



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - KUMAR PRAKASHAN KENDRA

CHEMISTRY (GUJRATI ENGLISH)

MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS

Activity

1. What do you think has happened to the salt?



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Where does it disappear?



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Does the level of water change?



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Is the water still coloured?



[View Text Solution](#)

5. What do you observe immediately after adding the ink drop?



[View Text Solution](#)

6. What do you observe immediately after adding a drop of honey?



[View Text Solution](#)

7. How many hours or days does it take for the colour of ink to spread evenly throughout the water?



View Text Solution

8. Which group was the easiest to break? Why?



View Text Solution

9. If we consider each student in chain as a particle of matter, then in which group do the particles hold each other with the maximum force?



[View Text Solution](#)

10. What will happen if these liquids are split on the floor?



[View Text Solution](#)

11. Measure 50 mL of any one liquid and transfer it into different containers one by one. Does the volume remains the same?



View Text Solution

12. Does the shape of the liquid remain the same?



View Text Solution

13. When you pour the liquid from one container into another does it flow easily?



[View Text Solution](#)

Intext Questions And Answers

1. Which of the following are matter?

Chair, air, love, smell, hate, almonds, thought, cold, cold drink, smell of perfume.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Give reasons for the following observation:

The smell of hot sizzling food reaches you several metres away, but to get the smell from cold food you have to go close.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. A diver is able to cut through water in a swimming pool. Which property of matter does this observation show?



[View Text Solution](#)

4. What are the characteristics of the particles of matter?



[View Text Solution](#)

5. The mass per unit volume of a substance is called density.

(density = mass/ volume)

Arrange the following in order of increasing density.

air, exhaust from chimneys, honey, water, chalk, cotton and iron.



[View Text Solution](#)

6. a. Tabulate the difference in the characteristics of states of matter.



[View Text Solution](#)

7. Comment upon the following: rigidity, compressibility, fluidity, filling as gas container,

shape, kinetic energy and density.



[View Text Solution](#)

8. Give reasons:

a. A gas fills completely the vessel in which it is kept.

b. A gas exerts pressure on the walls of the container.

c. A wooden table should be called a solid.

d. We can easily move our hand in air but to

do the same through a solid block of wood we need a karate expert.



[View Text Solution](#)

9. Liquids generally lower density as compared to solids. But you must have observed that ice floates on water. Find out why.



[View Text Solution](#)

10. Convert the following temperatures to Celsius scale:

a. 300K b. 573 K



View Text Solution

11. What is the physical state of water at:

a. $250^{\circ}C$ b. $100^{\circ}C$



View Text Solution

12. For any substance, why does the temperature remain constant during the change of state?



View Text Solution

13. Suggest a method to liquefy atmospheric gases.



View Text Solution

14. Why does a desert cooler cool better on a hot dry day?



View Text Solution

15. How does the water kept in a earthen pot (matka) become cool during summer?



View Text Solution

16. Why does our palm feel cold when we put some acetone or petrol or perfume on it?

 [View Text Solution](#)

17. Why are we able to sip hot tea or milk faster from a saucer rather than a cup?

 [View Text Solution](#)

18. What type of clothes should we wear in summer?



View Text Solution

Questions And Answers Answer The Following Questions In Very Short

1. What is matter?



View Text Solution

2. State the physical nature of matter.

 [View Text Solution](#)

3. What is diffusion?

 [View Text Solution](#)

4. What is the effect of heat on the rate of diffusion?

 [View Text Solution](#)

5. Name the process by which two or more different types of matter intermix on their own.



[View Text Solution](#)

6. What are the three different states of matter?



[View Text Solution](#)

7. The rate of diffusion in gases is faster as compared to solids and liquids. Why?



[View Text Solution](#)

8. In which state of matter is the intermolecular force a. the maximum b. the minimum?



[View Text Solution](#)

9. Sponge, though compressible, is a solid.

Comment.



[View Text Solution](#)

10. An unlit incense stick gives smell only when we come close to it, but on lighting the stick we get smell even far away from it. Why?



[View Text Solution](#)

11. Arrange the following substance in increasing order forces of attraction between the particles:

Water, Sugar, Oxygen.



[View Text Solution](#)

12. a. Name the state of matter which is rigid.

b. Name the process of conversion of solid state to liquid state.



