

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. 37°C
2. Cow dung to bro – gas
3. Kelvin
4. Showing of rain
5. Expands
6. Physical change
7. Sublimation

II. Fill in the blanks

8. Chemical
9. Clinical
10. Physical
11. less
12. 100

III. Match the following.

13. Kink
14. °C
15. Ticking of clock
16. A form of energy
17. Iron

IV. Write true or false.

18. false
19. False
20. False
21. False
22. True

V. Assertion- Reason

23. A is false but R is true
24. Both A and R False

VI. Analogy.

25. Burning
26. Non- Periodic

VII. Classify the following changes.

27. Physical change
29. Physical change
28. Chemical change
30. Chemical change

VIII. Very short answer.

31. Physical change
32. Irreversible chemical change
33. Reversible
34. It occurs periodically at regular intervals

35. Melting

IX. Give short answer.

36. Srinath is having fever because the normal body temperature is 98.6 °F

37.

Physical change	Chemical change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new substance is formed 	New substance is formed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reversible 	Irreversible
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in physical properties like size, shape, state 	Change in properties and reactants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melting of ice, tearing of paper, freezing, evaporation, vapourization 	Burning of paper, photosynthesis, digestion of food, rusting of iron

38. Evaporation

- 39. We use mercury in thermometers as they remain in liquid form even with a change of temperature in it
- A small change in volume of a liquid

- Water cannot be used as a thermometric liquid, because it is not helpful to measure below °C and above 100°C
- Water is transparent. So it makes the reading of the scales of the thermometer more difficult, water wets the glass tube so its steady in glass tube
- 40. A) True b) True
- 41. A Change can occur in a substance by an alteration in the properties such as color, texture and the state of the substance since there is a formation of a new substance

42. yes I agree with Ramani

- Laboratory thermometer does not have a kink. So when Swathi takes out the thermometer, the level can go back because of absence of kink
- So, Swathi should note the reading when the thermometer bulb has surrounded by hot water.

43.

Dissolution of Sugar	Burning of sugar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When sugar is dissolved in water it disappears. If we taste the solution, the sugar is still present in dissolved form 	Fire activates a chemical reaction between sugar and oxygen. The oxygen in the air reacts with the sugar as chemical bonds break.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If water is evaporated we get back the sugar 	Energy is released in the form of smoke

44. a) Kelvin b) Mercury

45. Yes. Solar eclipse is a periodic change as it occurs after a definite interval of time.

46. The jerk to the thermometer will allow the mercury level to flow into the bulb so that the mercury level is below the normal temperature

47. The range of the clinical thermometer is less than that of thermometer used to measure temperature of air

X. Answer in details

48. Refer Class work

49. Refer text book Pg.No. 4

50. Refer class work

51. Refer text book Pg.No. 5

52. Refer text book Pg.No 4

XI. Solve the following.

53. 45°C to °F

$$F = \frac{9C}{5} + 32$$

$$\frac{9 \times 45}{5} + 32$$

$$= 81 + 32 = 113^\circ F$$

54. 10°C to K

$$K = C + 273$$

$$= 0 + 273$$

$$0^\circ C = 273K$$