BIJENDRA PUBLIC SCHOOL, PURNEA

Class : 5

Subject : Science

Chapter 7 States of Matter

- A. Objective type questions.
- 1. Circle the correct answer
 - a. This is An example of physical change.
 - Ans. tearing paper into pieces.
 - b. The particles are far apart in it and therefore move freely.
 - Ans. Gases
 - c. The separation method used to separate soluble substance from insoluble one.
 - Ans. Filtration
 - d. Boiling of an egg shows this type of change.
 - Ans. Chemical change
- 2. Match the following.

a.	Physical change	-	Boiling water
			Mixing of sand and water
b.	Chemical change	-	Cooking eggs
			Ripening of a fruit

- 3. Rewrite these sentences correctly.
 - a. No new substance is produced in a chemical change.
 - Ans. No new substance is produced in a physical change.
 - b. Filtration is used to separate salt and stones mixed together.
 - Ans. Hand picking is used to separate salt and stones mixed together.
 - c. Hand picking is used to separate salt and sand mixed together.
 - Ans. Filtration is used to separate salt and sand mixed together.
- 4. Tick the odd one.
 - a. Stone, Solid, Liquid, Gas
 - Ans. Stone
 - b. Adding water to milk, Cooking rice, Evaporation, Condensation.
 - Ans. Cooking rice
 - c. Evaporation, Changing milk to curd, Boiling eggs, Cooking vegetables.
 - Ans. Evaporation
- 5. Give one word answer.
 - a. The change in which no new substances are produced **physical change**
 - b. The method of separating out one substance from another simply by picking them out **Handpicking.**
 - c. The process by which two substances (generally an insoluble solid and a liquid) are separated by passing the mix through a strainer or filter **<u>filtration</u>**.
 - d. The change in which one or more new substances are produced <u>chemical</u> <u>change.</u>

- B. Subjective type questions.
 - 1. What do you understand by physical change?
 - Ans. The change in which no new substance is produced is called a physical change. For example - tearing paper.
 - 2. What is filtration?
 - Ans. The process by which two substances (an insoluble solid and a liquid) are separated by passing the mix through a filter is called filtration.
 - 3. Define chemical change. Give any one example.
 - Ans. A change in which one or more new substance are produced is called a chemical change. For example Cooking vegetables.
 - 4. Name the method of separation used.
 - i. When the size, shape or colour of substance are different from each other Hand-picking
 - ii. When one substance is soluble and the other substance is insoluble **<u>Filtration.</u>**
- C. Long answer questions.
 - 1. Differentiate between a physical change and a chemical change.
 - Ans. The difference between a physical change and a chemical change are -Physical change
 - i. The change in which no new substance is formed is called a physical change.

ii. A material may change its shape without new compounds being formed. Chemical change -

- i. The change in which one or more new substances are formed is called a chemical change.
- ii. A material not only changes its shape but also changes into a new substances.
- 2. What kind of substances can be separated
 - i. by filtration ii. by hand picking?
 - i. Filtration This method is used for a mixture in which one substance is soluble and the other substance is insoluble. The two substances are separated by passing the mixture through a strainer or filter.
 - ii. by hand picking The substances whose size, shape or colour are different from each other can be separated by hand picking.
- 3. Briefly describe how a material may changes shape or form while undergoing a physical change.
- Ans. This can be done as for example Water. If a cup of water is placed in the freezer, the water changes from a liquid to a solid. The solid form of water is ice. Here, water remains water, it only changes its form from a liquid to a solid.
- 4. Define matter. Briefly describe the different states of matter.
- Ans. Matter is something that has mass and takes up space. The different states of matter are.
 - i. Solids The particles are tightly packed.
 - ii. Liquids The particles are loosely packed.
 - iii. Gas The particles are very loosely packed.