

7/7/21

## EXTRA QUESTIONS

Q) What do you mean by matter?

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

Q) Describe mono atomic and diatomic molecules along with examples?

Ans - Monoatomic refer to substances composed of particles containing single atoms  
Ex - Helium, Neon

Diatomic refer to substances composed of molecules containing two atoms bonded to each other.

Ex - Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen

Q) Give an example that shows matter offers resistance?

Ans - Matter is anything that has mass and occupies space. It is said that matter offers resistance because we cannot displace an object from one place to another without

applying some force.

EX - We have to apply force to pick a stone from the ground.

## OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Fill in the blanks :-
  - a) Water is matter because it has weight and occupies space.
  - b) Any matter which has a definite volume but no definite shape is called a liquid.
  - c) liquid and gas can flow.
  - d) The molecules are at a greater distance in gases as compared to liquids.
  - e) Water boils at 100°.
  - f) 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 state : True

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

(c) Solids have the largest intermolecular space : False

(d) There is no difference between evaporation and boiling : False

(e) All solids, on heating, first change to liquid and then on to the gaseous state : False

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

(g) A gas has no free surface : True

3. 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.

4. Match the following

- (a) Solids (i) Can flow in all directions
- b) Sublimation (ii) The temperature at which a liquid changes into its gaseous state
- c) Boiling Point (iii) Can have any number of Free Surface.

d) Gases (iv) Gaps between particles.

e) Intermolecular space (v) change of state directly from solid to gas.

a-iii

b-v

c-ii

d-i

e-iv

5. Name the phenomenon which causes the following changes :-

a) Formation of water vapour from water - Vapourisation

b) Disappearance of camphor when exposed to air - Sublimation.

c) Conversion of ice into water - melting

d) Conversion of water into steam - boiling

6. Give two examples for each of the following
- a. Substances which sublime - Naphthalene, camphor, dry ice .
  - b. Substances which do not change their state - oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen
  - c. Substances which are rigid and not compressible - Glass, stone, pen

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which one 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 in - air
4. All kinds of matter : Occupy space and have a definite shape.
5. A kind of matter which can sublime is : iodine.
6. A substance which can change state : oxygen
7. The process by which a solid change into a liquid is called : melting