

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

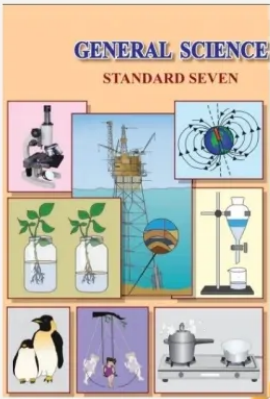
7-Science: Chapter 13- Changes - Physical and Chemical

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 8
GENERAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 13
Changes – Physical and Chemical

IndCareer

GENERAL SCIENCE
STANDARD SEVEN



Maharashtra Board Solutions→

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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

7-Science: Chapter 13- Changes - Physical and Chemical

Class 7: Science Chapter 13 solutions. Complete Class 7 Science Chapter 13 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 7-Science: Chapter 13- Changes - Physical and Chemical

Maharashtra Board 7th Science Chapter 13, Class 7 Science Chapter 13 solutions

Questions and Answers

1. Distinguish between the following.

Question a.

Physical change and Chemical change

Answer:

Physical changes

1. In a physical change material may change its

shape, size, texture or state.

2. No new compound is formed.

3. The change is temporary. It is

Chemical changes

1. A change which after physical properties and

composition also.

2. New compound /substance is formed due to chemical change.

3. The change is permanent and

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reversible.

4. Examples: Evaporation of water, boiling of water, melting of ice.

irreversible.

4. Examples: Burning of wood, paper, souring of milk, digestion of food, rusting of iron.

Question b.

Periodic changes and Non-periodic change

Answer:

Periodic changes

1. Some changes occur again and again after a definite interval of time. Such changes are called periodic changes.

2. Examples: movement of clock hands in clock showing time, change of season, day and night formation, heart beat, ripening of fruit, rising and setting of the sun.

3. They repeat themselves after a fixed interval of time.

Non-periodic change

1. In this, certain changes will recur after one occurrence, it cannot be said for sure, even if they occur interval is not fixed. Such changes are called non-periodic changes.

2. Examples: volcanic eruption, occurrence of an earthquake, tsunami, forest fires, freezing of water to form ice, sneezing, rusting of iron.

3. They do not repeat themselves after a fixed interval of time.

Question c.

Natural change and Man-made change

Answer:

Natural change

Man-made change

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1. Changes that occur naturally on its own are called natural changes.

2. Examples ripening of a fruit, spoiling of milk, change in the climate

1. Changes that are result of human activity. Such changes are called man-made.

2. Burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, pollution of air, water and soil.

2. Under which different types can the following changes be classified?

Question a.

Conversion of milk into yoghurt.

Answer:

Manmade (useful).

Question b.

Bursting of cracker.

Answer:

Manmade (fast change).

Question c.

Occurrence of an earthquake.

Answer:

Non-periodic.

Question d.

Revolution of earth around the sun.

Answer:

Periodic. (Natural change)

Question e.

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Stretching of a spring.

Answer:

Physical, reversible change.

3. Give reasons.

Question a.

While purchasing canned food, its expiry date should be checked.

Answer:

1. Canned food is processed food.
2. After certain period of time it may get spoilt due to some growth of micro-organism it may get intoxicated.
3. If we consume such food we may get food poisoning, so we should check the expiry date.

Question b.

An iron article should be given a coat of paint.

Answer:

1. When an iron article is kept for long time it gets corroded due to presence of oxygen in atmosphere.
2. Iron gets oxidized to iron oxide which forms a reddish brown layer on it and iron gets rusted.
3. It is called corrosion. Due to corrosion things become weak.
4. So an iron article should be given a coat of paint so that it is protected against corrosion.
5. Paint gives protection to iron.

Question c.

A Wooden article should be polished.

Answer:

1. When a wooden article comes in contact with moisture there is possibility of fungal growth and also termites will make wooden article brittle and break.
2. So a wooden article should be polished which forms a protective layer.

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3. It does not allow the wooden article to get decayed by moisture or attacked by termite.

Question d.

Copper and brass utensils should be tinned.

Answer:

1. Due to corrosion of copper or brass a greenish layer is seen to form on it.
2. So to protect copper and brass utensils from corrosion they are coated with tin.
3. This process is called thinning.

Question e.

A dry handkerchief gets wet at once on dipping in water, but it takes long for a wet handkerchief to dry.