[View Text Solution](#)

13. State the effect of heat on diffusion.



View Text Solution

14. Th rate of diffusion is very fast in gases.

Why?



View Text Solution

15. What is dry ice?





[View Text Solution](#)

16. A crystal of copper sulphate can impart colour of large amount of water.

Which characteristic of particles of matter is described by the above observation?



[View Text Solution](#)

17. Convert the following temperatures to the Celsius scale: a. 293 K b. 470 K



[View Text Solution](#)

18. Convert the following temperature to the Kelving scale: a.

$25^{\circ} C$ b. $373^{\circ} C$



View Text Solution

19. What is the physical state of water at

a. $25^{\circ} C$ b. $0^{\circ} C$ c. $100^{\circ} C$?



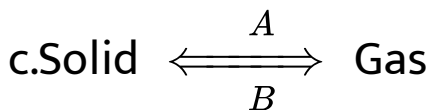
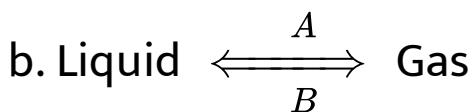
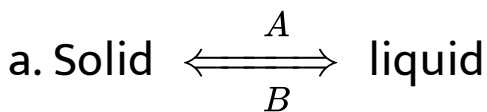
View Text Solution

20. How is dry ice stored?



[View Text Solution](#)

21. Label the arrows marked A,B in the following:



[View Text Solution](#)

22. Express the boiling point of water in a. the Celsius b. the Kelvin scales.



View Text Solution

23. How does the melting point of a substance indicate the strength of its intermolecular force of attraction?



View Text Solution

24. Name two substances that show sublimation.



[View Text Solution](#)

25. Which phenomenon occurs during the following changes?

- a. Formation of clouds
- b. Drying of wet clothes
- c. Melting of wax in the sun
- d. Size of the naphthalene ball decreases.



[View Text Solution](#)

26. What is humidity?



View Text Solution

Questions And Answers Give Definition Of The Following

1. Matter



View Text Solution

2. Density



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Temperature



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Melting point



[View Text Solution](#)

5. Boiling point



[View Text Solution](#)

6. Latent heat of fusion.



[View Text Solution](#)

7. Latent heat of vaporization



[View Text Solution](#)

8. Liquefaction of a gas



[View Text Solution](#)

9. Evaporation.



[View Text Solution](#)

10. Intermolecular force.



[View Text Solution](#)

11. Plasma.



View Text Solution

12. Bose -Einstein Condensate.



View Text Solution

Questions And Answers Choose The Correct Option From Those Given Below Each Question

1. How many natural physical states of matter are there?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

Answer:



View Text Solution

2. In which physical state has the substance a definite shape?

A. Liquid and gaseous

B. Liquid

C. Gaseous

D. Solid

Answer: D



View Text Solution

3. What change is observed in a matter of substance with rise in temperature?

A. Weight decreases

B. Weight increases

C. Volume decreases

D. Volume increases

Answer: A::C



View Text Solution

4. Which of the following statements is false for gaseous matter?

A. Intermolecular force is highest

B. No definite shape

C. No definite volume

D. It is compressible

Answer: A::C



View Text Solution

5. What is observed on transferring a liquid from one vessel to another?

A. it changes its shape and vlume.

B. No change in its shape and volume.

C. It changes its shape, but not the volume

D. Its volume changes, but shape does not change.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

6. What change is observed in the particles of the matter with the rise in temperature?

- A. Kinetic energy increases
- B. Kinetic energy decreases
- C. Potential energy remains constant
- D. Potential energy decreases

Answer: A:C



View Text Solution

7. What fraction of the density of normal air should a gas of extremely low density be cooled to super low temperature?

A. One hundred

B. Ten lac

C. One lac

D. Thousand

Answer: A::C



View Text Solution

8. What is the full form of PNG?

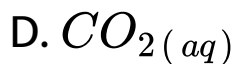
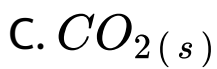
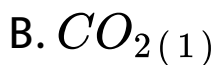
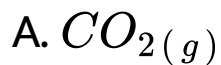
- A. Petrol Natural Gas
- B. Pipe Natural Gas
- C. Pressurised Natural Gas
- D. Pressurised Neutral Gas

Answer: A::D



View Text Solution

9. Which of the following the is the molecular formula of dry ice?



Answer: B::C



View Text Solution

10. Which of the following is the correct order of matters arranged in the descending order of their intermolecular attraction force?

