



Combustion and Flame

Grade VIII

Question Bank

Answer the following questions

1. List conditions under which combustion can take place.
2. Explain how the use of CNG in automobiles has reduced pollution in our cities.
3. Classify the following into combustible and non-combustible substances. iron rod, wood, steel spoon, stone, newspaper, petrol
4. Kerosene oil while burning gives flames on the other hand charcoal does not produce flames. Give a reason.
5. Compare LPG and wood as fuels.
6. Give reasons.
 - (a) Water is not used to control fires involving electrical equipment.
 - (b) LPG is a better domestic fuel than wood.
 - (c) Paper by itself catches fire easily whereas a piece of paper wrapped around an aluminium pipe does not.
7. Make a labelled diagram of a candle flame.
8. Name the unit in which the calorific value of a fuel is expressed.
9. Explain how CO_2 is able to control fires.
10. It is difficult to burn a heap of green leaves but dry leaves catch fire easily. Explain.
11. Which zone of a flame does a goldsmith use for melting gold and silver and why?
12. In an experiment 4.5 kg of fuel was completely burnt. The heat produced was measured to be 180,000 kJ. Calculate the calorific value of the fuel.
13. Can the process of rusting be called combustion? Discuss.
14. Abida and Ramesh were doing an experiment in which water was to be heated in a beaker. Abida kept the beaker near the wick in the yellow part of the candle flame. Ramesh kept the beaker in the outermost part of the flame. Whose water will get heated in a shorter time?
15. Why is respiration referred to as slow combustion ?
16. Give one reason why LPG is a better fuel than kerosene ?
17. A person sleeping in a closed room with burning coal, feels suffocated after sometime. Why ?
18. Why does yellow phosphorus catch fire on its own ?