Answer:

1. The dry fibres of handkerchief absorbs water to its maximum capacity immediately that is why handkerchief gets wet at once.
2. When wet handkerchief dries, all the water absorbed has to become water vapour by evaporation.
3. This depends on surrounding air and heat.
4. That is why wet handkerchief takes a long time to dry.

4. What will you take into account while identifying the following:

Question a.

A physical change in a substance.

Answer:

I will take into account the following facts.

1. Whether the shape, size or state of the substance is changed.
2. Whether it is a temporary change.
3. Whether it is a reversible change.

Question b.

A chemical change in a substance.

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Answer:

I will take into account the following facts.

1. Whether a new substance is formed.
2. Whether it is a permanent change.
3. Whether it is a non-reversible change.

5. Read the paragraph and note down the various types of changes it mentions.

Question a.

Read the paragraph and note down the various types of changes it mentions.

It was nearing six o'clock in the evening. The sun was setting. A breeze was blowing. Leaves on the tree were shaking. Sahil was sitting in the courtyard, rolling balls of wet soil and shaping them into various toys. Then he felt hungry and went into the house. Mother made a dough from wheat flour and fried purees. While eating hot purees, his attention was drawn outside the window. It had started raining. There was lightning too. Sahil was enjoying his dinner in the dim light.

Answer:

1. Clock showing six o'clock time – It is a periodic change.
2. Sun was setting – A periodic change.
3. Breeze was blowing – A natural change.
4. Leaves shaking – A natural change.
5. Making toys from wet soil – Physical change.
6. Making dough from wheat flour – Physical change
7. Frying purees – Chemical change.
8. Raining – Natural change.
9. Lightning – Natural change.

Project:

Question a.

Visit a place where work like powder coating, spray painting is done. Make a note of the information you obtain.

Important Questions and Answers

Fill in the blanks and rewrite the sentences:

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Question 1.

Burning of candle is a change.

Answer:

chemical

Question 2.

Cooking of vegetable is change.

Answer:

useful

Question 3.

A man painted his main gate made up of iron to prevent it from

Answer:

rusting

Question 4.

Galvanization is a process used to prevent the rusting of

Answer:

iron

Question 5.

Making sugar solution is a change.

Answer:

physical

Question 6.

A physical change is generally

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Answer:

temporary

Question 7.

Grinding of wheat grain changes its size, it is a

Answer:

physical change

Question 8.

Iron benches kept in lawns and gardens get rusted. It is a change because a new is formed.

Answer:

chemical, product.

State whether the following statements are True or False. Correct and rewrite the false statement:

Question 1.

Iron and rust are the same substance.

Answer:

False, Rust is oxide of iron.

Question 2.

Iron pipes coated with zinc do not get rusted easily.

Answer:

True

Question 3.

Formation of manure from leaves is a physical change.

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Answer:

False, it is a chemical change.

Question 4.

Cutting a log of wood into pieces is a chemical change.

Answer:

False, it is a physical change.

Question 5.

Digestion of food is a chemical change.

Answer:

True

Question 6.

Melting of wax is a chemical change.

Answer:

False, it is a physical change.

Question 7.

Dissolving sugar in water is physical change.

Answer:

True

Question 8.

Changes in which new substances are formed are called physical changes.

Answer:

False, they are called chemical change.

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Question 9.

Breaking down of larger food particles into smaller particles is a chemical change.

Answer:

False, it is a physical change.

Question 10.

Setting of curd is a physical change.

Answer:

False, it is a chemical change.

Question 11.

Heating of iron is a physical change.

Answer:

True

Question 12.

Cooking a vegetable is chemical change.

Answer:

True

Question 13.

Freezing water into ice is a chemical change.

Answer:

False, it is a physical change

Define the following.

Question 1.

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Physical change:**Answer:**

In a physical change the material may change shapes or forms but no new compounds are formed and change can generally be reversed by reversing the conditions.

Question 2.**Chemical change****Answer:**

A chemical change produces a new substance having new and different properties and which cannot be reversed by reversing the conditions.

Question 3.**Periodic change****Answer:**

Some changes occur again and again after a definite interval of time, such changes are called periodic changes.

Question 4.**Non-periodic change****Answer:**

Changes that do not repeat themselves after a fixed interval of time are called non-periodic changes.

Question 5.**Reversible change****Answer:**

The changes that can occur in a forward and reverse direction again and again are called reversible changes.

Question 6.

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Irreversible change.

