

Sl. No.	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 inter-molecular spaces.
2.	Shape.	Have fixed shape	Have no fixed shape. Take the shape of the container in which they are kept in.	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

EXERCISE - I

① Define matter.

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

Ex - Pen, Water, Book, Air, etc.

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: Plants and animals.

→ Non-living Matter: Pen and book.

③ Differentiate between living and non-living matter.

Ans- ~~the~~ living matter

Non-living Matter

→ They can move.

→ They reproduce.

→ They need food, water and oxygen to live.

→ They are natural only.

→ They cannot move on their ^{own}.

→ They do not reproduce.

→ They do not need food, water and oxygen to live.

→ They can be both, natural and man-made.

- 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, coal, water, cotton, fruits.

Man-Made Matter:

Plastic, silk, medicines, detergents, ceramic, glass, nylon.

Extra Questions -

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

Ans- It is easy to move our hand through water, but difficult to move our hand in glycerine. This shows that matter offers resistance.

Q. What do you mean by inter-molecular force of attraction?

Ans-

The force of attraction that holds the molecules together is known as inter-molecular force of attraction.

C.O.W
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Important Notes:-

~~The electrons~~ Due to electrostatic force between the nucleus and the electrons, the electrons revolve around the nucleus.