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Class: I V **Sub.tec: Naina paswan**

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BASED ON N.C.E.R.T PATTERN

CHAPTER: 09 STATES OF MATTER AND THEIR PROPERTIES

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ANSWERS:

Ans 1. Matter is anything that occupies space and has weight.

Ans 2. A molecule is defined as the smallest unit of a compound that contains the chemical properties of the compound. Molecules are made up of groups of atoms. Describing the structure of an atom, an atom is also sub-divided into smaller units. Protons, electrons, and neutrons are sub-particles of an atom.

Ans 3. Solid is the state in which matter maintains a fixed volume and shape; **liquid is**

the state in which matter adapts to the shape of its container but varies only slightly in volume; and gas is the state in which matter expands to occupy the volume and shape of its container.

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Ans 1. **In a physical change, no new substance is formed. A chemical change is always accompanied by one or more new substance(s). Physical change is easily reversible i.e original substance can be recovered. Chemical changes are irreversible i.e. original substance cannot be recovered.**

Ans 2. **solvent: the substance in which a solute dissolves to produce a homogeneous mixture. solute: the substance that dissolves in a solvent to produce a homogeneous mixture.**

Ans 3. When one substance dissolves into another, a solution is formed. A solution is a homogeneous mixture consisting of a solute dissolved into a solvent . The solute is the substance that is being dissolved, while the solvent is the dissolving medium.

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Ans 1. Substances that are attracted by a magnet are called magnetic substances. Example: Iron, cobalt, nickel, etc. Substances that are not attracted by a magnet are called non-magnetic materials. Example: Aluminium, copper, wood, etc.

Ans 2. Basically, when it comes to conducting heat, not all substances are created equal. Metals and stone are considered good conductors since they can speedily transfer

heat, whereas materials like wood, paper, air, and cloth are poor conductors of heat..

Ans 3. Example: frosted or stained glass. Opaque objects do not allow light to pass through them. Example: brick walls, human beings. Opaque materials do not allow transmission of light waves.