Answer:

The changes which we cannot reverse back to same thing are called Irreversible changes e.g. Burning of wood, paper.

Question 7.

Condensation

Answer:

The process by which matter changes from its vapour or gaseous state into its liquid state by cooling is called condensation.

Question 8.

Corrosion of metals

Answer:

When an iron article rusts, a reddish brown layer (of iron oxide) forms on it. A greenish layer is seen to form on a copper article. This is called corrosion of metals.

Question 9.

Galvanization

Answer:

Iron articles are given a thin coat of zinc to prevent corrosion this is called galvanization.

Question 10.

Tinning

Answer:

Copper and brass articles are coated with tin. This is called tinning.

Question 11.

Natural change

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Answer:

Changes that occur naturally like ripening of a fruit, spoiling of milk are called natural changes.

Question 12.

Man-made change

Answer:

Man-made changes are result of human- activity. E.g. Burning of fossil fuel.

Question 13.

Useful change

Answer:

Many changes such as baking bread, cooking food are useful to us, they are called useful changes.

Question 14.

Harmful change

Answer:

The changes that are not useful or changes that harms living things or the environment are called harmful changes.

Name or Give two example of:

Question 1.

Two physical changes.

Answer:

1. Melting of wax
2. Melting of ice

Question 2.

Two chemical changes.

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Answer:

1. Burning of wax candle
2. Burning of wood or paper.

Question 3.

Two periodic changes.

Answer:

1. Occurrence of day and night
2. change of seasons

Question 4.

Two non-periodic changes.

Answer:

1. A meteor moving across the sky.
2. A bird sitting on a tree flies away.

Question 5.

Two reversible changes.

Answer:

1. Melting of wax.
2. Freezing water into ice.

Question 6.

Two irreversible changes.

Answer:

1. Ripening of a mango.
2. Burning of wood

Question 7.

Two natural changes.

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Answer:

1. Lighting in the sky.
2. Earthquake.

Question 8.

Two manmade changes.

Answer:

1. Baking bread
2. Cooking food.

Question 9.

Two useful changes.

Answer:

1. Ripening of mango
2. Curdling of milk.

Question 10.

Two harmful changes.

Answer:

1. Spoiling of milk.
2. Air pollution.

Match the following:

Question 1.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Photosynthesis	a. Physical change.
2. Dissolving sugar in water	b. Chemical change

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- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 3. Burning of wood | c. Man-made change. |
| 4. Melting of wax | d. Periodic changes. |
| 5. Digestion of food | e. Non-periodic change |
| 6. Heartbeat | f. Chemical change. |
| 7. Occurrence of earthquake. | g. Physical change. |
| 8. Deforestation | h. Chemical change. |

Answer:

- | Column 'A' | Column 'B' |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Photosynthesis | b. Chemical change |
| 2. Dissolving sugar in water | a. Physical change. |
| 3. Burning of wood | f. Chemical change. |
| 4. Melting of wax | g. Physical change. |
| 5. Digestion of food | h. Chemical change. |
| 6. Heartbeat | d. Periodic changes. |
| 7. Occurrence of earthquake. | e. Non-periodic change |
| 8. Deforestation | c. Man-made change. |

Question 2.

- | Column 'A' | Column 'B' |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Depositing a layer of zinc on Iron | a. Tinning |

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- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 2. Souring of milk | b. Rust |
| 3. Curdling of milk | c. Galvanization |
| 4. Iron oxide | d. Chemical changes |
| 5. Depositing layer of tin on copper and brass article. | e. Man-made changes. |

Answer:

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. Depositing a layer of zinc on Iron | c. Galvanization |
| 2. Souring of milk | d. Chemical changes |
| 3. Curdling of milk | e. Man-made changes. |
| 4. Iron oxide | b. Rust |
| 5. Depositing layer of tin on copper and brass article. | a. Tinning |

Distinguish between the following.

Question 1.

Reversible change and Irreversible change

Answer:

Reversible change

Irreversible change

1. The changes that can occur in a forward and reverse direction again and again is called reversible.

1. The changes which we can not reverse back to some thing are called irreversible change.

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2. E.g.: (a) Melting a wax candle and obtaining the original solid wax again, (b) Stretching a rubber or spring.

2. E.g.: Burning of paper or wood cannot be undone. Wood cannot be obtained from the ash.

Under which different types can be following changes be classified:

Question 1.

Formation of curd from milk.

Answer:

Manmade change (useful), chemical

Question 2.

