matter in our Surroundings

1.The quantity of matter present in an object is called its:
(a)Weight (b)Gram (c)Mass (d)Density
2.At higher altitudes:
(a)Boiling point of a liquid decreases (b)Boiling point of a liquid increases
(c)No change in boiling point (d)Melting point of solid increases
3.The boiling point of alcohol is 78°C. What is this temperature in Kelvin scale:
(a)373 K (b)351 K (c)375 K (d)78 K
4.In which phenomena water changes into water vapour below its B.P.?
(a)Evaporation (b)Condensation (c)Boiling (d)No such phenomena exist
5.The boiling point of water on Celsius and Kelvin scale respectively is:
(a)373, 273 (b)0, 273 (c)273, 373 (d)100, 373
6.The liquid which has the highest rate of evaporation is:
(a)Petrol (b)Nail- polish remover (c)Water (d)Alcohol
7.When we put some crystals of potassium permanganate in a beaker containing water, we observe that after sometime whole water has turned pink. This is due to:
(a)Boiling (b)Melting of potassium permanganate crystals
(c)Sublimation of crystals (d)Diffusion
8.The force that binds the particles of matter together is known as:
(a)Intermolecular space (b)Bond (c)Intermolecular force (d)Nuclear force
9.The change of a liquid into vapour is called:
(a)Vaporization (b)Solidification (c)Sublimation (d)None of these
10.Which of the following describes the liquid phase?
(a)It has a definite shape and a definite volume (b)It has a definite shape but not a definite volume
(c)It has a definite volume but not a definite shape (d)It has neither a definite shape nor a definite volume
11. When a teaspoon of solid sugar is dissolved in a glass of liquid water, what phase or phases are present after mixing:
(a)Liquid only (b)Still solid and liquid (c)Solid only (d)None of these
12. All gases will occupy zero volume when the temperature is reduced to:
(a)273°C (b)373°C (c)-273°C (d)0°C
13. Non- reacting gases have a tendency to mix with each other. This phenomenon is known as:
(a)Chemical reaction (b)Diffusion (c)Effusion (d)Explosion
14.What is the term used to describe the phase change of a liquid to a gas?
(a)Boiling (b)Condensation (c)Melting (d)None of the above
14.What term is used to describe the phase change of a solid to a liquid?
(a)Freezing (b)Melting (c)Boiling (d)None of the above
15.What s the term used to describe the phase change as a liquid becomes a solid?
(a)Evaporation (b)Condensation (c)Freezing (d)None of the above
16.Which has the least energetic molecules?
(a)Solids (b)Liquids (c)Gases (d)Plasmas
17. In which phase of matter would you expect compound (alcohol exists) at room temperature?
(a)Solid (b)Liquid (c)Gas (d)Plasma
18..Which of these choices will not change the state of matter?
(a)Temperature (b)Crushing a crystal (c)Pressure (d)Heat
19.If you leave water in a glass and some molecules turn into a gas, it is called:
(a)Condensation (b)Evaporation (c)Extinction
20. S. I. unit of temperature is:
(a)Celsius (b)Fahrenheit (c)Kelvin (d)None of these
21.100 K is equal to:
(a)183°C (b)-173°C (c)173°C (d)-273°C
22.The process of change of liquid state into gaseous state at constant temperature is known as:
(a)Boiling (b)Melting (c)Fusion (d)Evaporation
23 .What is Dry Ice?
(a)Ice having no water of crystallisation (b)Ice that has been dried
(c)Solid carbon dioxide (d)None of these
24. Which one is a surface phenomenon?
(a)Evaporation (b)Boiling (c)Both (a) and (b) (d)None of these