MATTER DPP 1

1. Tick (√) the most appropriate answer.

   1. Gases have

      (a) infinite free surfaces (b) two free surfaces

      (c) one free surface (d) no free surfaces

   2. Solids have

      (a) definite volume, but no definite shape

      (b) definite shape, but no definite volume

      (c) definite shape and definite volume

      (d) neither definite shape, nor definite volume

   3. The state of matter which can be easily compressed

      (a) solid (b) liquid (c) gas (d) none of the above

   4. The intermolecular spaces are minimum in case of

      (a) solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) only water

   5. The intermolecular forces are maximum in case of

      (a) copper (b) water (c) glycerine (d) hydrogen

   6. The kinetic energy of molecules at room temperature is minimum in

      (a) wood (b) alcohol (c) helium (d) carbon dioxide

7. Match the statements in Column A with those in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Melting	a. change from vapour to liquid
2. Evaporation	b. change from liquid to solid
3. Condensation	c. change from solid to liquid
4. Sublimation	d. change from solid to gas
5. Solidification	e. change from liquid to gas

8. Give reasons for the following:

   a) We need to classify matter.

   b) Electricity is not considered as matter.

9 i) Define solid.

(ii)On the basis of molecular theory, explain why solids have definite shape and definite volume.

10. Why can liquids easily take the shape of a container but not solids?

MATTER DPP 2

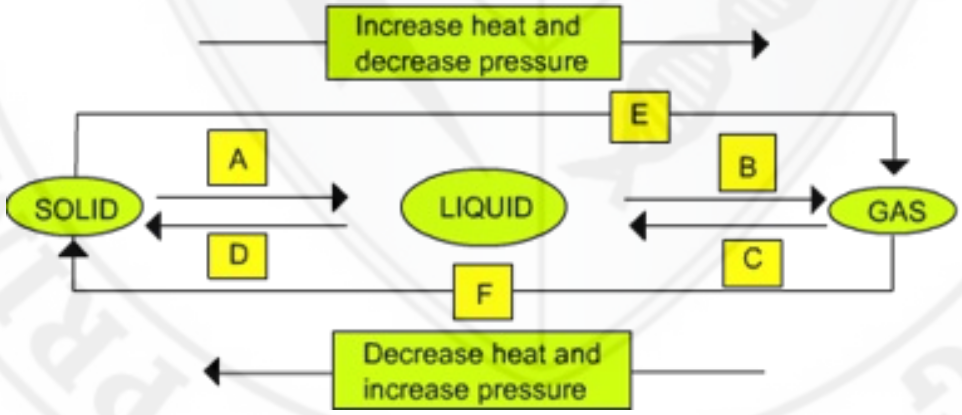
1. The process of a liquid changing into a solid is called ..... .
2. The temperature at which a solid changes into liquid is called ..... .
3. The smell of perfume spreads out by a process known as -
   (A) evaporation (B) diffusion (C) condensation (D) fusion
4. Which of the following is not a matter?
   (A) Water (B) Heat (C) Steel (D) Kerosene
5. The inter conversion involved in usage of "odonil" in wash room is ..... .
   (A) Sublimation (B) deposition (C) melting (D) freezing

6.What do you mean by Kinetic Theory of Matter? State the main Postulate

7.Define the following

a. Boiling/vapourisation
b. Condensation/Liquification
c. Boiling point
d. evaporation point
e. Law of conservation of mass

8.**Name A,B,C,D,E and F in the following diagram showing change in its state.**



MATTER DPP-3

1. Fill in the blank spaces by choosing the correct words from the given list:

   (List: free, mass, vibrate, increases, molecules.)

   a) The quantity of matter present in an object is called……..
   b) All matter is composed of small particles called……..
   c) The force of attraction between the particles decreases, if the distance between them …….. And vice versa.
   d) The molecules of the solids can just …….. ……... about their mean positions.
   e) The molecules of a liquid are…….. To move about within the liquid.

2. Statements given below are incorrect. Write the correct statements.
   a) Solids have only one free surface.
   b) The molecules of a gas generally move in any one direction.
   c) The various state of matter can be interchanged into one another by altering the conditions of volume.
   d) The process due to which liquid changes into gaseous state by absorbing heat energy at certain temperature is called evaporation.
   e) By sublimation of air, we can separate oxygen and nitrogen gases.

3. Match the statements in column A, with those in column B.

	Column A		Column B
1	The intermolecular force acting between same kind of molecules.	A	Melting
2	The intermolecular force acting between different kinds of molecules.	B	Cohesive
3	Intermixing of different substances due to random motions of their molecules	C	Gas
4	The molecules of a state of matter having very large kinetic energy.	D	Adhesive
5.	The process due to which a solid changes into liquid state by absorbing of heat energy,	E	diffusion

4. Tick the most appropriate answer.

   A. With the supply of heat energy to matter, the kinetic energy of its particles:

   a) Decreases
   b) Increases
   c) Remains same
   d) Cannot be said

   B. Which of the following state of matter is highly compressible?

   a) Solid
   b) Liquid
   c) Gas
   d) None of these

   C. The various state of matter can be interchanged into one another by altering the conditions of :

   a) Pressure
   b) Temperature
   c) Volume
   d) Both (a) and (b)

   D. The process of due to which a liquid changes into solid state by giving out heat energy, is called

   a) Melting
   b) Freezing
   c) Boiling
   d) evaporating

E. The process of due to which a solid directly changes into gaseous state on heating, without changing first into the liquid state, and the gaseous state on cooling directly changes into solid state, without changing first into the liquid state, is called.

a) Condensation
b) Fusion
c) Freezing
d) sublimation