

hw

DT-7/7/2021

ch-3 matter

Objective type questions

1) Fill in the blanks:

a) water is matter because it has definite volume ~~mass~~ and occupies space.

b) Any matter which has a definite volume but no definite shape is called a liquid.

c) Liquids and gases can flow.

d) The molecules are at a greater distance in gas as compared to liquids.

e) Water boils at 100°C.

1) The physical state of a substance which has neither fixed volume nor fixed shape is a gas.

2) Write whether the following statements are true or false.

a) Only water can exist in three different states. False

b) If the container in which a gas is collected has an opening, the gas will flow out and spread itself indefinitely. True

c) Solids have the largest intermolecular space. ~~False~~

d) There is no difference between evaporation and boiling. ~~False~~ True

e) All solids, on heating, first change to liquid and then to the gaseous state. ~~True~~ <sup>False</sup>

f) The intermolecular force of attraction is the weakest in gases. True

g) A gas has no free surface. ~~False~~ True

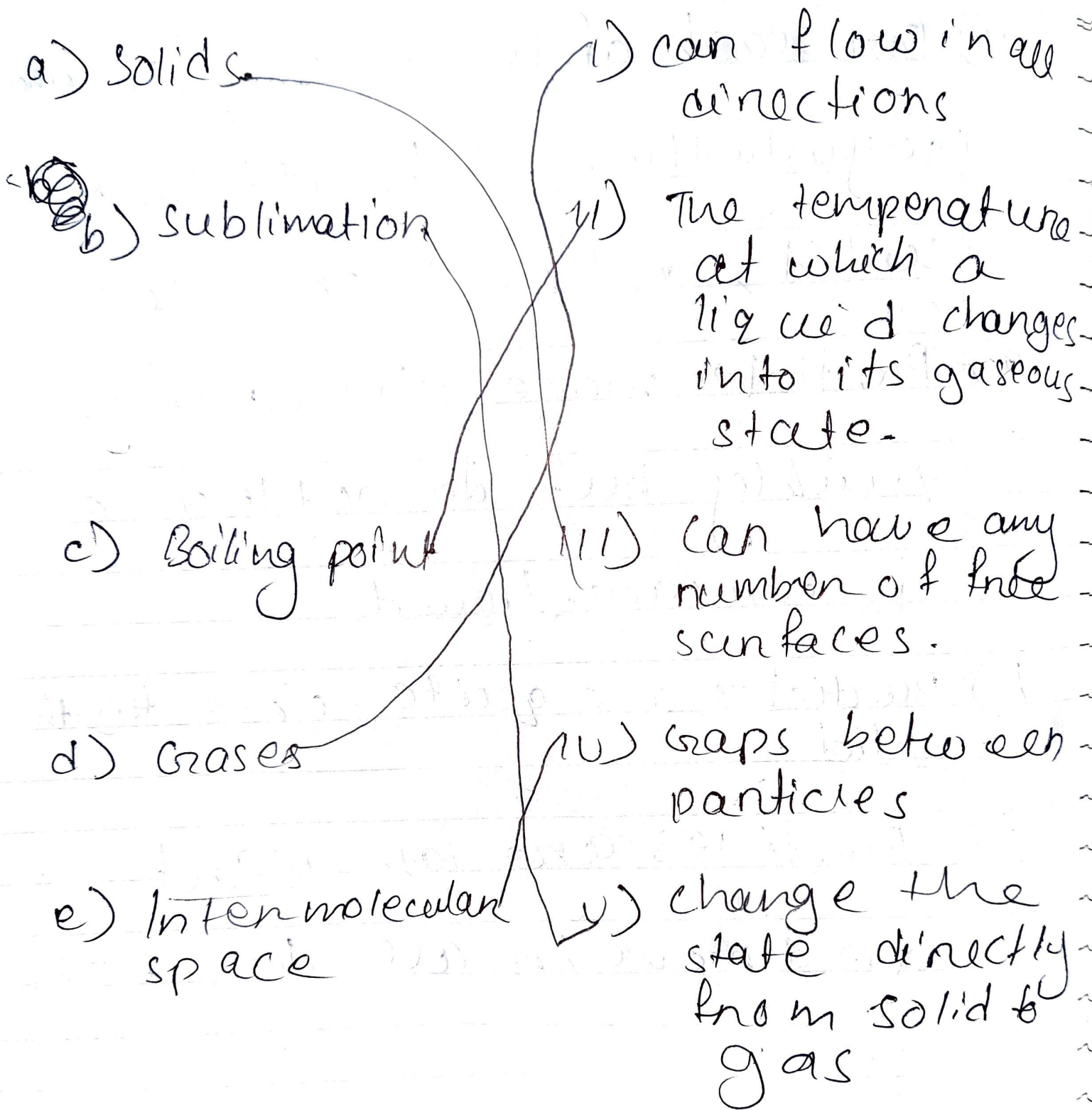
4) For each of the following statements say whether it describes a solid, a liquid or a gas.

a) Particles move about very quickly but do not leave the surface. Liquid

b) Particles are quite close together. Solid

c) Particles are far apart and move in all directions. gas

5) Match the following:



6) Name the phenomenon which causes the following changes:

a) Formation of water vapour from water - condensation

b) Disappearance of camphor when exposed to air. Sublimation

c) Conversion of ice into water. melting

d) Conversion of water into steam. Evaporating

7) Give two examples of each of the following.

a) Substances which sublime - Dry ice, menthol.

b) substances which do not change their state - oxygen, hydrogen.

c) substances which are rigid and not compressible - glass, stone.

Multiple choice question:-

1) which one ~~of the~~ is a kind of matter: petroleum

2) the state of matter which has no definite shape or volume is called: gas

3) there are large intermolecular gaps is: air

4) All kinds of matter occupies space and have a definite mass.

5) A kind of matter which can sublime is: iodine

6) A substance which can change its state is: oxygen

7) The process by which a solid changes into a liquid is called: melting



## Extra questions

Q) What do you mean by matter?

Ans- Anything that has mass and occupies space is called matter.

Q) Describe monoatomic and diatomic molecules with examples.

Ans- ~~When~~ 1 atom molecule is called as monoatomic molecule ex- Helium, ~~and~~ Tripton etc. and when two atoms are mixed and form a molecule so, it is called as diatomic molecule ex-  $H_2$ ,  $O_2$ , etc.

Q) Give an example that shows matter offers resistance.

Ans. ~~other~~ example like wood, cloth, paper, ice, steel, water, oil etc are the things that show matter offers resistance.