A. Water, air, wind

B. Air, sugar, oil

C. Oxygen, water, sugar

D. Common salt, juice, air

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

11. Due to which property does the aroma of hot food reaches us some metres away?

A. The intermolecular force of attraction is different in different matters.

B. The motion of the particles of matter increases with the rise in temperature.

C. The intermolecular force of attraction is same in different matters.

D. The motion of the particles of matter decreases with the rise in temperature.

Answer: B



View Text Solution

12. Diffusion means

A. The phenomenon of intermixing of particles of matters due to the random motion of their atoms.

B. The capacity of suction force on the particles of matter.

C. The phenomena of merging of particles of matters into one another.

D. The process of conversion of particles of matter in gaseous state.

Answer: A::C



View Text Solution

13. Which of the following substances does not show phenomenon of sublimation?

A. Iodine

B. Sodium chloride

C. Ammonium chloride

D. Camphor

Answer: A::C::D



View Text Solution

14. In which of the following interconversions is heat released?

1. Condensation 2. Evaporation

3. Cooling 4. Melting

A. only 1

B. only 4

C. 1 and 3

D. 2 and 4

Answer: C::D



View Text Solution

15. Which of the following is the correct order of converting $25^{\circ}C$, $38^{\circ}C$ and $66^{\circ}C$ into Kelvin scale?

A. 298 J, 300 K, 338 K

B. 273 K, 278 K, 543 K

C. 298 K, 310 K, 338 K

D. 298 K, 311 K, 339 K

Answer: A::C::D



View Text Solution

16. On converting the magnitudes of temperature 308 K, 329 K and 391 K into Celsius scale, the magnitudes obtained are respectively as

A. $33^{\circ} C$, $56^{\circ} C$, $118^{\circ} C$

B. $35^{\circ} C$, $66^{\circ} C$, $119^{\circ} C$

C. $35^{\circ} C$, $56^{\circ} C$, $118^{\circ} C$

D. $56^{\circ} C$, $119^{\circ} C$, $35^{\circ} C$

Answer: A::B::C



View Text Solution

17. What change in temperature occurs, while the entire ice is melting?

A. Decreases slowly

B. The temperature remains constant

C. Remains constant in the beginning and then decreases

D. Increases slowly

Answer: A::C



[View Text Solution](#)

18. What is the latent heat of fusion of ice?

A. $33.4 \times 10^5 \text{ Jk}^{-1}$

B. $22.5 \times 10^5 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}$

C. $33.4 \times 10^4 \text{ Jk}^{-1}$

D. $2.25 \times 10^4 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}$

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

19. What is the latent heat of vaporisation of water?

A. $2.25 \times 10^6 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}$

B. $3.34 \times 10^6 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}$

C. $22.5 \times 10^4 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}$

D. $33.4 \times 10^5 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}$

Answer: A



View Text Solution

20. What are the suitable conditions for the liquefaction of gas?

- A. Low temperature and low pressure
- B. High temperature and low pressure
- C. Low temperature and high pressure
- D. High temperature and high pressure

Answer: A::B



View Text Solution

21. Water kept in an earthen pot becomes cool during summer. Which phenomenon is related with this process?

- A. Diffusion
- B. Transportation
- C. Evaporation
- D. Osmosis

Answer: C



View Text Solution

22. In what circumstances does the evaporation of water increase?

A. On increasing temperature and decreasing surface area.

B. On decreasing temperature and increasing surface area.

C. On increasing temperature and increasing surface area.

D. On decreasing temperature and decreasing surface area.

Answer: A



View Text Solution

23. What is the reason for glowing the fluorescent tube and neon sign bulb?

A. Presence of charged particles

B. High density of gas

C. High temperature

D. Passing of high electric current

Answer: A::C::D



View Text Solution

24. Which of the following matters possesses definite volume but does not possess shape?

A. Oxygen

B. Kerosene

C. Steel

D. Chalk

Answer: A::C::D



View Text Solution

25. Which of the following statement is not true?

A. Kinetic energy of the particles of solid matter is maximum.

B. The particles of liquid matter are arranged in proper order.

C. There is negligible force of attraction between the particles of gaseous matter.

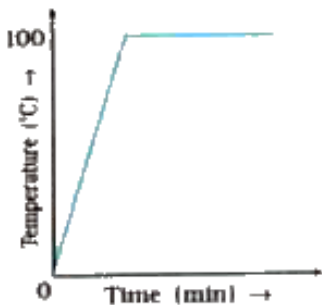
D. The particles of gaseous matter occupy the entire possible space.

Answer:

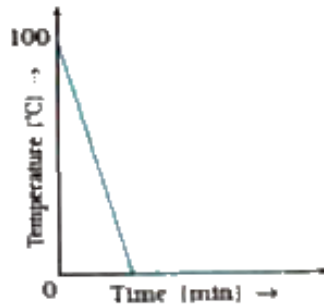


View Text Solution

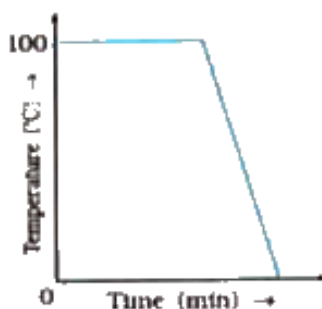
26. Dheya takes some ice and water in a beaker and heat it on a low flame. She notes the temperature from time to time. Which of the following graphs shows the correct result.



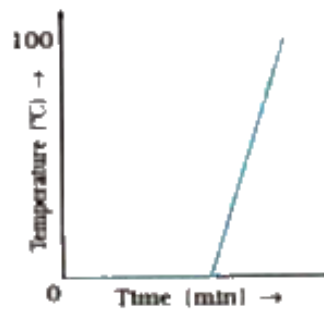
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

A. a

B. b

C. c

D. d

Answer: A::C::D



View Text Solution

Questions And Answers Fill In The Blanks

1. The evaporation of liquid at room temperature makes the surrounding.....



[View Text Solution](#)

2. At room temperature, the force of attraction between the particles in solid matter isthan tha to of particle sof gaseous state of the same matter.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. The phenomenon of changing of a liquid into vapours at any temperature below its

boiling point is called.....



[View Text Solution](#)

4. on increasing the temperature, the rate of diffusion.....

A. increases

B. decreases

C. both

D. None of these

Answer: increases



View Text Solution

5. The rate of diffusion isin gas as compared to that in liquid.

A. less

B. medium

C. more

D. less

Answer: all



View Text Solution

6. On increasing theand decreasing thethe gas gets converted into liquid.



View Text Solution

7. Ice floats on water because the density of ice is.....than that of water.



 [View Text Solution](#)

8. The melting point of a solid is an indication of the ...of the force of attraction between particles.



[View Text Solution](#)

9. The melting point of ice isK and boiling point of water is ...K.

A. 255, 265

B. 273,273

C. 273, 373

D. 273, 375

Answer: C



View Text Solution

10.is called dry ice.



View Text Solution

11. The force exerted on a surface per unit area by the particles of matter is called.....



[View Text Solution](#)

Questions And Answers Fill In The Blanks By Selecting The Correct Alternative From Those Given In The Bracket

1. The matter of liquid state can have any(shape, volume, mass)



[View Text Solution](#)

2. The process formation of cloud is called.....(evaporation, condensation, sublimation)]



[View Text Solution](#)

3. The process drying of wet clothes is called (evaporation, condensation, cooling)



[View Text Solution](#)

4. On keeping naphthalene balls open in air, its volume.....(increases, decreases, remains same)



[View Text Solution](#)

5. The mass per unit volume of a substances is called.....(area, density, pressure)



[View Text Solution](#)

6. The particles of steam (water vapour) at 373 K have more....than that in water at the same temperature. (rigidity, energy, density)



[View Text Solution](#)

7. The conversion of liquid state into solid state is called.....(sublimation, fusion, condensation)



[View Text Solution](#)

8. Kelvin = + ° Celsius (273, 173, 273)



[View Text Solution](#)

9. 1 atm = pascal (1.01×10^5 , 1.01×10^{-5} , 1.01×10^5)



[View Text Solution](#)

10. Now scientists are talking of five states of matter. They are solid, liquid, gas, plasma and

.....(Bose Kelvin condensation, Bose Newton
Condensate, Bose Eistein Condensate)



[View Text Solution](#)

**Questions And Answers State Whether The
Following Statements Are True Or False**

1. Every matter has mass.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. The kinetic energy of particles in gaseous state is maximum.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. The clothes dry faster on windy day.



[View Text Solution](#)

4. The BEC is formed by cooling a gas of extremely low density, about one hundred

thousandth the density of normal air.



[View Text Solution](#)

Questions And Answers Answer The Following Questions In Short

1. How does the rate of diffusion change with temperature?



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Give one similarity and one dissimilarity between a liquid and a gas.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Why is the rate of diffusion faster in gases?



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Why is ice at 273 K more effective in cooling than water at the same temperature?



[View Text Solution](#)

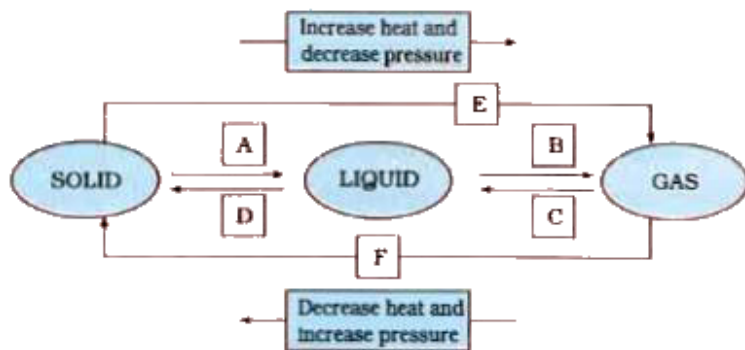
5. What produces more severe burns, boiling water or steam? OR

Explain steam at 100°C causes more severe burns than the water at the same temperature.



[View Text Solution](#)

6. Name A,B,c,D,E and F in the following showing the change in its state:



[View Text Solution](#)

7. How does the melting point of a substance indicate the strength of its intermolecular force of attraction?



[View Text Solution](#)

8. In winter, water freezes at room temperature but groundnut oil (or mustard oil/sesame oil) does not. Explain.



[View Text Solution](#)

9. Which phenomenon occurs during the following changes?

1. formation of clouds, 2 Drying of wet clothes,

3. Wax melts in the sun, 4. The size of naphthalene balls decreases.



[View Text Solution](#)

10. Name the factors that affect the rate of evaporation.



[View Text Solution](#)

11. How is the high compressibility of gases useful to us?



[View Text Solution](#)

12. States the differences between solid and gaseous states on the basis of 1 intermolecular space and 2. compressibility.



[View Text Solution](#)

13. When a solid melts its temperature remains the same. So where does the heat

energy go? What is the name given to this heat?



[View Text Solution](#)

14. Doctor advises to put strips of wet cloth on the forehead of a person having high temperature. Explain.



[View Text Solution](#)

Questions And Answers Give Scientific Reasons For The Following Statements

1. Common salt (Table salt) dissolves in water.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. The smell can be detected even on repeated dilution of 2mL of dettol in water.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. We can get the smell of perfume sitting several metres away.



[View Text Solution](#)

4. The diffusion of honey and ink in water is uneven.



[View Text Solution](#)

5. The solubility of copper sulphate is different in hot water and cold water.



[View Text Solution](#)

6. The rate of diffusion in liquids is higher than that in solids.



[View Text Solution](#)

7. Naphthalene balls disappear with time without leaving any solid.



[View Text Solution](#)

8. Between 1000 litres water and 1000 litres CNG, CNG can be transported easily from one place to another.



[View Text Solution](#)

9. Water at room temperature is a liquid.



[View Text Solution](#)

10. An iron almirah is a solid at room temperature.



[View Text Solution](#)

11. It is advisable to drink hot tea in saucer instead of drinking from a teacup.



[View Text Solution](#)

12. The proportion of humidity in Mumbai as compare to Ahmedabad is more. OR

We experience more humid after first rain.



[View Text Solution](#)

13. Wet clothes dry up faster at open place.



[View Text Solution](#)

14. Evaporation causes cooling.



View Text Solution

15. Water droplets are seen on the outer surface of a glass containing very cold water.



View Text Solution

16. Solid substances have more density. And are non compressible.





[View Text Solution](#)

17. Gaseous substance exerts pressure on the walls of the container.



[View Text Solution](#)

18. Air can be filled in more proportion in tyres.



[View Text Solution](#)

Questions And Answers Match The Following Properly

1.

Column I	Column II
1. Pressure	a. m^3
2. Temperature	b. kilogram
3. Density	c. pascal
4. Mass	d. kelvin
5. Volume	e. kilogram per metre ³



[View Text Solution](#)

Column I	Column II
1. degree celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	a. kilogram
2. centimetre	b. pascal
3. gram per centimetre ³	c. metre
4. bar	d. kelvin
5. milligram	e. kilogram per metre ³

2.



[View Text Solution](#)

Column I	Column II
1. Boiling point of water	a. 273 K
2. Melting point of ice	b. 373 K
3. Latent heat of vaporation of water	c. 100 K
4. Latent heat of fusion of ice	d. 0.335 kJ g^{-1}
	e. 2.259 kJ g^{-1}

3.



[View Text Solution](#)

Questions And Answers Distinguish Between The Following

1. Solid state and Liquid State



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Liquid state and Gaseous state.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Evaporation and Boiling.



[View Text Solution](#)

Questions And Answers Answer The Following Questions In Brief

1. List three characteristics of particles of matter, giving examples.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Explain interconversion in the states of matter with reference to (i) force of attraction (ii) kinetic energy of particles.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Compare solids and gases on the basis of (i) rigidity (ii) compressibility and (iii) movement of particles.



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Tabulate the differences in the states of matter on the basis of (i) kinetic energy (ii) density (iii) force of attraction between particles.



[View Text Solution](#)

5. a. Dry ice is obtained when a gas is compressed at high pressure. Name the gas and state what happens to it when the pressure is released.

b. Suggest a method to liquefy atmospheric gases.

c. What type of clothes should we wear in summer?



[View Text Solution](#)

6. a. Explain what is sublimation.

b. Which of the following shows phenomenon of sublimation?

Solid water, solid carbon dioxide, solid ammonium chloride.



[View Text Solution](#)

Questions And Answers Answer The Following Questions In Detail

1. Explain in detail the effects of changes in temperature and pressure on the states of matter.



[View Text Solution](#)

Questions And Answers Answer The Following Questions In Detail

1. The temperature time graph given below shows the heating curve for pure wax. From the graph answer the following questions:

a. What is the physical state of wax at the points A,B,C,D?

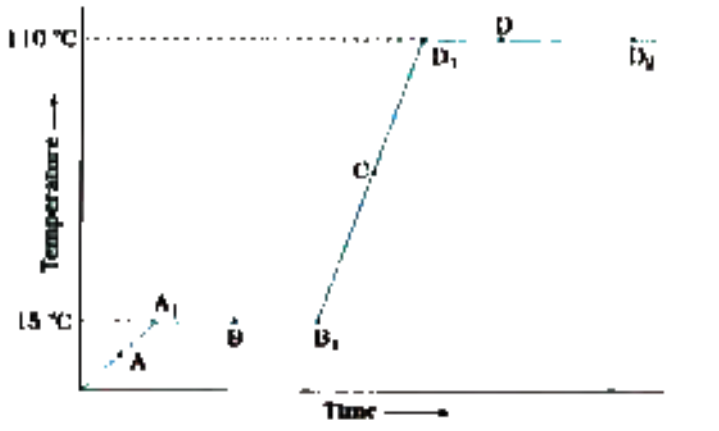
b. What is the melting point of wax?

c. What is its boiling point?

d. Which portions of the graph indicate that change of state is taking place?

e. Name the terms used for heat absorbed during the change of states involved in above

process.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. List three characteristics of particles of matter. Describe one example for each characteristic to illustrate it. Name the characteristics which are responsible for a.

Spreading of smell of scent in a room and b. water taking shape of the vessel in which poured.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Explain the three states of matter.



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Discuss with examples the factors affecting the rate of evaporation.



[View Text Solution](#)

Value Based Questions With Answer

1. Shalini, the school teacher, travels in school bus with other students. The school bus is fitted with CNG cylinder. She told the driver of the bus to check at times for any leakage in CNG. She told the driver to be more careful especially during summer.

1. What is CNG? 3. What values did Shalini depict in the above act?



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Shantabai lives in a village. She does not have a refrigerator or AC in her home. During summer she keeps wet cloth around the earthen pot. She keeps vegetables. Wrapped in cloth and sprinkles water over it.

1. Why did Shantabai keep wet cloth around the earthen pot?

2. How can she keep her home cool during summer?

3. What values of Shantabai are depicted here?



[View Text Solution](#)

Question Based On Practical Skills With Answer

1. At what temperature does water boil at atmospheric pressure?

A. 100K

B. $100^{\circ}C$

C. $-100^{\circ}C$

D. 273K

Answer: B



View Text Solution

2. At what temperature does ice melt at atmospheric pressure?

A. $0^{\circ}C$

B. $0K$

C. $-0^{\circ}C$

D. $100K$

Answer: A



View Text Solution

3. At room temperature ($30^{\circ}C$) a student sets up an apparatus to determine the melting point of ice. He takes a beaker half filled with ice and dips a mercury thermometer in it. The correct observation is.....

A. mercury in the thermometer keeps on falling till it reads $-1^{\circ}C$. it remains

constant thereafter.

B. Temperature falls, reaches $0^{\circ}C$, then it remains constant even after the whole of the ice has melted.

C. temperature falls, reaches $0^{\circ}C$ and remains constant only as long as both ice and water are present in it.

D. temperature falls in the beginning but starts rising as soon as the ice starts melting.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

4. Which of the following apparatus is required to determine the boiling point of water?

A. Tripod stand, conical flask, thermometer, wire gauze, stand with clamp, pair of tongs.

B. Funnel, burner, clamp and stand, test tube, thermometer, wire gauze, pumice stone pieces.

C. Boiling tube, beaker, thermometer, burner, cork with one hole, stand with clamp, wire gauze.

D. Round bottom flask, burner, thermometer, wire gauze, stand with clamp, cork with two holes, tripod stand.

Answer: A::B::C::D

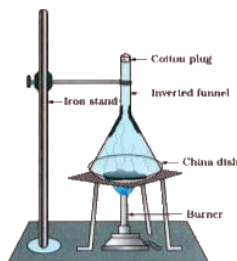


5. Which of the following figures illustrates the sublimation process?

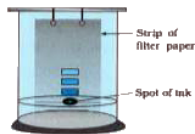
(A)



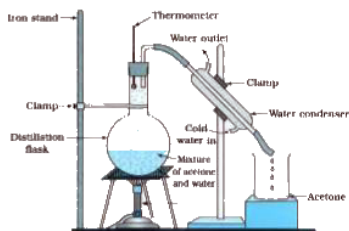
(B)



(C)



(D)



A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: A::B::C::D



View Text Solution

6. The physical state of water at 273 K, which is the melting point of ice will be observed as..

A. solid

B. liquid

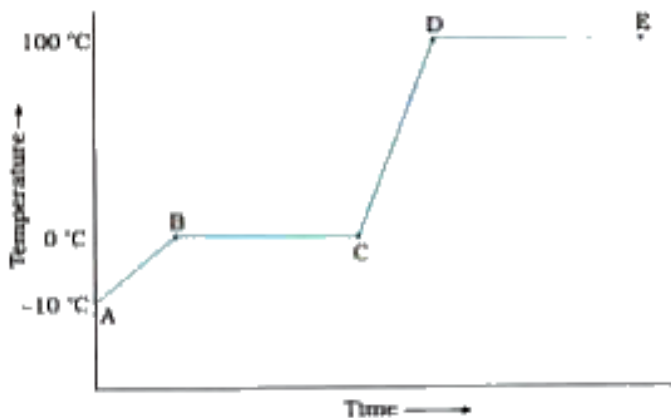
C. vapour

D. solid as well as liquid

Answer: A::D

 [View Text Solution](#)

7. Study temperature -time graph given below:



The graph shows heating of ice from $-10^{\circ}C$ to water at $100^{\circ}C$. Identify the part of the graph which represents the change of state on heating. During change of state where does the absorbed heat energy go?



[View Text Solution](#)

8. Write one precaution each, one should take, in placing the bulb of the thermometer while determining (1) melting point of ice 2. boiling point of water.



[View Text Solution](#)

9. Define boiling point of water. What happens to the boiling point of water when the atmospheric pressure increases?



[View Text Solution](#)

10. Name the process involved in the following changes:

1. liquid to solid, 2. gas to liquids, 3. solid to gas 4. solid to liquid.



[View Text Solution](#)

11. At what temperature in Kelvin scale does water boil? Explain what happens when we supply heat energy to water till it changes its state? What is the heat energy called?



[View Text Solution](#)