c). Ripening of fruit      (d). Boiling of water
- 05.** Burning of candle is  
(a). Physical change      (b). Chemical change      (c). Both types of change      (d). None of the changes
- 06.** Which one is a periodic change  
(a). Melting of ice      (b). Change in season      (c). Dissolving sugar in water      (d). Rusting of iron
- 07.** Souring of milk is a  
(a). Undesirable change      (b). Desirable change      (c). Physical change      (d). Periodic change
- 08.** In a chemical change  
(a). Energy is either absorbed or given out.      (b). Energy is always absorbed  
(c). Energy is given out      (d). Energy change do not occur
- 09.** The product formed by dissolving a substance into another is called  
(a). Compound      (b). Solution      (c). Solvent      (d). Solute
- 10.** Electric wires or telephone wire became tight during winter and sag a little during summers because metal  
(a). Expand on heating      (b). Remain same on heating  
(c). Contract on heating      (d). Change in shape on heating.
- 11.** The process of converting gas into liquid is called  
(a). Freezing      (b). Cooling      (c). Condensation      (d). Evaporation
- 12.** By weight, the water forms about ----- % of body parts.  
(a). 40 to 45      (b). 50 to 55      (c). 60 to 65      (d). 70 to 75.

**Q01.** Match the following

**Column A**

- (a). Milk changes to curd
- (b). Temporary change
- (c). Change of season
- (d). Rusting of iron
- (e). Air

**Column B**

- i. Slow change
- ii. Irreversible change
- iii. Physical change
- iv. Can be compressed easily
- v. Chemical change

**Column A**

- (a). Day and night
- (b). Rusting of iron
- (c). Melting of ice
- (d). Disappearance of Naphthalene ball
- (e). Water in water vapour

**Column B**

- i. Sublimation
- ii. Evaporation
- iii. Periodic change
- iv. Chemical change
- v. Physical change

**Column A**

- (a). Evaporation
- (b). Sublimation
- (c). Condensation
- (d). Fermentation
- (e). Dissolution

**Column B**

- i. water to ice
- ii. disappearance of a substance in liquid
- iii. glucose to alcohol
- iv. burning of camphor
- v. water to water vapour

**Q02.** Fill in the blanks.

- (a). Changes in which a new substance is formed are called -----.
- (b). Rotation of a fan is a ----- change.
- (c). Dissolving salt in water is a ----- change.
- (d). Eruption of a volcano is ----- change
- (e). The glowing of a tube light is a ----- change.
- (f). The solubility of a solvent ----- on heating.
- (g). Metals ----- on heating.
- (h). No change in composition of the substances takes place in ----- change.
- (i). Germination of seed is ----- change.
- (j). Changing of milk into curd is a ----- change.

**Q03.** What are reversible changes? Give two examples.

**Q04.** What is sublimation? Write two examples of sublime substance?

**Q05.** Write some characteristics of physical changes?

**Q06.** Classify the following a reversible or irreversible change.

- (a). Growth of plant.
- (b). Ploughing of a field
- (c). Melting of Wax
- (d). Breaking of glass
- (e). Pulling of rubber string
- (f). Burning of paper.

**Q07.** Write T for true and F for false statements.

- (a). Cooking of rice is a physical change
- (b). Rotation of a fan is a fast change
- (c). Eruption of a volcano is a desirable change.
- (d). Heat is absorbed or liberated during a change involving energy.
- (e). A change which produces new substance is a chemical change.

**Q08.** What is solubility? Write the constituent of solution?

**Q09.** Name a natural substance that is found in all three states in nature.

**Q10.** Write characteristic of chemical changes?

**Q11.** Iron rim is made slightly smaller than wooden wheel. How this rim is fitted on wooden wheel?

**Q12.** Give two example of changes in which energy is given out?

**Q13.** Classify the following changes in at least two ways.

- (a). Growth of baby
- (b). Formation of curd

**Q14.** What are undesirable changes? Give two example of it.

**Q15.** Classify the following as physical and chemical changes.

Melting of glass	Burning of incense stick	Tearing of cloth
Formation of seed from flower	Cooking of food	Formation of cloud

**Q16.** A piece of iron is heated till it becomes red-hot. It then becomes soft and is beaten to a desired shape. What kind of changes are observed in this process– reversible or irreversible?

**Q17.** Paheli had bought a new bottle of pickle from the market. She tried to open the metal cap to taste it but could not do so. She then took a bowl of hot water and immersed the upper end of the bottle in it for five minutes. She could easily open the bottle now. Can you give the reason for this?

**Q18.** Boojho's sister broke a white dove, a symbol of peace, made of Plaster of Paris (POP). Boojho tried to reconstruct the toy by making a powder of the broken pieces and then making a paste by mixing water. Will he be successful in his effort? Justify your answer.

**Q19.** Tearing of paper is said to be a change that cannot be reversed. What about paper recycling?

**Q20.** A potter working on his wheel shaped a lump of clay into a pot. He then baked the pot in an oven. Do these two acts lead to the same kind of changes or different? Give your opinion and justify your answer.

**Q21.** Conversion of ice into water and water into ice is an example of change which can be reversed. Give four more examples where you can say that the changes can be reversed.

**Q22.** Change of a bud into a flower is a change which cannot be reversed. Give four more such example.

**Q23.** Paheli mixed flour and water and

- (i) made a dough,
- (ii) rolled the dough to make a chapatti,
- (iii) baked the chapatti on a pan,
- (iv) dried the chapatti and ground it in a grinder to make powder.

Identify the changes (i) to (iv) as the changes that can be reversed or that cannot be reversed.

## D CUBE AURA

**Q24.** It was Paheli's birthday, her brother Simba was helping her to decorate the house for the birthday party and their parents were also busy making other arrangements. Following were the activities going on at Paheli's home:

- (a). Simba blew balloons and put them on the wall.
- (b). Some of the balloons got burst.
- (c). Paheli cut colourful strips of paper and put them on the wall with the help of tape.
- (d). She also made some flowers by origami (paper folding) to decorate the house.
- (e). Her father made dough balls.
- (f). Mother rolled the dough balls to make *puries*.
- (g). Mother heated oil in a pan.
- (h). Father fried the *puries* in hot oil.

Identify the activities at Paheli's home as those that can be reversed and those which cannot be reversed.

**Q25.** Give one example in each case

- (a). Change which occurs on heating but can be reversed.
- (b). Change which occurs on heating but cannot be reversed.
- (c). Change which occurs on cooling but can be reversed.
- (d). Change which occurs on mixing two substances, but can be reversed.
- (e). Change which occurs on mixing two substances, but cannot be reversed.