AW
15/7/21

Date
Page

Q) Give an example to show that matter offers resistance.

ans) Matter offers resistance. For ex:- If we try to swim in fast flowing water or we try to walk during an air storm, we will experience resistance.

Q) What do you mean by intermolecular force of attraction?

ans) Particles of matter are held together by a force of attraction that exists between them. This force is known as 'Intermolecular force of attraction.

Ex-1

1) Define matter.

ans) Anything that has mass and occupies space is called matter.

2) What are the two main types of matter? Give two examples for each type.

ans) The two main types of matter are:- Living matter and Non-Living matter.

i) Living matter :- Plants and Animals
ii) Non-Living matter :- Chair, Desk, Shoes, etc.

3) Differentiate between living and non-living matter.

ans)

Living	Non-Living
• Can grow • Can move • Can reproduce on their own. • Responds to the environmental change. • Needs Air, water and food.	• Cannot grow • Cannot move • Cannot reproduce on their own. • Does not respond to environmental change. • Does not need air, water and food.

4) Select natural and man-made matter from the following list:

Wood, plastic, silk, medicines, detergents, coal, water, ceramic, cotton, glass, nylon, fruits.

ans)

Natural	Man-made
Wood	Plastic
Silk	Medicines
Coal	Detergents
Water	Ceramic
Cotton	Glass
Fruits	Nylon

Learn and write table 3.1 of page 25 from book.

S.No.	Property	Solids	Liquids	Gases
1	Intermolecular space	Molecules are closely packed; have negligible inter-molecular space.	Molecules are not closely packed; have more intermolecular space.	Molecules are very loosely packed; have large inter-molecular spaces.
2	Shape	Have fixed shape	Have no fixed shape. Take the shape of the container in which they are kept.	Have no fixed shape. Take the shape of the container in which they are filled.
3	Volume	Have fixed volume	Have fixed volume	Have no fixed volume.
4	Fluidity	Do not flow.	Flow from a higher level to a lower level.	Flow in all directions.
5.	Effect of pressure. i.e. compression	Effect of pressure is very low; almost incompressible.	Effect of pressure is higher than on a solid, can be compressed slightly.	Effect of pressure is very high; can be greatly compressed.