August 2020

WK	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
31/36	31					1	2
32	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
34	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
35	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY 2020
DAY 204 - 162 WEEK 30
WEDNESDAY 22

APPOINTMENT / MEETING

Class VI Date - 9.6.20

Chapter-3 Matter Part-4

Subject Chemistry

(1) How is interconversion of states of matter different from a chemical reaction?

Ans: Interconversion of state of matter is a physical change if we reverse the condition we get back the original substance and it is a ~~permanent~~ temporary change. Chemical reaction is a chemical change, we can not get back the original substance. New substances are formed and it is a permanent change.

(2) How does a liquid change into its gaseous state?

Ans:- If we heat a liquid, liquid get energy, Kinetic energy increases, As a result of that intermolecular space increases and intermolecular force decreases. The liquid change into gaseous state.

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DAY 205 - 161 WEEK 30

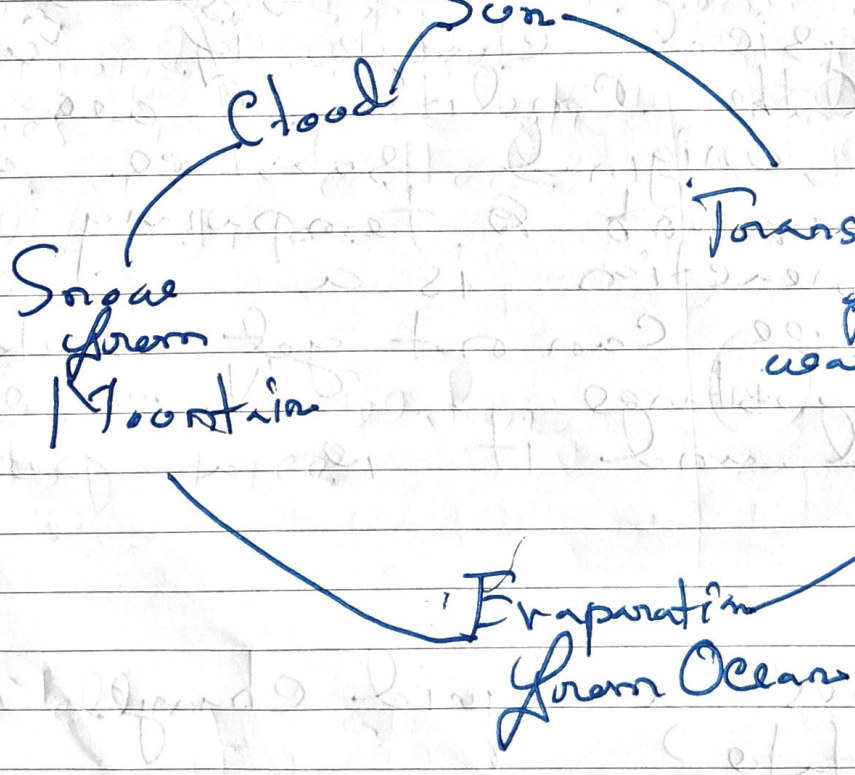
THURSDAY

07	July 2020						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
27			1	2	3	4	5
28	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
30	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
31	27	28	29	30	31		

APPOINTMENT / MEETING

(3) Water cycle is an example of interconversion of states of water. Explain.

Ans: In water cycle we can see that different form of water by changing the temprature and pressure like



So these are the different states of water.

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APPOINTMENT / MEETING

(4) Why does a candle become smaller on burning with time?

Ans: On heating candle wax melts, then turns to into vapour which react with air to produce two gaseous substances CO_2 and H_2O. Therefore a candle on burning becomes smaller and smaller and the part of wax which has undergone chemical change cannot be recovered.

(5) What happens to metal ball when it is heated? What does it show?

Ans: When a metal ball is heated it will expand. It is known as expansion of matter.

APPOINTMENT / MEETING

(2) Give differences between the following

(a) Solidification and Condensation

Solidification	Condensation
(i) The process by which a substance in liquid state changes into a solid state is called solidification.	(i) The process by which a substance in gaseous state changes into liquid state is called Condensation.
(ii) For eg. Water into ice	(ii) eg. Water vapour into water

(b) Melting and boiling

Melting	boiling
(i) The process by which a substance changes from solid to liquid state is known as melting.	(i) The change of a liquid into vapour on heating is known as boiling.

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APPOINTMENT / MEETING

(ii) For eg. ice into water

(ii) For eg. Water into water vapour by heating.

(2) Gas and vapour

Gas	Vapour
(i) Gas usually contains a single thermodynamic state at room temperature	(i) Vapour is a mixture of two or more different phases at room temperature. These two phases are liquid and gaseous phase
(ii) Vapour has a definite shape of the gaseous particles when observed under a microscope.	(ii) Gas does not a definite shape when it is observed under a microscope.

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DAY 210 - 156 WEEK 31

TUESDAY

07	July 2020						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
27			1	2	3	4	5
28	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
30	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
31	27	28	29	30	31		

APPOINTMENT / MEETING

(d) Miscible and Immiscible liquid.

Miscible liquid	Immiscible liquid
(i) Liquids which mix with each other are called miscible liquid.	(i) Liquids which do not mix with each other called immiscible liquid.
(ii) For eg. Water and alcohal	(ii) For eg. Water and oil

P. Sw
9.6.20

EXERCIS

1. State the three effects of heat on matter.
2. *(a)* Define : interconversion of states of matter.
   (b) What are the two conditions for the interconversion of states of matter ?
3. Define the following terms :
   (a) Fusion
   (b) Vaporisation
   (c) Condensation
   (d) Sublimation
   (e) Diffusion
   (f) Melting point
   (g) Boiling point
   (h) Liquefaction

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Fill in the blanks :
   (a) Water is matter because it has ..... and occupies .....
   (b) Any matter which has a definite ..... but no definite shape is called a .....
   (c) ..... and ..... can flow.
   (d) The molecules are at a greater distance in ..... as compared to liquids.
   (e) Water boils at ..... °C.
   (f) The physical state of a substance, which has neither fixed volume nor fixed shape is a .....

2. Write whether the following statements are *true* or *false*.
   (a) Only water can exist in three different states. .....
   (b) If the container in which a gas is collected has an opening, the gas will flow out and spread itself indefinitely. .....
   (c) Solids have the largest inter-molecular space. .....
   (d) There is no difference between evaporation and boiling. .....
   (e) All solids, on heating, first change to liquid and then to the gaseous state. .....
   (f) The intermolecular force of attraction is the weakest in gases. .....
   (g) A gas has no free surface. .....

4. For each of the following statements, say whether it describes a solid, a liquid or a gas.
   (a) Particles move about very quickly but do not leave the surface.
   (b) Particles are quite close together.
   (c) Particles are far apart and move in all directions.

5. Match the following :

Column A		Column B	
(a)	Solids	(i)	Can flow in all directions.
(b)	Sublimation	(ii)	The temperature at which a liquid changes into its gaseous state.
(c)	Boiling point	(iii)	Can have any number of free surfaces.
(d)	Gases	(iv)	Gaps between particles.
(e)	Intermolecular space	(v)	Change of state directly from solid to gas.

6. Name the phenomenon which causes the following changes :
   (a) Formation of water vapour from water.
   (b) Disappearance of camphor when exposed to air.
   (c) Conversion of ice into water.
   (d) Conversion of water into steam.

7. Give two examples for each of the following:-
   (a) Substances which sublime.
   (b) Substances which do not change their state.
   (c) Substances which are rigid and not compressible.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which one is a kind of matter ?
   (a) light (b) petroleum
   (c) sound (d) heat

2. The state of matter which has no definite shape or volume is called
   (a) solid (b) liquid
   (c) gas (d) water

3. There are large intermolecular gaps in
   (a) water (b) iron ball
   (c) common salt (d) air

4. All kinds of matter
   (a) occupy space and have a definite mass
   (b) have mass and a definite shape
   (c) can change their states
   (d) have a definite volume

5. A kind of matter which can sublime is
   (a) water (b) plastic
   (c) milk (d) iodine

6. A substance which can change its state
   (a) wood (b) oxygen
   (c) paper (d) cloth

7. The process by which a solid changes into a liquid is called
   (a) freezing (b) melting
   (c) condensation (d) evaporation