

CLASS-IX (CHEMISTRY)

CH-1: MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS (WORKSHEET-3)

1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Kinetic energy of the particles _____ on heating.
- (b) Orderedness of particles increase on _____.
- (c) _____ remains constant during change of states.
- (d) Melting point and _____ point is same for any substance.
- (e) _____ melting point indicates high attractive force between the solid particles.

2. State true or false and if false, correct the statement:

- (a) Both melting and condensation process can be termed as liquefaction.
- (b) On cooling, the forces of attraction between the particles break down.
- (c) Conversion of gas into its solid state is known as deposition.
- (d) Dry ice can exist below one atmospheric pressure.
- (e) The change of liquid into its solid state is known as solidification.

3. Give reason:

- (a) Ammonium chloride is a sublime substance.
- (b) Water has high boiling point than alcohol.
- (c) Water is liquid at room temperature.

4. Differentiate between:

- (a) Melting and melting point
- (b) Boiling and boiling point

5. Mention two ways to liquefy atmospheric gases.

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CH-1: MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS (WORKSHEET-4)

1. Arrange the following in decreasing order of their energy content:

ICE (0°C), WATER (100°C), STEAM (100°C), WATER (0°C)

2. How 'latent heat' helps in change of state?

3. Give reason:

(a) Ice at 0°C appears colder than water at same temperature.

(b) Temperature is directly proportional to kinetic energy of the particles.

4. Write three applications of latent heat in our real life situation.