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Class VIII

APPOINTMENT / MEETING

Chemistry Date - 26-5-20
Chapter 2 Physical and Chemical Change

8

Change is the part of our life. In this chapter we will discuss different types of change, their definition and examples.

11

Q.1 What is slow and fast change? Give eg.

The changes that take longer time to complete are called slow change. They take hours, days, months or even years to occur.

Eg: - Rusting of iron, change of seasons, formation of curd from milk, formation of fossil fuels etc.

The changes that take place in a very short time interval are called fast change.

NOTES

Eg: - Bursting of a cracker, lighting of an electric bulb etc., cutting of an apple

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APPOINTMENT / MEETING

Q.2 What is natural and manmade change? Give Eg.

Ans: Some changes that take place in nature by themselves which are called natural change.
Eg. Change of day and night, growing of a tree, earthquakes etc.

Any change that occurs due to the efforts of human beings is called manmade change.
Eg. Cooking of food, formation of alloy etc.

Q.3 What is Periodic and non periodic change?

Changes that are repeated at regular interval of time are called periodic changes.
Eg. Change of day and night, change of season etc.

NOTES

Changes that are not repeated at regular intervals are called non periodic change.
Eg. - Earthquakes, landslides etc.

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APPOINTMENT / MEETING

Q.4 What is Reversible and Irreversible Change?

Ans: When a change in a substance can be reversed by changing the conditions, it is said to be reversible change.

Eg: Water freezing into ice on cooling and ice melting into water at room temperature.

If a substance cannot be brought back to its original state after a change, it is said to be an irreversible change.

Eg: - Burning a piece of paper into ash, cooking of food, formation of curd from milk etc.

Q.5 What is Physical Change?

Ans: - A physical change is a temporary change in which no new substance is formed and chemical composition of the original substance remains the same, even though of

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APPOINTMENT / MEETING

8 its physical properties like colour,
state, shape, size it may
9 change.

10 Q.6 Give the characteristics of
Physical change.

- 11 (i) No new substance is formed
- 12 (ii) The change is temporary and
reversible
- 1 (iii) There is no change in mass
2 during a physical change.
- 3 (iv) There is usually no gain or
4 loss of energy as a result
of physical change.
- 5 (v) The change is only in the state,
6 size, shape, colour, texture
or the smell of some or all
the substance that undergo
physical change.

16

2020 MAY

DAY 137 - 229 WEEK 20

SATURDAY

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May 2020

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APPOINTMENT / MEETING

Q.7 Give some eg. of physical change.

Ans:- The formation of dew, melting of wax, melting of ice, sublimation of iodine, magnetisation of iron, breaking of glass, drying of wet clothes, crystallisation of salt and sugar, dissolution of sugar in water, glowing of electric bulb, formation of vapour etc.

Q.8 What is Chemical Change?

Ans:- A chemical change is a permanent change in which new substances are formed whose chemical composition and physical properties are different from those of original substance.

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MAY 2020

DAY 139- 227 WEEK 21

MONDAY

18

APPOINTMENT / MEETING

Q.9 Give the characteristics of Chemical Change.

(i) New substances are formed. For eg If we heat Iron and Sulphur, they will produce Iron Sulphide. It is completely different from Iron and Sulphur.



(ii) The change is permanent and irreversible.

(iii) There is usually a change in the mass of the original substance.

(iv) Exchange of Energy take place.

(v) The composition of the original substance changes completely.

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APPOINTMENT / MEETING

Q.10 Give some examples of
Chemical Change.

Ans: The cooking of rice, the fermentation of curd from milk, the digestion of food, the formation of acid and base, the burning of fuel, the liberation of gases, the rusting of iron, the setting of eggs.

Q.11 The burning of candle is an ex in which both physical and chemical changes take place simultaneously. Explain.

When a candle is lighted, some of the solid wax first melts and turns into liquid. Then it burns to produce a flame. These substances CO_2 and H_2O vapour are formed along with evolution of light and heat energy. This shows a chemical change.

When some of the molten wax drops on the floor, it solidifies again.

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APPOINTMENT / MEETING

8 solidifies which shows physical
change. Thus, the melting of
9 candle wax is a physical change
and the burning of candle
10 to produce CO_2 and H_2O is a
chemical change.

11

Q.12 Give the differences between
physical and chemical change.

Physical Change	Chemical Change
(i) No new substance is formed.	(i) New substances are formed.
(ii) The change is temporary.	(ii) The change is permanent.
(iii) The change is reversible.	(iii) The change is irreversible.
(iv) Energy may be released or absorbed.	(iv) Energy is given out or absorbed.

NOTES

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APPOINTMENT / MEETING

Fun Practice

8
① Give reason

9
② Freezing of water to ice and
10
evaporation of water are physical
change.

11
③ Burning of candle is both
12
physical and chemical change.

④ Burning of paper is a chemical
change.

2
⑤ Cutting of a cloth piece
3
is physical change though it
4
cannot be reversed.

5
Classify the following as physical
and chemical change.

6
① Drying of wet clothes

② Manufacture of salt from
sea water.

NOTES

③ Butter getting rancid.

④ Boiling of water.

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APPOINTMENT / MEETING

- 8 (e) Burning of paper
- 9 (f) Melting of ~~coal~~ wax
- 10 (g) Burning of coal
- 11 (h) Formation of cloud
- 12 (i) Making of sugar solution
- (j) Glowing of an electric bulb
- 2 (k) Curdling of milk.

P. Sarker
26.5.20