

## Matter in our surroundings DPP 01

1. A substance has a definite volume but no definite shape ? State whether this substance is a solid , a liquid or a gas.
2. Arrange the following substances in increasing order of force of attraction between the particles. (a) Milk (b) Salt (c)Oxygen.
3. Which of the following are matter? Chair, air, love, smell, hate, almonds, thought, cold, cold-drink, smell of perfume.
4. Name the physical state of matter which can be easily compressed.
5. Give reason to justify that: i) Water is a liquid at room temp ii) An iron almirah is a solid.
6. Which of the following is rigid form of matter  
(A) alcohol (B) ether (C) love (D) pen
7. What are the physical nature of matter
8. The high diffusibility of gases is due to
  - a) High intermolecular forces of attraction
  - b) High kinetic energy of molecules
  - c) Restricted motion in upward direction
  - d) All of the above
9. The quantity of matter present in an object is called its (a)  
Weight  
(b)Gram  
(c)Mass  
(d)Density

## MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS DPP 02

1. If the melting point of a substance is above the room temperature at the atmospheric pressure, it is said to be a \_\_\_\_\_
2. If the boiling point of a substance is above room temperature under atmospheric pressure, it is classified as \_\_\_\_\_
3. If the boiling point of the substance is below the room temperature at the atmospheric pressure, it is called a \_\_\_\_\_
4. Convert the following temperature to Celsius scale:  
(a) 323 K      (b) 600 K
5. Name the process for the following changes: (1) Liquid  $\longrightarrow$  Solid  
(2) Solid  $\longrightarrow$  Gas (3) Gas  $\longrightarrow$  Liquid
6. Which will have more density : ice or steam?
7. Compare the three states of matter in terms of  
(a) Compressibility  
(b) Density  
(c) Energy of molecules.
8. Gases have.....rate of diffusion than solids.
9. Change of vapour state to liquid state is called.....
10. The temperature at which a liquid changes into gas/vapour is called.....

### MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS DPP 03

1. In which physical state water exists at (1) 100°C (2) 0°C
2. What type of clothes should we wear in summer? Why?
3. Evaporation causes heating .....(True/false)
4. The amount of heat required to convert 1 kg of solid into liquid at its melting point is called.....
5. Name two substance which can sublime?
6. Which diffuses faster : a liquid or a gas? And why?
7. What do you understand by the term 'latent heat'? What are the two types of latent heat?
8. If the back of your hand is moistened with alcohol, you will find that it rapidly becomes dry.  
Why is it that while it is drying, your hand feels cool?
9. What is meant by saying that the latent heat of vaporisation of water is  $22.5 \times 10^5$  J/kg?
10. Why does temperature does not rise when ice is heated and converted to water?