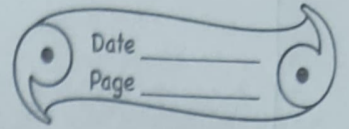# Matter

HOME ASSIGNMENT

1. Explain the terms vapourisation and boiling point.

Ans   The process of change of liquid to vapours on heating is called vaporization. This heat supplied is being used to change the state of the substance. from liquid to vapour. The temperature at which a liquid starts changing into vapours or gas at constant temperature is called boiling point.

2. A liquid can change into vapour state.
(a) at a fixed temperature, and
(b) at all temperature.
   Name the process involved in the two cases.

Ans- a) is Boiling Point
(b) is Evaporation

The process involved in two cases is vaporization or boiling.

3. State three factors which affect the rate of evaporation of a liquid.

Ans- Three factors which affect the rate of evaporation of a liquid.
(i) area of exposed surface
(ii) temperature of liquid
(iii) nature of liquid.

4. Wet clothes dry more quickly on a warm dry day than on a cold humid day. Explain.

Ans- Wet clothes dry more quickly on a warm day than on a cold humid day. ~~Clothes dry more quickly~~ because the rate of evaporation is directly proportional to temperature. Higher the rate of evaporation on the hot day compared to the cold days.

5. Why are volatile liquids such as alcohol and spirit stored in tightly closed bottles?

Ans- Rate of evaporation depends on the nature of the liquid. The more

volatile liquids like alcohol and spirit evaporate easily, hence they are stored in tightly closed bottles to avoid their evaporation

6. Why is cooling produced on evaporation of a liquid?

Ans- Heat is required for evaporation of a liquid. This heat is taken from the surroundings, thus cooling the surrounding.

7. Explain why in hot summer days water remains cool in earthern pots.

Ans- The water kept in an eastern pot seeps into the small pores in the pot and evaporates from the surface of the pot. The heat required for evaporation is taken from water inside the pot, thus cooling the water stored inside. This is the reason why on hot summer days water remains cool in earthen pot.