

Give short answers:

1. How can we change the physical state of matter?

2. How do liquids differ from gases?

3. How do solids differ from liquids with regard to particle arrangement?

4. A liquid on cooling is converted into its solid state. What will happen to a solid when it is cooled?

5. Write down the names of five liquids and five gases which you know.

Liquids	Gases

Give answers in detail:

1. Explain the use of the following processes in daily life:

Freezing: _____

Boiling: _____

Evaporation: _____

Condensation: _____

Melting: _____

2. Why do solids have fixed volume and fixed shape?

5. What is sublimation? Explain with the help of examples.

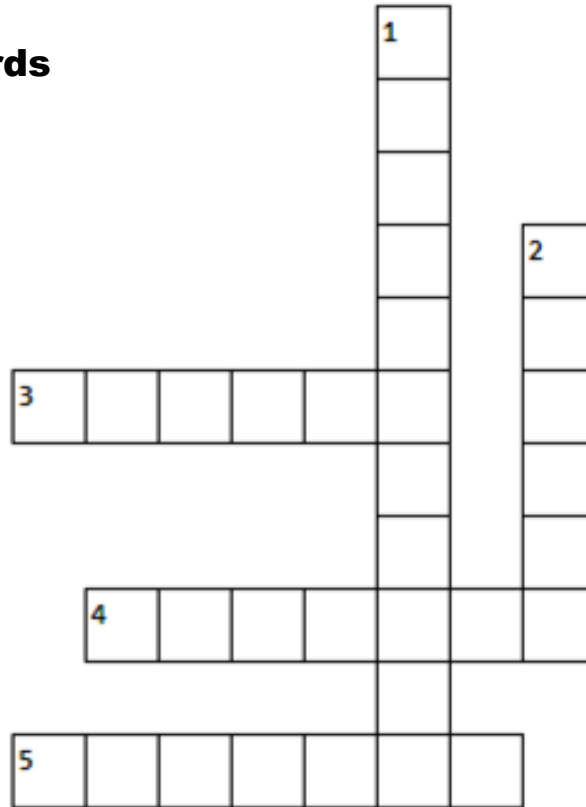
Write C against correct and I against incorrect statement in the middle column. Also correct the incorrect statement and write it in the next column.

Correct / incorrect	C/I	Correct statement
Particles in solids are strongly packed with each other giving definite shape and definite volume to solid objects.		
Particles in a liquid have definite shape but no definite volume.		
Gases have neither definite shape nor definite volume.		
The distance between the particles of liquids are greater than that between the particles of gases.		

1. Multiple choice questions:

1. There are stronger forces of attraction between the particles:
 - a. Solids
 - b. Liquids
 - c. Gases
 - d. All of these
2. Solid and liquid objects cannot be compressed easily as their particles are:
 - a. Closely packed
 - b. Loosely packed
 - c. Lacking spaces among them
 - d. Scattered irregularly
3. The process of changing gas into liquid:
 - a. Melting
 - b. Evaporation
 - c. Freezing
 - d. Condensation
4. Changing of substance directly from solid state to gaseous state on heating is termed as:
 - a. Boiling
 - b. Sublimation
 - c. Melting
 - d. Diffusion
5. Material that don't take the shape of the container:
 - a. Solids
 - b. Liquids
 - c. Gases
 - d. All of these
6. When a gas condenses, it becomes a:
 - a. Solid
 - b. Liquid
 - c. Crystal
 - d. Another gas
7. When a solid object is heated, its particles begin to:
 - a. Vibrate fast
 - b. Vibrate slowly
 - c. Stop vibrating
 - d. Move freely
8. Boiling point of water is:
 - a. 0° C
 - b. 0° F
 - c. 100° C
 - d. 100° F
9. Movement of particles from an area where they are more to an area where they are less:
 - a. Boiling
 - b. Evaporation
 - c. Diffusion
 - d. Sublimation
10. Which of the following is opposite to boiling?
 - a. Evaporation
 - b. Freezing
 - c. Melting
 - d. Condensation

2. Crosswords



Across

- 3. Made up of particles
- 4. Do not have fixed shape
- 5. Conversion of solid into liquid

Down

- 1. Conversion of liquid into gas
- 2. Particles are tightly packed together

3. Columns

Sublimation	○
Evaporation	○
Freezing	○
Melting	○
Condensation	○

○ Conversion of solid into liquid
○ Conversion of gas into liquid
○ Conversion of solid into gas
○ Conversion of liquid into gas
○ Conversion of liquid into solid

4. Words Search

Find the following word in the words search.

EXISTENCE	DENSITY	COMPRESSION	MOVEMENT
FORMATION	CONVERSION	POURED	SUBSTANCES

E	Q	W	E	R	D	T	Y	U	I	O	P	S
X	A	S	D	F	E	G	C	H	T	J	K	U
I	L	Z	X	C	N	V	O	B	N	N	M	B
S	Q	W	R	T	S	Y	N	U	E	I	O	S
T	L	K	J	H	I	G	V	F	M	D	S	T
E	M	N	B	V	T	C	E	P	E	O	I	A
N	P	U	Y	T	Y	R	R	E	V	W	Q	N
C	O	M	P	R	E	S	S	I	O	N	P	C
E	U	L	K	J	H	G	I	F	M	D	S	E
A	R	M	N	B	V	C	O	P	X	Z	Q	S
A	E	S	D	F	G	H	N	J	K	K	L	M
N	D	F	O	R	M	A	T	I	O	N	V	C

