

3. Temperature is a measure the degree of hotness or coldness of any object.
4. The process of transfer of heat from one place to another without heating the intervening material medium is called radiation.
5. Example of good conductor : Copper, Silver  
Example of bad conductor : Water, Air  
Example of insulator : Plastic, Rubber

Remaining of  
Chapter - 4

- H. 1. See Page No-41 Activity -3
2. The following precautions should be taken while using a clinical thermometer :
    - (a) Ensure that the mercury level is below  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$  before use.
    - (b) Thermometer should be washed before and after use, preferably with an antiseptic solution.
    - (c) Do not hold the thermometer by the bulb while reading it.
    - (d) Read the thermometer keeping the level of mercury along the line of sight.
  3. The materials which allow heat to flow through them easily are called good conductors of heat. For example : Silver, iron, steel etc. are good conductors of heat.  
The materials which do not allow heat to flow through them easily are called poor conductors of heat. For example : Water air, glass etc. are poor conductors of heat.  
Insulators are bad conductors of heat. If handles of cooking utensils are good conductors of heat, then it is difficult to hold. So handles of cooking utensils are made of insulators.
  4. See Page No-45 Thermos Flask
- I. 1. Clinical thermometer is used by doctors to measure the temperature of the human body. It is marked from  $90^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $110^{\circ}\text{F}$ . So, a clinical thermometer can be used to measure only low temperature.
2. (a) Winter : Black shirt will made him more comfortable because black colour is good absorber of heat.
  - (b) Summer : White shirt will made him more comfortable because white colour absorbs less radiant heat.

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Chapter

Science  
class - 7

## Acids, Bases and Salts

- A. 1. Sodium hydroxide, Potassium hydroxide; 2.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
- B. 1. (d); 2. (d); 3. (d); 4. (c)
- C. 1. onion; 2. litmus; 3. sulphuric acid; 4. calcium hydroxide
- D. 1. (v); 2. (i); 3. (iv); 4. (iii); 5. (ii)
- E. 1. salt; 2. sour; 3. hydrogen; 4. natural; 5. hydroxide
- F. 1. True; 2. False; 3. True; 4. True; 5. False
- G. 1. Bases – Substances which have one or more replaceable hydroxide ion which is set free in aqueous solution. Bases are bitter taste.  
Example : Sodium hydroxide, Potassium hydroxide etc.