

Ch-3

Matter

EXERCISE - II

Date 13/07/21

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Q1. Name the smallest particle from which matter is made up of?

ans:- Atom is the smallest particle from which matter is made up of.

Q9. Define:

iii) Brownian movement

ans: The zig-zag motion of particles suspended in a medium is called Brownian movement.

ii) Diffusion

ans: The phenomenon of intermixing of particles of one kind with another kind is called Diffusion.

i) Cohesive Force

ans: The force of attraction between like particles or molecules is called cohesive force.

Q8: Give Reasons

a) Liquids and gases flow but liquid solid do not. But

ans: Solids are very tightly packed so they cannot flow. ~~but~~ liquids are less tightly packed as compare to solid so, they can move within their space. And gas are far apart from each other and move about freely in all possible directions in a zig-zag path.

b) A gas fills up the space available to it.

ans:- Gases have neither a fixed volume. They completely fill up the space available to them. They can be easily compressed as well, thus decreasing the gaps between their molecules.

c) The odour of scent spreads in a room.

ans:- Due to inter-mixing of scent molecules and air molecules. The odour of scent spreads in a room.

d) We can walk through air.

ans:- The molecules of air are far apart. i.e. large gaps and we can walk through the air easily.

e) Liquids have a definite volume but no definite shape.

ans:- Liquids flow and take the shape of the container into which it is poured. Thus, liquids have definite volume but no definite shape of their own.

f) When a teaspoon of sugar is added to half a glass of water and stirred, the water level in the glass remains unchanged.

ans:- When a teaspoon of sugar is added to half a glass of water and stirred, the water level in the glass doesn't increase a bit because the molecules of sugar have taken the space between tea cup.

g) When an empty gas jar is inverted over a gas jar containing a coloured gas, the gas also spreads into an empty jar.

ans:- When an empty gas jar is inverted over a gas jar containing a coloured gas, the gas also spreads into an empty jar. This shows that gases can fill up all the space that they get, and they have neither a fixed shape nor a fixed volume. They had no free surfaces.