

Class – IX
WORKSHEET
[L-1]
MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS

Question 1. The quantity of matter present in an object is called its:

- (a) Weight
- (b) Gram
- (c) Mass
- (d) Density

Question 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

Question 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

Question 4. In which phenomena water changes into water vapour below its B.P.?

- (a) Evaporation
- (b) Condensation
- (c) Boiling
- (d) No such phenomena exist

Question 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

Question 6. The liquid which has the highest rate of evaporation is:

- (a) Petrol
- (b) Nail-polish remover
- (c) Water
- (d) Alcohol

Question 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

Question 8.The state of matter which consists of super energetic particles in the form of ionized gases is called:

- (a) Gaseous state
- (b) Liquid state
- (c) Bose- Einstein condensate
- (d) Plasma state

Question 9.The force that binds the particles of matter together is known as:

- (a) Intermolecular space
- (b) Bond
- (c) Intermolecular force
- (d) Nuclear force

Question 10.The change of a liquid into vapour is called:

- (a) Vaporization
- (b) Solidification
- (c) Sublimation
- (d) None of these

Question 11.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

Question 12.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

Question 13.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

Question 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

Question 15.What is 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

Question 16.Which has the least energetic molecules?

- (a)Solids
- (b)Liquids
- (c)Gases
- (d)Plasmas

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Question 17.In which phase of matter would you expect compound (alcohol exists) at room temperature?

- (a)Solid
- (b)Liquid
- (c)Gas
- (d)Plasma

Question 18.Which of these choices will not change the state of matter?

- (a)Temperature
- (b)Crushing a crystal
- (c)Pressure
- (d)Heat

Question 19.If you leave water in a glass and some molecules turn into a gas, it is called:

- (a)Condensation
- (b)Evaporation
- (c)Extinction

Question 20.As of the 1990s, scientists have proved the existence of how many states of matter?

- (a)Two
- (b)Three
- (c)Four
- (d)Five

Question 21.Out of the following which is the densest state of matter?

- (a)Solids
- (b)Liquids
- (c)Gases
- (d)Plasmas

Question 22.Rate of diffusion of a gas is:

- (a)Directly proportional to its density
- (b)Directly proportional to its molecular mass
- (c)Inversely proportional to the square root of its density
- (d)Inversely proportional to the square root of its molecular mass

Question 23. Select the one that is not a matter:

- (a) Feeling of hot
- (b) Smoke
- (c) Humidity
- (d) Water

Question 24. Which is incorrect statement:

- (a) Matter is continuous in nature.
- (b) Of the three state of matter, the one that is most compact is solid state.
- (c) In solid state inter-particles space (i.e., empty space) is minimum.
- (d) The density of solid is generally more than that of a liquid.

Question 25. Select the one that when used would be considered as best condition for liquification of a gas:

- a) Increasing the temperature
- b) Decreasing the pressure
- c) Increasing the pressure and decreasing the temperature
- d) Decreasing the pressure and increasing the temperature.

Question 26. Select the correct order of evaporation for water, alcohol, petrol and kerosene oil:

- (a) Water > alcohol > kerosene oil > petrol
- (b) Alcohol > petrol > water > kerosene oil
- (c) Petrol > alcohol > water > kerosene oil
- (d) Petrol > alcohol > kerosene oil > water

Question 27. Which one is a sublime substance?

- (a) Table salt
- (b) Sugar
- (c) Iodine
- (d) Potassium iodide

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Question 28. S. I. unit of temperature is:

- (a) Celsius
- (b) Fahrenheit
- (c) Kelvin
- (d) None of these

Question 29. 100 K is equal to:

- (a) 183°C
- (b) -173°C
- (c) 173°C
- (d) -273°C

Question 30. The process of change of liquid state into gaseous state at constant temperature is known as:

- (a) Boiling

- (b)Melting
- (c)Fusion
- (d)Evaporation

Question 31.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

Question 32.Which one is a surface phenomenon?

- (a)Evaporation
- (b)Boiling
- (c)Both (a) and (b)
- (d)None of these

Question 33.Rate of diffusion depends upon:

- (a)Temperature
- (b)Surface area
- (c)Both temperature and surface area
- (d)None of these

Question 34.Which of the following processes is known as fusion?

- (a)Change of liquid to solid
- (b)Change of solid to liquid
- (c)Change of liquid to vapour
- (d)Change of gaseous state to solid state

Question 35.The evaporation of a liquid can best be carried out in a:

- (a)Flask
- (b)China dish
- (c)Test tube
- (d)Beaker

Question 35.The one, in which inter-particle forces are strongest, is:

- (a)Sodium chloride
- (b)Hydrogen
- (c)Ether
- (d)Carbon dioxide

Question 36. The melting point temperature of the solid state of a substance is 40°C . The freezing point temperature of the liquid state of the same substance will be:

- (a) 35°C
- (b) 40°C
- (c) 45°C
- (d)Can't predict

Question 37.Which one will help to accelerate the process of evaporation of a liquid kept in an open china dish?

- (a) Keeping dish in open
- (b) Blowing air into the liquid
- (c) Keeping the dish under a running fan
- (d) All the above

Question 38. When a gas is compressed keeping temperature constant. It results in:

- (b) Increase in collision among gaseous molecules
- (c) Decrease in speed of gaseous molecules
- (d) Decrease in collision among gaseous molecules

Question 39. Pressure of air at sea level is:

- (a) One atmosphere
- (b) 760 cm of Hg
- (c) 76 mm of Hg
- (d) All are correct

Question 40. Zig-zag movement of the solute particle in a solution is known as

- (a) Linear motion
- (b) Circular motion
- (c) Brownian motion
- (d) Curved motion.

Question 41. Gases can be liquefied by

- (a) increasing pressure
- (b) decreasing temperature
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) decreasing pressure

Question 42. Density of a substance is defined as

- (a) ratio of mass and volume
- (b) product of mass and volume
- (c) ratio of mass and temperature
- (d) product of mass and temperature

Question 43. Which of the following is not matter

- (a) Blood
- (b) Moon rock
- (c) Electron
- (d) Humidity

Question 44. Which is more effective in cooling?

- (a) Ice at 273K
- (b) Water at 273 K
- (c) Water at 373K
- (d) Ice at 373K

Question 45. 0 ° C temperature is equal to

- (a) 0 K

- (b) 273 K
- (c) -273 K
- (d) 300 K

Question 46. The process involving the change of state from solid to gas is called

- (a) melting
- (b) boiling
- (c) fusion
- (d) sublimation

- 1.(c)
- 2.(a)
- 3.(b)
- 4.(a)
- 5.(d)
- 6.(a)
- 7.(d)
- 8.(d)
- 9.(c)
- 10.(a)
- 11.(c)
- 12.(a)
- 13(a)
- 14.(b)
- 15.(c)
- 16.(a)
- 17.(b)
- 18.(b)
- 19.(b)
- 20.(d)
- 21.(a)
- 22.(d)
- 23.(a)
- 24.(a)
- 25.(c)
- 26.(d))

- 27.(c)
- 28.(c)
- 29.(b)
- 30.(a)
- 31.(c)
- 32.(a)
- 33.(c)
- 34.(b)
- 35.(b)
- 36.(a)
- 37.(b)
- 38.(d)

- 39.(d)
- 40.(c)
- 41.(c)
- 42.(A)
- 43.(D)
- 44.(A)
- 45.(B)
- 46.(D)