

05		May 2020						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
18					1	2	3	
19	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
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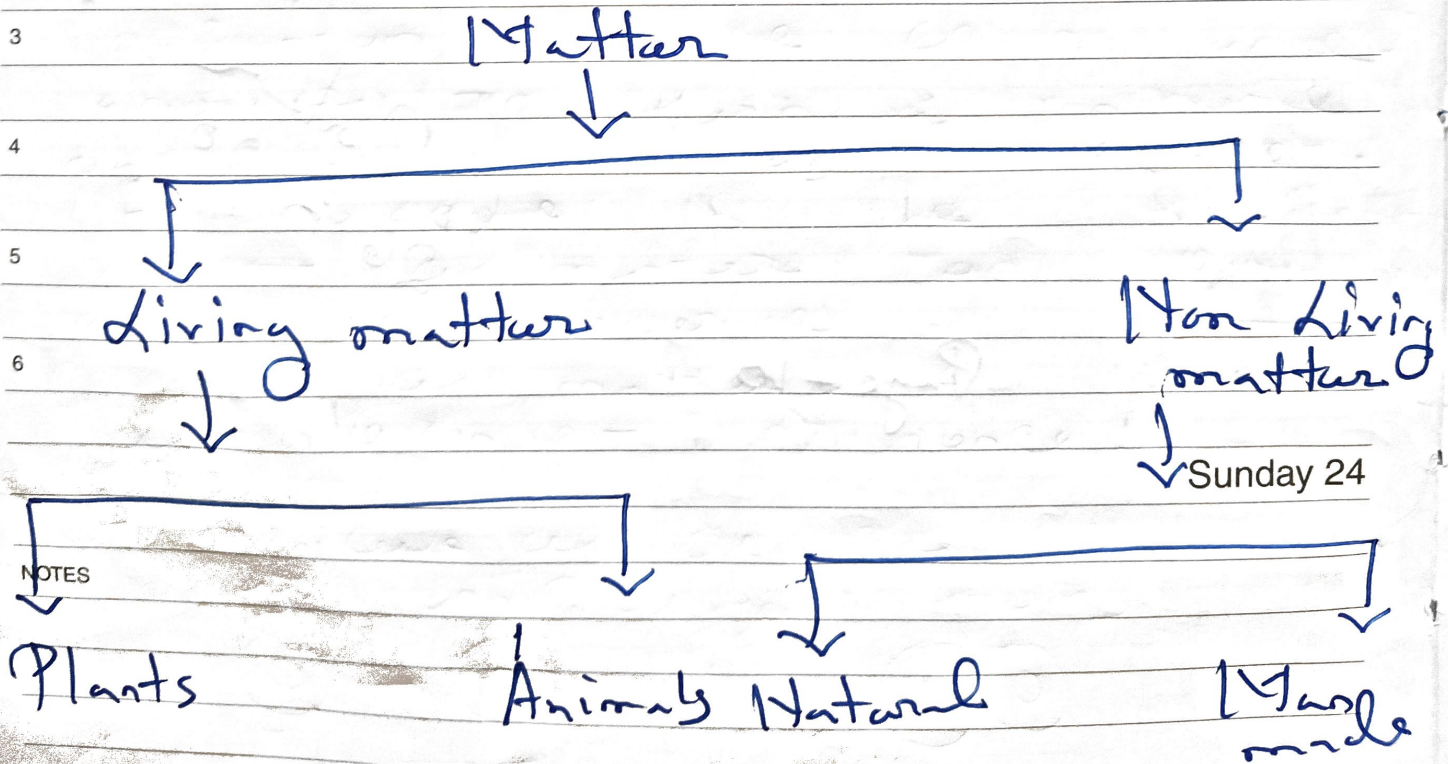
APPOINTMENT / MEETING

Class VI
 Chemistry
 Chapter-3 Matter

In this chapter we will discuss about definition of matter, states of matter, intermolecular forces, intermolecular space.

Q.1 ~~Matter~~ Define Matter.

Ans: Matter is anything that has mass and occupy space and it can be perceived through our senses.



NOTES

Plants

Animals

Natural

Man made

25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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Q.2 What is living and non living matter? Give eg.

Ans: The earth is home to all kinds of plants and animals. They can grow and reproduce on their own. Most of the matter in the universe is non living. It means that it does not grow, more or reproduce on its own. It can be natural or manmade.

Q.3 What is natural and manmade matter? Give eg.

Ans: It occurs in nature and can be used to make more useful substance. Eg. wood, coal, silk etc.

It is produced artificially from natural matter. Eg. plastics, soaps, steel, ceramic.

NOTES

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APPOINTMENT / MEETING

Q.14 What is atom? Give eg.

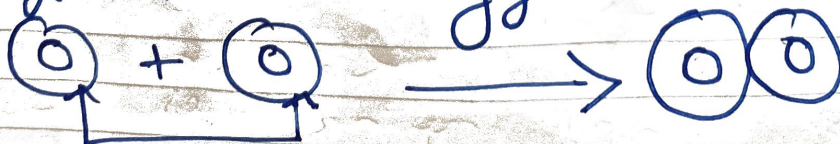
Ans: An atom is the smallest possible unit of matter that exhibits all the properties of matter. They may or may not have independent existence.

For eg. 'O' atom shows all the properties of oxygen gas.

Q.15 What is molecule? Give eg.

Ans: Atoms combine with one another to form a minute particle known as a molecule. A molecule is the smallest unit of matter which exhibits all the properties of that kind of matter and is capable of independent existence.

NOTE: A molecule of oxygen is made up of two oxygen atoms



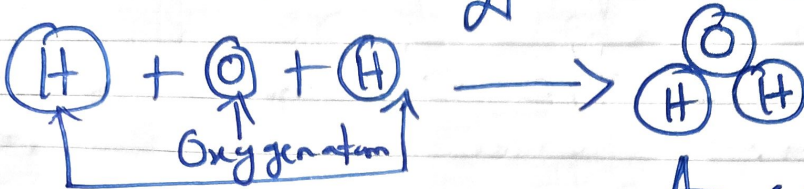
Oxygen atoms

An oxygen molecule

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A water molecule is made up of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen.



Hydrogen atoms

A water molecule with two types of atom.

Discuss

Q.6 Characteristics of particles / molecules of matter.

(i) Particles of matter are always in random motion, because they possess kinetic energy. It increases with increase in temperature.

(ii) Particles of matter are held together by a force of attraction that exists between them. This force is known as intermolecular force of attraction.

NOTES

The force of attraction between particles of same substance is known as cohesion. The force of attraction is different between different kinds of particles.

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(iii) Particles of matter, have space between them which is called intermolecular space.

Q.7 What are the three states of matter?

Ans:- Solids, liquid and gas are the three states of matter.

Q.8 What is solid state?

Ans:- A solid has definite shape and volume. Molecules are very closely packed with each other. Intermolecular space is almost negligible and intermolecular force of attraction is very strong. Eg: wood, stone

Q.9 What is liquid state?

Ans:- A liquid has definite volume but no definite shape. The molecules of liquid are less closely packed. The intermolecular space is greater than in solid and lesser than intermolecular

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MAY 2020

DAY 150- 216 WEEK 22

FRIDAY

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farce than solids
eg. water, oil etc.

Q.10 What is gaseous state?

Ans:— A gas has neither a definite shape nor a definite volume. The molecules in a gas are far apart. The intermolecular force of attraction between the molecules is very weak and intermolecular space is large.

eg. Oxygen, Nitrogen etc.

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