

Class 7

**Chapter-2 Changes in the world around us
Answersheet**

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Natural 2. Desirable 3. Undesirable 4. Non-periodic 5. Chemical

II. Define:

Condensation- The process in which a gas changes to liquid by giving out heat is known as condensation.

Boiling- The constant temperature at which liquid changes to vapour is known as boiling point and the phenomenon is referred to as boiling.

Fusion- The process in which a solid absorbs heat and gets converted into liquid state is known as fusion or melting.

Freezing- The process in which a liquid substance loses its heat and gets converted into solid state is known as freezing.

III Sublimation: page 27 activity 1.

IV i. Quicklime added to water- page 32 activity 2.

ii. Sugar added to water- page 33 activity 3.

V. End of the chapter exercises

A. Tick the correct answer:

- 1- b 2-c 3-b 4- a 5-d

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Chemical 2. Slow 3. fast. 4. non periodic 5. non-periodic. 6. physical 7. chemical
8. physical 9. chemical 10. periodic

C. True or false. Correct the false statements:

1. True
2. False. In a chemical reaction new substance is formed.
3. True
4. True
5. False. Breaking of a glass tumbler is an irreversible change.
6. True.

D. One word answer:

1. Natural. 2. man made. 3. periodic 4. non periodic 5. fast
6. slow 7 reversible. 8. irreversible 9 melting or fusion 10. vaporization

E. Answer the following questions:

1. The formula of quicklime is CaO.
2. The double Arrow sign is used to indicate a reversible change.
3. When magnesium burns in air, it gives a dazzling white flame.
4. Change depends upon the nature and intensity of interaction.
5. The reactions in which heat is absorbed is called endothermic change.
6. The process in which a substance mixes thoroughly in another substance is known as dissolution, e.g. salt in water.
7. When temperature is increased, the particles gain more energy, and begin to vibrate more rapidly. As a result, their tendency to escape increases, so the rate of evaporation increases with increase of temperature.
8. The process in which iron forms a layer of powdered iron oxide over it in the presence of air and water is known as rusting. This rust is loosely attached to the metal surface and gets removed easily. Thus, the metal is lost. Hence, rusting can be defined as the slow eating away of metal.
9. The changes which are harmful to us are called undesirable changes. Example: spoiling of food stuff, breaking of glass, etc.
10. When a rubber string is pulled it stretches. When it is released, it comes back to its original form. Hence, pulling of a rubber string is a reversible change.
11. Refer to page 34,35 comparison given.
12. Refer to page 32- the definition and the paragraph on evaporation.
13. Refer to page 30. Differences given in the tabular form.