BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL PITAMPURA

CLASS VII SCIENCE

Physical and chemical changes

Q1Circle the odd one out from the following sets:

a. souring of milk, burning of a candle, melting of ice, ripening of fruits
b. new substances, change of shape, irreversible, permanent
c. evaporation of water to form clouds, bursting of a cracker, baking of a cake, germination of seeds
d. tearing a paper, writing on a paper, making paper boats from a piece of paper, burning a paper
e. breaking a glass, photosynthesis of plants, making milk shakes, switching the fan

Q2 Justify the following changes as ***Physical*** or ***Chemical***:

i. eating of *vada*.
ii. Beating an egg to make a cake.
iii. Separating sand from gravel at the building site.
iv. Nita fries an egg.
v. A petrol can is left open in the garage. The vapour fills the garage.

Q3. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
i. Rusting	a. Physical properties may change
ii. Chemical change	b. Evaporation
iii. Physical change	c. Oxidation
iv. Crystallisation	d. Moisture
v. Galvanisation	e. Neutralisation reaction
vi. Cut vegetables	f. Usually irreversible
vii. Vinegar + Baking soda	g. Displacement reaction

Q4 E. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. State four characteristics of a physical change.
2. State four characteristics of a chemical change.
3. Give an example of a chemical change in which there is a change of colour that takes place.
4. Recall the factors that cause rusting to occur.
5. Why do cut vegetables take up a brown colouration when exposed in air?
6. Differentiate between physical and chemical changes. Give two examples for each.
7. Mention two irreversible physical changes. Explain why those changes are physical even though they are irreversible.
8. Why does rusting occur? Give four ways to prevent rusting.
9. What do you observe when you mix vinegar and baking soda? How do you perform a test for the issuing gas?
10. What is crystallisation? How can you get crystals of urea from its solution?