ANNUAL EXAMINATION

CHEMISTRY

SECTION A

1. Heat capacity of water. (or Specific heat capacity)
2. Rubber
3. Sonority
4. 3

SECTION B

5.
   a. A solution obtained by dissolving maximum amount of solute at a given temperature is called saturated solution.
   b. When temperature increased, more solute particles will dissolve in the saturated solution. Thus the solution becomes super saturated solution.
6.
   a. A – Oxygen (O_2), B – Hydrogen (H_2)
   b. Electrolysis of water
7.
   a. Sublimation
   b. Separating funnel
8. (any one each)

Merit	Demerit
Cheaper than natural fibres	Low aeration
Lasts longer	Not suitable for hot weather
Do not wrinkle easily	Ability to absorb water is less
Availability is greater	High inflammability

9.
   - Dumping of wastes in water resources
   - Rampant use of fertilizers
   - Excessive use of detergents
   - Underground storage and tube leakage (any two)

SECTION C

10.
   a. The temperature at which water boils at normal atmospheric pressure is called boiling point of water – 100^0C
   b. Once boiling starts the temperature will not change because all the heat supplied will be used for the change of state.

c. When water starts boiling all the heat supplied will be used for the change of state. Hence all heat supplied will be contained in the steam at the same temperature. So steam causes more severe burns.

11.

a.

Physical change	Chemical change
Water changes to vapour	Milk changes to curd
Ice melts	Magnesium burns in air

b. Physical change and chemical change

12.

a. Thermoplastics undergo physical changes on heating

b. Polythene, PVC (any one)

c.

- Available in different form
- Not easily degradable
- Low coat
- Light weight
- Do not corrode easily (any two)

13.

a. Soft water

b. Bicarbonates, chlorides and sulphates of calcium and magnesium (any one)

c. Temporary hardness is removed by boiling and permanent hardness by any chemical methods.

Prepared by
SHINOY MM
M.Sc., B.Ed.
09539526581