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1. Given an example to show that matter offers resistance?

Ans- Example to show that matter offers resistance is -
If we try to swim in fast flowing water or you try to walk during an air storm, we will experience resistance.

2. What is intermolecular force of attraction?

Ans- The particles of matter are held together by a force of attraction that exists between them. This force is known as intermolecular force of attraction.

Table 3.1 Properties of solid, liquid and gases

Property	Solids	Liquids	Gases
1. Intermolecular Space	Molecules are closely packed; have negligible intermolecular space.	Molecules are not closely packed; have more intermolecular space.	Molecules are very loosely packed; have large intermolecular space.
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.

Property	Solids	Liquids	Gases
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.

Exercise-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 example for each type?

Ans- The main two types of matter are: living matter and non-living matter and natural matter & Man-made matter.

i) Living matter: The Earth is home to all kinds of plants and animals. They can grow, move and reproduce on their own. For example: Plant, Lotus, human, animals, birds etc.

ii) Non-living matter: Most of the matter in the universe is non-living. It means that it doesn't grow, move or reproduce on its own. It can be natural or man-made. For example: book, chair, table, pen, pencil etc.

a) Natural Matter: It occurs in nature and can be used to make more useful substances e.g., wood, coal, silk, water, stone, fruits etc.

b) Man-made matter: It is produced artificially from natural matter e.g. plastics, soaps, detergents, medicines, glass, nylon, steel, ceramic etc.

3. Differentiate between living and non-living matter.

Ans

Living Matter	Non-living matter
1. The Earth is home to all kinds of plants & animals. They can grow, move & reproduce on their own.	1. Most of the matter in universe is non-living. It means that it doesn't grow, move or reproduce on its own.
2. It is natural only.	2. It is man-made or it can be natural.
3. For ex: animal, birds, humans.	3. For ex: chair, table, fence.

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 matter: wood, silk, coal, water, fruits

Man-made matter: Plastic, medicines, detergents, ceramic, cotton, glass, nylon.