



Unit 4: Environmental Pollution

Inside the unit (additional SQs)

1. What are three types of pollution?

Ans 1. Land pollution

2. water pollution

3. air pollution

.2. What are the causes of the pollution ?

Ans Causes

- Dirt and impurities in water
- Cutting of the trees
- Construction of large buildings

3. What are three Rs stand for?

Ans The three Rs stand for

1. reduce
2. reuse
3. recycle

Exercises

Q.no1: Choose the correct answer

- i. c.
- ii. b.
- iii. d.
- iv. d.
- v. b.

Q.no.2 Mark these sentences true or false.

- i. T
- ii. F
- iii. F
- iv. F
- v. T
- vi. F
- vii. T
- viii. F
- ix. F
- x. T

Q.no.4 .Answer the following questions .

1. Define the following terms

a.Environment :Everything that is around us (all living things and non living things) on Earth is called environment.

b. Pollution: Any change in the environment which may be harmful to living things is called pollution.

2. Complete the following tables (on book)

Q.no.5. Packaging

1.If you go to shopping , you will come back with your purchases in a plastic bag . If you take a bag with you , you will not need a plastic bag !

What are the separate items of packaging in each of the following ?

A box of chocolate

a packet of sweets

A packet chewing gum

tomato sauce

A computer

a packet of cells

A long sleeved shirt

Ans The separate items of packaging are ,

- A packet of sweets
- A computer

2. How might you recycle any of the packaging materials you listed in

A box of chocolate

a packet of sweets

A packet chewing gum

tomato sauce

A computer

a packet of cells

A long sleeved shirt

Ans Boxes of chocolate are completely recyclable since all parts are made from paper , you can recycle them quite easily

3. List any five items which you throw away or waste at home

Ans 1. plastic bag 2. Food scraps 3. Used tea bags
4. glass jar 5. Card board

Unit no 5 Physical and Chemical changes of matter

Inside the unit (additional SQs)

Q1: Define the following:

a) Melting: A solid change into a liquid when it is heated. This is called melting.

B) Freezing: A liquid change into a solid when it is cooled. This is called freezing.

c) Sublimation: When a solid changes into a gas without becoming a liquid first the process is called sublimation.

Concept Check(page : 52)

Q1: What happens to water if you:

1. Freez it?

2. Boil it?

Ans: 1. Freez it:

Water turns to ice if you freeze it.

2. Boil it:

Water turns into steam (water vapours) if you boil it.

Q2: What happens to ice if you heat it gently?

Ans. If you heat ice gently it melts to become water.

Q3: Describe what happens to the wax in a candle when the wick is lit?

Ans: When the wick is lit, the heat from the flame melts the wax near it.

EXERCISE

Q NO. 1 Choose the correct answer

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

Q NO. 2 Fill in the blanks

1. sublimation
2. condensation
3. physical
4. frozen

Q no .3 Answer these questions

Q1: What do you understand by physical change? Give three examples of physical changes taking place in your environment.

Ans: A physical change is when a material is changed but the chemical nature of it has not changed. It also changes its appearance. Physical changes are mostly reversible.

Examples:

Some examples of physical changes are given below;

Melting an ice cube.

Crushing an aluminum can.

Boiling water.

Paper torn.

Q2: Describe three different states of water. Draw diagrams.

Ans: Water has three different states which are given below;

1. Solid
2. liquid
3. Gas



Solid: It is rigid. It has a fixed shape and fixed volume.



Liquid: It is not rigid. It has no fixed shape but has fixed volume.



Gas: It is not rigid. It has no fixed shape and also has no fixed volume.

Q3: What is the difference between strong and weak concentration of simple solutions?

Ans: A strong simple solution will have a higher amount of the solute in the solution than a weak one.

Diagrams: Changes of the state of matter

Water cycle:

