

## Chemistry

Chapter-1

Matter and Its Composition Class- VII (ICSE)

Total Marks: 40

Time : 1 hours

ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY

### **I. Fill in the blanks by correct words [5]**

- a. On heating, solids first change to \_\_\_\_\_ state and then to \_\_\_\_\_ state.
- b. The liquids take the shape of containing \_\_\_\_\_, because the molecules are \_\_\_\_\_ to move.
- c. The process of conversion of a gas into a liquid is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. The state of matter which has definite shape and definite \_\_\_\_\_ are called solids
- e. The gaseous state directly formed from a solid on heating is called \_\_\_\_\_
- f. The force of attraction between the similar kind of molecules is called \_\_\_\_\_
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ state of matter consists of electrically charged particles of gaseous matter.
- h. The particles of matter are in continuous motion and such have \_\_\_\_\_ energy.

### **II. Statements given below are incorrect. Write the correct statements. [5]**

- a. A liquid can have more than one free surface.
- b. Intermolecular spaces in case of solids are too large
- c. Solids have definite volume, because its molecules are free to move
- d. Gases can flow, but liquids cannot.
- e. Gases are highly compressible, as they have very small intermolecular spaces

### **III. Write following answers**

- 1 a. Define matter. [3]
- b. Name three states of matter
- c. State three characteristics of matter
2. State FIVE postulates of Kinetic Theory of matter [5]
3. a. Define the term Solid. [3]

b. Why solids have definite shape, but liquid does not have? - Explain

4. a. Why do liquids flow? Explain on the basis of Kinetic Theory of matter [4]

b. why Gases are highly compressible?

**IV. Define the following:** [5]

a. Adhesive Force

b. Element

c. Atom

d. Molecule

e. sublimation

**V. State the following:**

a. Which of the following substances sublime:

i. Ice ii. Iodine iii. Mercury iv. Ammonium Chloride v. Camphor [2]

b. Compare the properties of Solids, Liquids and Gases [at least 5 points] [5]

c. Name the following: [3]

i. Space between the molecules of matter

ii. A type of matter having definite shape and definite volume

iii. The temperature at which liquid is converted into vapour.