

WELLAND GOULDSMITH SCHOOL, PATULI

CLASS - VII
CHEMISTRY

(CHANGES IN THE WORLD AROUND US)

SESSION - 2020 - 2021
WORKSHEET ANSWER KEY

Tick the correct choices among the following:-

1. Sublimation of iodine is a:

- a. Chemical change
- b. Physical change
- c. Periodic change
- d. Irreversible Change

2. When magnesium ribbon is burnt heat and light are produced it is an example of:

- a. Chemical change
- b. Physical and Irreversible change
- c. Chemical and exothermic change
- d. Chemical and endothermic change

3. Powdering of sugar is:

- a. Chemical and Irreversible change
- b. Physical Change
- c. Reversible change
- d. Irreversible Change

4. Making Ice from water is an example of:

- a. Man-made change
- b. Chemical change

- c. Sublimation
- d. Undesirable change

5. Melting of butter is not a:

- a. Fast change
- b. Desirable change
- c. Reversible change
- d. **Permanent Change**

B. Fill in the blanks

1. Curdling of milk by bacteria is a slow/chemical/irreversible change.
2. Weathering of rocks is a slow/natural/physical change.
3. Spinning of a top is a physical/reversible/man-made change.
4. Occurrence of landslides is a natural/undesirable change.
5. Eruption of volcanoes is a natural change.
6. Moulding of clay is a physical/reversible/man-made change.
7. Rusting of Iron nails is a chemical/irreversible change.
8. Evaporation of water is a physical/reversible change.
9. Burning of paper is a chemical/irreversible change.
10. Formation of day and night is a periodic change.

C. Write true or false for each statement. Rewrite the false statements correctly.

1. In an exothermic reaction heat is given out.

Ans- **true**

2. In a chemical reaction no new substance is formed.

Ans- **false. In a chemical reaction new substance are formed.**

3. Reaction of Zinc pieces with hydrochloric acid is an exothermic reaction.

Ans- **true**

4. Glowing of an electric bulb is a physical change.

Ans- **true**

5. Breaking of a glass tumbler is a reversible change.

Ans- **false. Breaking of a glass tumbler is a irreversible/undesirable change.**

6. Burning of wood is a chemical change.

Ans- **true**

D. Give One word for the following:-

1. Changes which take place by nature are known as: **Natural change**
2. Changes that take place due to activities of men are known as: **Man-made change**
3. Changes which take place after a fixed interval of time: **Periodic Change**
4. Changes which take place at any time are known as: **Non-periodic change**
5. Changes which occur in short duration of time: **fast change**
6. Changes which takes longer duration of time: **slow change**
7. Changes which can be reversed: **reversible change**
8. Changes which cannot be reversed: **irreversible change**

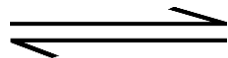
E. Answer the following questions:-

1. What is the formula of quicklime?

Ans- Calcium oxide(CaO)

2. Which Arrow is used to indicate a reversible change?

Ans-



3. What is the colour of flame when Magnesium burns in air?

Ans- white dazzling flame

4. Give two factors on which a change depends.

Ans- intensity and nature of interaction.

5. Name the reactions in which heat is absorbed.

Ans-Endothermic

6. Which changes are referred to as undesirable changes?

Ans-The changes which are harmful to us.

7. 'pulling of a Rubber string is a reversible change' - explain.

Ans-pulling of a rubber string is a reversible change because-

i) No new substance is formed.

ii) Substance undergoing the change is not destroyed.

iii) Only the size of the rubber string i.e. the physical property may change.

8. Differentiate between physical and chemical changes.

Ans-

Physical change	Chemical change
1. In a physical change, only physical properties such as colour, physical state, density, volume, etc. change; chemical properties remain unchanged.	1. In a chemical change, the chemical composition and chemical properties undergo a change.
2. No new substance is formed in a physical change.	2. A new substance is formed in a chemical change.
3. Very little or no energy in the form of heat, light or sound is usually absorbed or given out in a physical change.	3. A chemical change is always accompanied by absorption or evolution of energy.
4. A physical change is a temporary change.	4. A chemical change is a permanent change.
5. The original form of substance can be regained by simple physical methods.	5. Original substance cannot be obtained by simple physical methods.
6. A physical change is reversible.	6. A chemical change is irreversible.

F. Select the odd one out giving reason

1. Burning of food, rusting of iron, souring of milk, **freezing of water**.

Ans- freezing of water is a physical change.

Others are examples of chemical change.

2. Freezing of water, magnetising an iron nail, **breaking of chalk stick**.

Ans-Breaking of chalk stick is an example of irreversible physical change.

Others are examples of reversible physical change.