



I. Tick the correct answers:

1). Which of the following is a physical change?

1. a) Melting of butter b) rusting of iron
2. c) burning of paper d) changing of wheat to bread

2) Milk turning sour is a :

1. a) Physical change b) reversible change
2. c) chemical change d) none of the above

3)..... and salt are soluble in water.

- a) Sugar b) chalk c) sand d) kerosene

4) In ice, the water molecules are/can

- a) Stuck together b) very close to each other
c) move around freely d) move very fast

II. Fill in the blanks

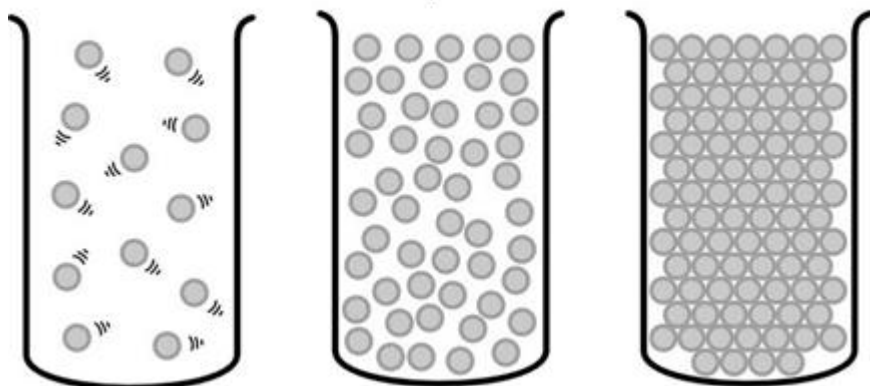
1. Matter is made up of molecules that are very _____(large/small).
2. In the case of solids, there is _____(no/some) space between molecules
3. Solids and _____ (gases/liquids) have fixed volume.

III. Short Answers Questions:

Q1. Briefly explain the relationship between atoms and a molecule using water and oxygen molecule as an example.

Q2. Briefly explain compound using CO_2 and NH_3 as an example.

Q3. Identify A, B and C





Parameter	A	B	C
Force of attraction			
Intermolecular space			
Arrangement of molecules			
Shape			
Volume			
Occupy space			

Q4. Why physical change is temporary and reversible.

A. Explain with suitable example.

B. Physical change is opposite of chemical change. Explain with an example.

Q5. Why solids have definite shape and they are hard, and rigid?

Q6. Why liquid flows and they don't have definite shape?

Q7. Gases don't have fixed space and volume. Explain briefly.

Q8. What is difference between Nitrogen and Ammonia? The state of matter for both being gas?

Extra Questions:

Q1. Is the arrangement of all molecules in all states of matter the same?

Q2. Name the state of matter in which molecules are very loosely packed.

Q3. What are soluble and insoluble substances in a liquid?

Q4. When liquid particles move from one place to another, why?



Q5. Why does gas have no regular arrangement of molecules?

Q6. Why objects cannot be compressed in solids?

Q7. What happens when solid is heated?

Q8. What happens on continuous cooling process?

Q9. What happens when we boil something?

Q10. When sugar is dissolved in water, the volume of water remains the same. Why?