

26.07.21

Chapter - 3 MATTER

→ Homework (Quees)

→ What do you mean by matter?

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

→ Describe monoatomic and diatomic molecules along with the example.

Ans- Monoatomic are composed of single atoms and diatomic are composed of two atoms. Ex

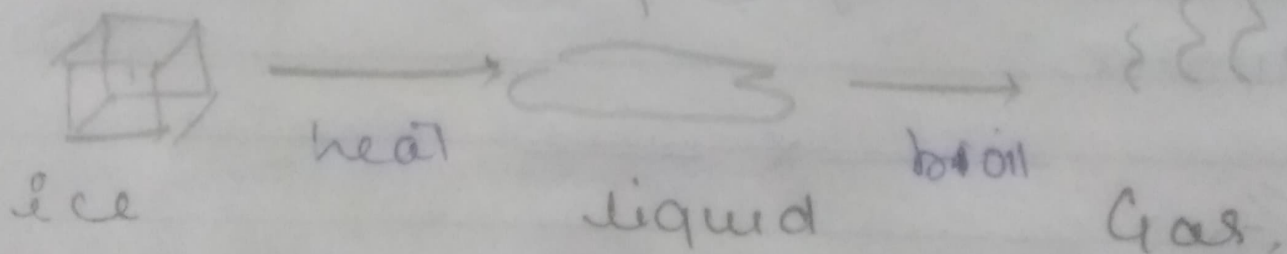
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Ex - monoatomic - neon
diatomic - ~~water~~ H_2

→ Give an example shows matter offer resistance.

ans - Example shows matter offer resistance

Water - when the water is in its solid form (ice) when it gets heat it changes into its liquid form (water). The water when get more heat it vaporised (gas).



10/7/21

Chapter - 3 Objective type Question

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Water is matter because it has mass and occupies space.
- b) Any matter which has a definite volume but no definite shape is called a liquid.
- c) Gas and liquid can flow.
- d) The molecules are at a greater distance in gas as compared to liquid.
- e) Water boils at 100 °C.
- f) The physical state of a substance, which has neither fixed volume nor fixed shape is a gas.

2. True or False

- a) Only water can exist in three different states. False, True

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

c) Solids have the largest intermolecular space. False
correct ans - Gas have the largest intermolecular space.

d) There is no difference between evaporation and boiling. False

correct ans - There is difference between evaporation and boiling.

e) All solid, on heating, first change to liquid and then to the gaseous state. False

correct ans - No all solid doesn't change into liquid and then to gaseous state.

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

g) A gas has no free surface. False

4. Whether it describe solid, liquid or gas.

a) Particles move about very quickly but ~~do not~~ do not leave surface. Gas
ans- liquid.

b) Particles are ~~quite~~ quite close together
ans- Solid.

c) Particles are far apart and move in all directions. ans- Gases

5. Match the following:

Column A

Column B

(iv) a) Solid

i) Can flow in all directions

(v) b) Sublimation

ii) The temperature at which a liquid

iii) changes into its gaseous state.

(iii) Boiling point

iii) Can have any number of free surfaces.

(i) d) Gases

iv) Gaps between particles.

(iv) e) Intermolecular space.

v) Change of state directly from solid to gas.

6. Name the phenomenon which causes the following changes:

a) Formation of water ~~to~~ vapour from water: Vaporisation

b) Disappearance of camphor when exposed to air: Sublimation

c) Conversion of ice into water: melting

d) Conversion of water into steam: boiling

Q7 Give two example of each:

- a) Substances which sublime:
Camphor, Iodine
- b) Substance which don't change their state: Oxygen, Hydrogen
- c) Substances that are rigid and not compressible: wood, glass.

M.C.Q

1. Which one is a kind of matter:

b) petroleum

2. The state ^{of} matter which has no definite shape or volume is called:

c) gas

3. There are large intermolecular gaps in: d) air

4. All kinds of matter:

a) occupy space and have definite mass

5. A kind of matter which can sublime
is : d) iodine.

6. A substance which can change its
state :

b) oxygen.

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

b) melting.

————— X —————