## Chapter 3

## Multiple Choice Questions

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. b
6. d
7. d
8. b
9. c
10. d

## Very Short Answer Questions

11. Cellulose.
12. Rayon.
13. Terylene and cotton.
14. Plastic is easily moldable so the articles can be made in any shape and size.
15. Due to its non-biodegradable nature it causes environmental pollution.
16. Burning of plastic and synthetic fabrics produces lots of poisonous gases causing air pollution.
17. (a), (b), (c) and (f)
18. Plastic is a non-reactive material. It does not react with air and water and thus does not rust.

## Short Answer Questions

19. Nylon ropes are strong, elastic and lighter as compared to cotton and jute ropes.
20. Acrylic blankets are cheap, light in weight, more durable and are available in variety of colours and designs. They can be easily washed at home.
21. Thermoplastics get deformed easily on heating and can be bent easily on heating. On the other hand thermosetting plastics when molded once can not be softened on heating.
22. (i) monomers
(iv) acrylic
(ii) man-made
(v) melamine
(iii) nylon
23. (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(v), (d)-(ii), (e)-(i)
24. 

(a) rayon
(d) plastic
(b) polymer
(e) polyester
(c) terylene
(f) teflon

## Long Answer Questions

25. (i) True
(ii) False, synthetic fibres melt on heating
(iii) True
(iv) False, most of the plastics are non biodegradable.
26. Hint: Write uses of synthetic polymers like nylon, acrylic, terylene, PET, plastics, etc.
27. Hint: Plastic is a non-biodegradable material and as such it causes land pollution. At the same time burning such materials in the form of garbage causes serious air pollution.

Reducing it's use, reusing it for some other purpose and recycling may limit its overall consumption and reduce environmental pollution.
28. Hint: By hanging weight with the threads of same thickness of any synthetic fibre and cotton separately will show that more weight is required to break a synthetic thread. (Also see activity 3.1 of NCERT science book of class VIII).
29.


