

## Chapter - 7 | Particulate Nature of Matter

## QUIZ-01

1. Which feature of solids explains why they have a definite shape?

- A. Particles are loosely packed
- B. Particles are tightly packed and held by strong forces
- C. Particles have high energy
- D. Particles move freely

(B)

**Explanation:** In solids, the particles are tightly packed and have strong interparticle forces, giving them a fixed shape and volume.

2. What is the term for the space between the particles of matter?

- A. Particle zone
- B. Empty void
- C. Interparticle space
- D. Molecular gap

(C)

**Explanation:** The small gaps between the particles of matter are called interparticle spaces.

3. Which of the following substances has the highest melting point?

- A. Ice
- B. Urea
- C. Iron
- D. Chalk

(C)

**Explanation:** Iron has a melting point of 1538°C, which is higher than that of ice and urea.

4. Which of these states of matter has negligible interparticle attraction?

- A. Solid
- B. Liquid
- C. Gas
- D. Plasma

(C)

**Explanation:** In gases, particles have very weak interparticle attraction, allowing them to move freely.

5. Which property is common to both liquids and gases?

- A. Fixed shape
- B. Definite volume
- C. Ability to flow
- D. Strong particle packing

(C)

**Explanation:** Both liquids and gases can flow, which is why they are categorized as fluids.

6. What happens to the interparticle attraction when a solid melts?

- A. It increases
- B. It becomes zero
- C. It remains unchanged
- D. It decreases

(D)

**Explanation:** During melting, interparticle attraction weakens as particles gain energy and move apart.

7. Which activity demonstrates that particles are in constant motion?

- A. Grinding chalk into powder
- B. Mixing sand in water
- C. Dissolving potassium permanganate in water
- D. Boiling water

(C)

**Explanation:** Potassium permanganate spreads due to the constant movement of water particles.

8. What is meant by 'Parmanu' as per Acharya Kanad?

- A. Particle visible to the eye
- B. Large molecules
- C. Indivisible eternal particles of matter
- D. Dust particles

(C)

**Explanation:** Acharya Kanad described Parmanu as tiny, indivisible, and eternal particles that make up matter.

9. Why is sand not soluble in water?

- A. It reacts with water
- B. Its particles do not break into smaller particles
- C. It evaporates in water
- D. It dissolves too slowly

(B)

**Explanation:** Sand particles do not break into smaller particles that can occupy interparticle spaces in water, so they do not dissolve.

10. What determines the physical state of matter?

- A. Mass of particles
- B. Color of substance
- C. Thermal energy and interparticle attraction
- D. Smell of substance

(C)

**Explanation:** The thermal energy of particles and the strength of interparticle attraction together determine whether a substance is solid, liquid, or gas.