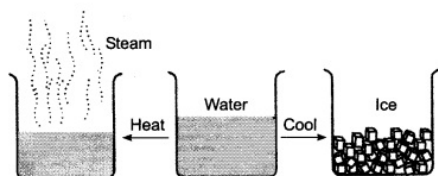




## II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is a physical change? Explain with example.

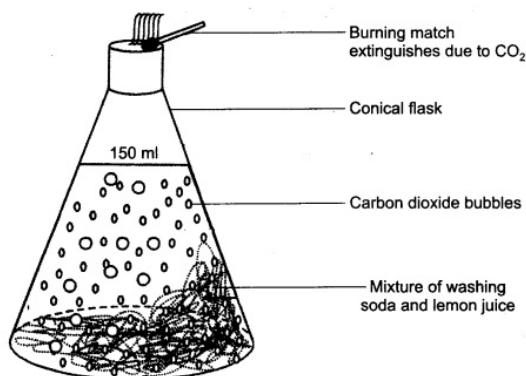
Ans: The changes in which only physical properties of substances are changed and no new substance is formed is called physical change. It is a reversible change. Example: Boiling and freezing of water.



**Fig. 6.6** Physical changes

2. What is a chemical change? Explain with example.

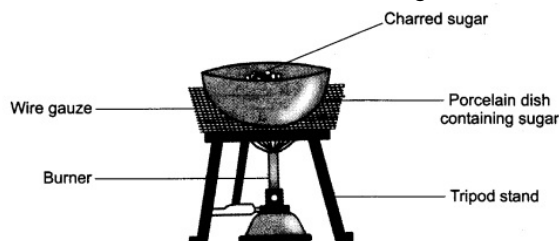
Ans: The changes in which new substance with new chemical properties are formed are called chemical changes. Example: Reaction between washing soda and lemon juice in which  $\text{CO}_2$  and other substances are formed.



**Fig. 6.7** Reaction between washing soda and lemon juice

3. What happens when sugar is heated?

Ans: When sugar is heated continuously then a black powdery substance is formed. This is a chemical change.



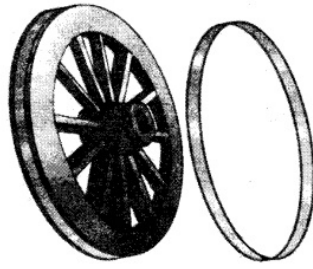
**Fig. 6.8** Heating of sugar

## III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Explain how a metal rim slightly smaller than a wooden wheel can be fixed on it.

Ans: The metal rim is always made slightly smaller than the wooden wheel. The metal rim is heated. On heating, the rim expands and fit onto the wheel. Cold water is then poured over the rim. Due to

cooling the metal rim contracts and fits tightly onto the wheel.



**Fig. 6.9** Cart wheel with metal rim fixed on it.

2. How does curd being set? Is this change reversible?

Ans: A small quantity of curd is added to warm milk. The milk is stirred and is set aside undisturbed for a few hours at a warm place. In a few hours, the milk changes into curd.

Curd formed from milk cannot be changed into milk again. So, this an irreversible (cannot be reversed) change.

\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*