Burning of wood or paper.

Answer:

Manmade, chemical change.

Question 3.

Glowing of bulb.

Answer:

Manmade (fast).

Question 4.

Rusting of iron.

Answer:

Chemical change (harmful)

Question 5.

Burning of Camphor.

Answer:

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Chemical change

Question 6.

Souring of milk.

Answer:

chemical change (harmful)

Question 7.

Digestion of food.

Answer:

Chemical change (useful), irreversible

Question 8.

Change of season.

Answer:

Periodic change, natural change

Question 9.

Day and night formation.

Answer:

Periodic change

Question 10.

Heartbeat.

Answer:

Periodic change

Question 11.

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Water pollution.

Answer:

Manmade, harmful change

Question 12.

Air pollution.

Answer:

Manmade, harmful change

Question 13.

Burning of fossil fuel

Answer:

Manmade (irreversible change)

Question 14.

Ripening of fruit.

Answer:

Natural, chemical

Question 15.

Change-in climate.

Answer:

Natural, periodic

Question 16.

Melting of ice into water

Answer:

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Physical change

Question 17.

Germination of seed.

Answer:

Natural, slow, desirable.

Question 18.

Bursting of balloon.

Answer:

Irreversible change (fast).

Give reasons:

Question 1.

The burning of wax is a chemical change

Answer:

1. Because when the cotton wick embedded in the candle is burnt, ash and smoke is formed.
2. It is not possible to make wick again from the smoke and ash.

Can you tell?

Answer the following questions:

Question 1.

We see many man-made materials in our day-to-day life. For what purpose are they produced.

Answer:

We see many man-made material in our day to day life. For example,

1. Air conditioners for getting cool air in houses offices and cars.

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2. Wooden furniture made from wood obtained by cutting trees.
3. Refrigerators to protect food from spoiling.

Question 2.

You made a link from the glass piece. How will you change the shape of the link to give it its original shape?

Answer:

Heat the glass piece again at the link. When it becomes soft break it.

Question 3.

How will you restore the original candle after melting one ?

Answer:

Collect the melted wax and give the required shape when it is soft.

Question 4.

What comes after daytime?

Answer:

Night time (periodic change)

Question 5.

What is the next stage after sunrise?

Answer:

Sunset (periodic change)

Question 6.

What comes after a high tide in the sea?

Answer:

Low tide (periodic)

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Question 7.

A bird sitting on a tree flies away.

Answer:

non-periodic change.

Question 8.

A meteor streaking across the sky.

Answer:

non-periodic change.

Use your brainpower!

Answer the following questions:

Question 1.

What kind of change is the falling of a tree in a storm?

Answer:

Natural change.

Question 2.

What kind of a change is the conversion of milk into yoghurt?

Answer:

Manmade ' change, useful change and a chemical change

Question 3.

What is meant by irreversible change? Give some examples.

Answer:

1. An irreversible change is a permanent change that cannot be undone, cannot reverse it back to original substance.

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2. In irreversible change new materials are always formed.
3. Irreversible changes are permanent changes.
4. Heating, burning, mixing, powdering are few processes which causes irreversible changes.

Examples:

- burning of paper or wood
- cooking of raw egg.

Question 4.

Which type of change is the change of seasons from summer to rains to winter?

Answer:

Natural and periodic change

Question 5.

Which hands of a clock show periodic changes from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm? How many times?

Answer:

Small (hour) hand (12 times).

Question 6.

Which of the following are physical changes and which are chemical changes?

(making a table from wood, burning wood, breaking of a glass object, ripening of a tomato, rusting of iron.

Answer:

Physical	Chemical
1. Making a table from wood	1. Burning wood
2. Breaking of a glass object	2. Rusting of iron

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3. Ripening of a tomato

Question 7.

What are periodic and non-periodic changes?

