

ST. PETER'S INTER SCHOOL

Sanjua, Bakhrahat, South 24 Pgs.

Worksheet

Class - VII Subject - Chemistry

Date: 14.8.23

Name _____ Roll No. _____

Chapter: Physical and Chemical changes (PART - 3)

A) CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

1. Examples of physical properties are:

- A) corrosiveness and strength
- B) flammability and ability to conduct electricity
- C) melting point and solubility

2. Whether a substance is opaque, translucent or transparent is a measure of the physical property of:

- A) the hardness of the substance
- B) its ability to transmit light
- C) its colour

3. In a change where a new substance is made and the change is difficult to reverse, that change is:

- A) physical
- B) chemical
- C) melting

chemistry, an example of a physical change is:
A) dissolving sugar in water
B) baking a cake
C) boiling

5. When a new substance is made in a chemical change, signs of this could be:
A) melting or freezing of the substance
B) dissolving or filtration of a substance
C) a colour change or bubbles

6. An example of a chemical change or reaction is:
A) mixing salt in water
B) burning wood
C) defrosting frozen food

7. In a chemical reaction, the chemicals one starts with are called the:
A) reagents
B) reacting chemicals
C) products

8. When wood is burnt, the product/s formed:
A) are the black remains and the gases given off
B) is only the black charcoal
C) is the unburnt wood

9. A chemical reaction that takes in heat energy during the reaction is called:
A) exothermic
B) endothermic
C) explosive

10. A chemical reaction that gives out heat energy is called:
A) endothermic
B) exothermic
C) explosive

11. In a combination type of chemical reaction, magnesium and oxygen are heated and combine to make:
A) magnesium sulphate
B) manganese dioxide
C) magnesium oxide

12. The three requirements for a substance to burn or combust are the fuel to burn, oxygen gas and:
A) enough heat to start and continue the reaction
B) kerosene or methylated spirits (also called denatured alcohol)
C) a fire extinguisher for safety

1. Match the items of Column I with the items of Column II.

Column I	Column II
(a) Large 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 (Mishri)
(e) Iron oxide	(v) Chemical change
(f) Dissolving common salt in water	(vi) Galvanisation

2. Fill in the blanks in the following statements using the words given in the box. rusted, colourful, substance, chemical, physical, reversible, iron oxide, object

- (a) Making sugar solution is a _____ change.
- (b) A physical change is generally _____.
- (c) Grinding of wheat grain changes its size. It is a _____ change.
- (d) Iron benches kept in lawns and gardens get _____. It is a _____ change because a new _____ is formed.

3. Classify the following processes into physical or chemical changes:

- (i) Beating of aluminium metal to make aluminium foil.
- (ii) Digestion of food.
- (iii) Cutting of a log of wood into pieces.
- (iv) Burning of crackers.

4. Write word equations for two chemical reactions with the help of materials given in the box.

Air, copper sulphate, iron, vinegar, iron oxide, carbon dioxide, iron sulphate, copper, lime water, water

5. Explain the following:

- (a) Lime water turns milky on passing carbon dioxide gas into it.
- (b) Bubbles are produced when acetic acid is added to a solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate.