

**KRISHNAGAR ACADEMY**  
**HALF-YAERLY (PHASE-II) EXAMINATION**  
**CLASS-VIII**

**SUBJECT-CHEMISTRY**

**FULL MARKS: 50**

Question 1. Explain the following:

(2x10=20)

- a) Solids cannot be compressed.
- b) A liquid can flow and takes the shape of the container in which it is poured.
- c) Gases have neither a fixed shape nor a fixed volume.
- d) Law of conservation of mass is followed during burning of a magnesium ribbon.
- e) Inter conversion of states of matter is carried out by changing temperature and pressure.
- f) A gas can fill the whole vessel in which it is enclosed.
- g) When sodium chloride is added to a definite volume of water and stirred well, a solution is formed, but there is no increase in the level of water.
- h) A piece of chalk can be broken easily into smaller pieces while a coal piece can't be broken easily.
- i) Gases have maximum kinetic energy.
- j) Robert Brown observed that the pollen grains were moving in an irregular manner.

Question 2. Define:

(2x10=20)

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| a. Sublimation        | f. Inter conversion of the states of matter |
| b. Deposition         | g. Law of conservation of mass              |
| c. Brownian motion    | h. Liquefaction                             |
| d. Matter             | i. Fusion                                   |
| e. Condensation point | j. Fluids                                   |

Question 3. Differentiate between solid, liquid and gas on the basis of— (5x1=5)

- |  |             |          |                         |
|--|-------------|----------|-------------------------|
| a. Intermolecular force of attraction. | b. Fluidity | c. Shape | d. Inter particle space |
| e. Compressibility                     |             |          |                         |

Question 4: Choose the correct answer:

(5x1=5)

- a. Particles of the matter have following characteristic:
  - (i) They constantly move
  - (ii) They attract each other
  - (iii) They are very small
  - (iv) All of the above
- b. Diffusion in liquids is an example of
  - (i) Smell and perfume
  - (ii) Smell of food
  - (iii) Spreading of ink in water
  - (iv) Fragrance of incense stick
- c. Name the particles which make up matter:
  - (i) Non-metals
  - (ii) Metals
  - (iii) Metalloids
  - (iv) Atoms
- d. The melting point of a solid is an indication of
  - (i) Its rigidity
  - (ii) Its shape
  - (iii) Intermolecular force of attraction
  - (iv) Its ability to intermix with other solids

e. Which of the following is the property of solid?

(i) Can be compressed

(iii) Have low density

(ii) Have definite shape

(iv) Intermolecular force is less

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