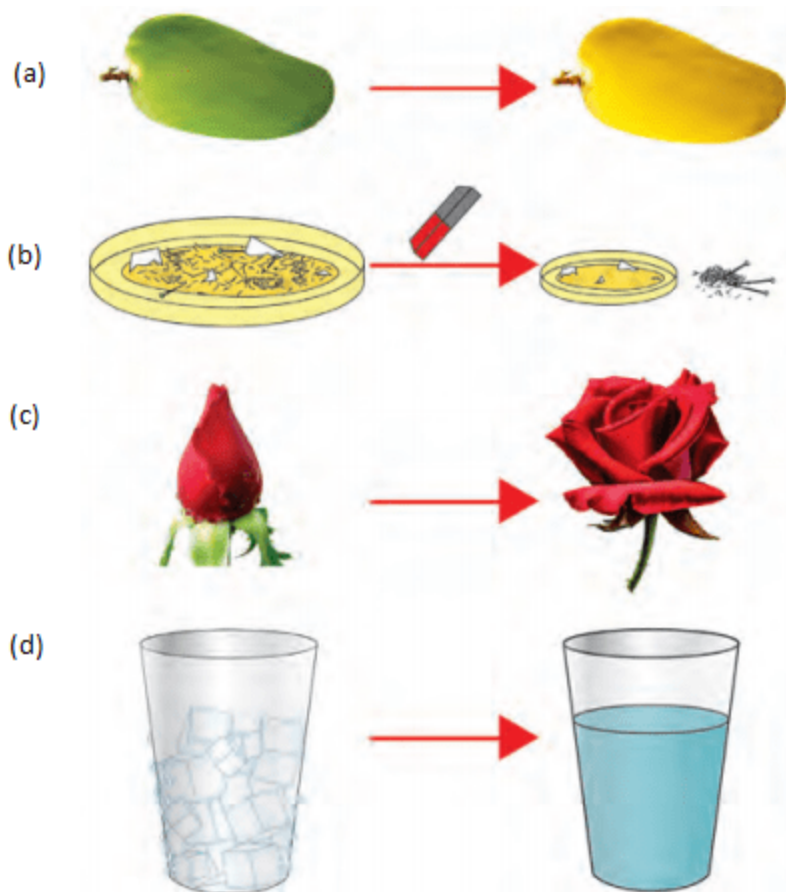
Answer:

1. We find that some changes occur again and again after a definite interval of time. Such changes are called Periodic changes, e.g. Sunrise and Sunset.

2. On the other hand, it cannot be 'Slid for sure when certain changes will recur after one occurrence. Even if they recur, the time interval is not fixed. Such changes are called non-periodic changes, e.g. A meteor streaking across the sky.

Question 8.a.

Which changes shown in the pictures below are temporary.



Various chemical and physical changes

Answer:

(b) Removing iron nails with help of magnet

(d) Conversion of ice cubes into water.

Question b.

Which of the changes are permanent?

Answer:

Bud blooming into flower.

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Question c.

In which did the original matter undergo a change?

Answer:

1. In permanent change
2. Bud blooming into flower.

Question d.

In which the original matter remain unchanged?

Answer:

In temporary changes

(b) iron nails

(d) ice cubes.

Question e.

In which of the changes was a new substance with a new property formed?

Answer:

1. Bud blooming into flower.
2. Ice to water, Ice is in solid state, Water is in liquid state.

Question 9.

Give some examples of fast and slow changes that occur in your surroundings.

Answer:

Fast	Slow
1. Burning of paper or wood	1. rusting of iron
2. Burning of candle	2. germination of seeds

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3. Bursting of a balloon

3. curdling of milk

4. Bursting of crackers

4. ripening of a fruit



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- Chapter 1- The Living World: Adaptations and Classification
- Chapter 2- Plants: Structure and Function
- Chapter 3- Properties of Natural Resources
- Chapter 4- Nutrition in Living Organisms
- Chapter 5- Food Safety
- Chapter 6- Measurement of Physical Quantities
- Chapter 7- Motion, Force and Work
- Chapter 8- Static Electricity
- Chapter 9- Heat
- Chapter 10- Disaster Management
- Chapter 11- Cell Structure and Micro-organisms
- Chapter 12- The Muscular System and Digestive System in Human Beings
- Chapter 13- Changes - Physical and Chemical
- Chapter 14- Elements, Compounds and Mixtures
- Chapter 15- Materials We Use
- Chapter 16- Natural Resources
- Chapter 17- Effects of Light
- Chapter 18- Sound: Production of Sound
- Chapter 19- Properties of a Magnetic Field
- Chapter 20- In the World of Stars

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The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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FAQs

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As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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About IndCareer

IndCareer.com is a leading developer of online career guidance resources for the Indian marketplace. Established in 2007, IndCareer.com is currently used by over thousands of institutions across India, including schools, employment agencies, libraries, colleges and universities.

IndCareer.com is designed to assist you in making the right career decision - a decision that meets your unique interests and personality.

For any clarifications or questions you can write to **info@indcareer.com**

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