5. Jumbled Words

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| i. selcitrp _____ | ii. rianoecnt _____ |
| iii. rnrgaaecf _____ | iv. etialceclr _____ |
| v. inwbonra _____ | vi. sffniiduo _____ |
| vii. itrdcieno _____ | viii. rtiomsue _____ |
| ix. bulmatsition _____ | x. tingmel _____ |

6. Fill in the blanks using the given words.

Solid	condensation	Matter	diffusion	Solid
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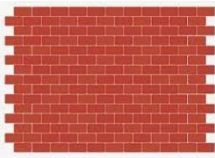

- i. Any substance that has mass and occupies space is called _____.
- ii. In _____, particles vibrate at their mean position.
- iii. The state of matter which has fixed shape and volume is called _____.
- iv. When a substance changes from a gaseous to a liquid state directly, the process is called _____.
- v. Mixing of ink in water is an example of _____.

7. Write “T” for the true and “F” for the false statement.

1. Liquid has lesser density than solids.
2. Particles vibrate at their position in gas.
3. All matter is made up of small particles called atoms.
4. The process of changing a liquid into a solid is called freezing.
5. Robert brown was a chemist who observed changes in a chemical reactions.

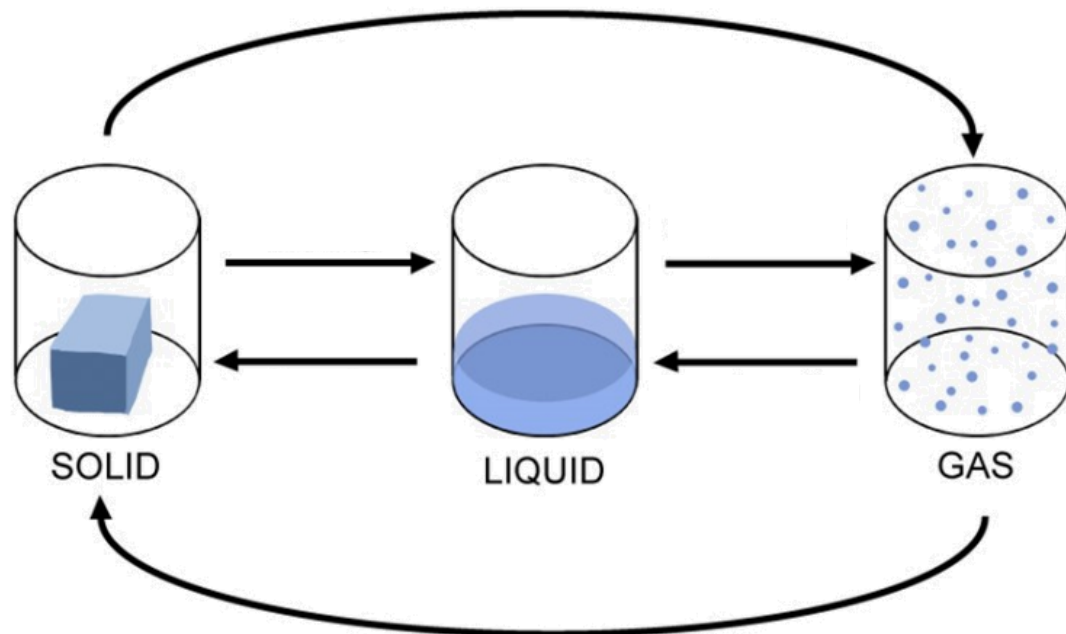
8. Drag and Drop

Look at the pictures and write their names in the relevant column.

				
Juice	Brick	Milk	Chair	Wood
				
Oil	Iron rods	Water	Wall	Blood

Solid	Liquid

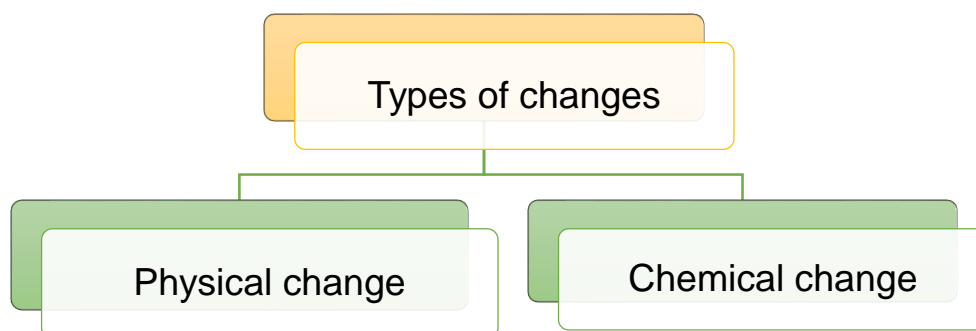
9. Label the diagram.



10. Comprehension

Answer the following questions after reading the paragraph carefully.

Generally, matter experiences two main types of changes: chemical change and physical change. In the process of physical change, there is no alteration in the natural identity of the matter, though the change in its state, size, and shape occurs. But chemical changes are irreversible and totally different substances are formed in them. Some common changes of matter include freezing, melting, condensation, vaporization etc.



1. How many types of changes occur in matter?

2. What do you know about chemical change?

3. Write the names of some changes of matter.
