

HW 6/8/2021

Objective type questions

4. For each of the following statements, say whether it describes a solid, liquid or gas.

(a) Particles move about very quickly but do not leave the surface.
liquid

(b) Particles are quiet close together.
Solid

(c) Particles are far apart and in all directions. Gas

5. Match the following.

(a) Solids - (iii) Can have any number of free surface.

(b) Sublimation - (v) The change of solid state to gas.

(c) ~~Conversion of ice into water~~

Boiling

= (ii) The temperature at which liquid change to gas.

(d) Gases - (i) Can flow in all directions

(e) Intermolecular Space - (iv) Gaps between particles

6. (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.
Sublimation.

7. (a) Substances which sublime. Iodine, dry ice.

(b) Substances which do not change their state. Oxygen, hydrogen.

(c) Substances which are not rigid and not compressible. Glass, pen

MCQ

1. Which one is a kind of matter?

Ans - Petroleum

2. The state of matter which has no definite shape or volume is called.

Ans - Gas

3. There are large intermolecular gaps in

Ans - air

4. All kinds of matter

Ans - Can change their state

5. A kind of matter which can sublime

is
Ans - Iodine

6. A substance which can change its state is :-

Ans - Oxygen

7. The process by which a solid changes in liquid is called

Ans. Melting

Ex questions Short and long questions

1. State the three effects of heat on matter

Ans. • Interconversion of states of matter
• Thermal expansion of the substance
and
• Chemical change

Objective type questions

1. Fill in the blanks:

(a) Water is matter because it has molecules and occupies space.

(b) Any matter which has a definite volume but no definite shape is called a liquid.

(c) Liquids and gases can flow.

(d) The molecules are at a greater distance in gas as compared to liquids.

(e) Water boils at 100°C.

(f) The physical state of a substance, which has neither fixed volume nor fixed shape is gas.

2. (a) Only water can exist in three different states. False

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

⇒ ~~False~~ True.

(c) Solids have the largest intermolecular space. False.

(d) There is no difference between evaporation and boiling. True.

e) All solids on heating first change to liquid and then to the gaseous state. True

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

g) A gas has no free surface. false

Extra Questions

Q. What do you mean by matter?

Ans: Matter is anything which takes up space and have some mass.

Q. Describe monoatomic and ^{diatomic} diatomic molecules along with examples.

Ans - Monoatomic consists of only 1 atom. Ex - Neon, Argon etc

Diatomic consists of two molecules. Ex - Oxygen molecule, hydrogen molecules.

Q. Give an example that shows matter offers resistance.

Ans - Resistance is the force offered by

in an opposite direction. Since matter has mass, when it comes in contact with other matter or specific mass and offer resistance.

Example We can push one glass of water.
But we cannot push a big bucket having 50 liters water.