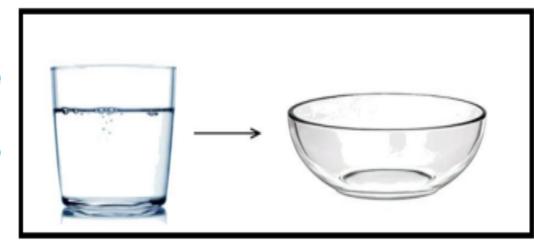






Q 1. Geeta wanted to pour the water kept in the glass into a bowl. Which of the following will happen if Geeta pours the water in the bowl? Can you tick the correct option/options?

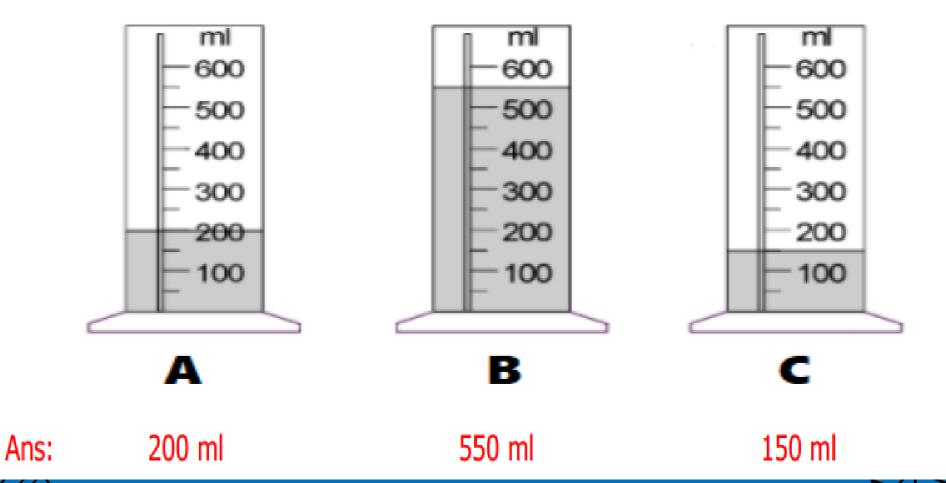


i)	The volume of the water will change.		
ii)	The mass of the water will change.	X	
iii)	The water will take the shape of the bowl.	✓	
iv)	The volume and mass of water will remain unchanged.	✓	





Q 2. Study the amount of liquid present in the containers and note them.





Q 3. Fill in the blanks:

- i) 1 litre = 1000 (1000/10,000) ml
- ii) Liquids flow from a higher (higher/lower) level to a lower (higher/lower) level.
- iii) Materials that float on water is lighter (heavier/lighter) than water.
- iv) Potassium permanganate is soluble (soluble/insoluble) in water.
- v) Kerosene and water mixed together is an example of immiscible (miscible/immiscible) liquids.



Q 4. Classify the following as objects that sink/float. Also state the reason and give an example for the same.

Sr.no	Object	float/sink in water	reason	example
1.		Float on water	As plastic is lighter than water, the plastic toy will float on water.	wood
2.		Sink in water	As iron is heavier than water, the iron nail will sink in water.	copper



i) On opening a can of Pepsi, bubbles of gas escapes rapidly.

Ans. In a Pepsi can, the liquid contains carbon dioxide dissolved under high pressure and low temperature. The dissolved carbon dioxide escapes out rapidly in the form of bubbles when the can is opened.

ii) On dropping a piece of copper, the copper sinks in water and settles at the bottom of the container.

Ans: Copper is heavier than water, so on dropping a piece of copper, the copper sinks in water and settles at the bottom of the container.

iii) Devices used for measuring liquids of desired volume are usually made of glass.

Ans. Glass is a transparent material and one can see through it, so it becomes easy to measure liquids in devices made of glass.





Q 6. Answer the following questions in brief.

i) Name two gases that dissolve in water.

Ans. Oxygen and Carbon dioxide

ii) Why is water called a "Universal Solvent"?

Ans. Water is a called a "Universal Solvent" as it is capable of dissolving many more substances than any other liquids.