

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Term Worksheet [2018 – 19]

Subject – Chemistry

Class – VI

Name :

Sec. :

## Chapter – 3

### [Matter]

#### Check Point:

[A] Fill in the blanks: [60]

1. Anything that occupies space and has mass is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. All things made up of matter have two important characteristics – they occupy space and have \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The particles that make up matter are \_\_\_\_\_, ions or molecules.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of particles decides whether a given substances will exist as solid, a liquid or a gas.

[B] Answer the following questions: [60]

1. What is matter?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the composition of matter?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What are the three states of matter?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Name the state of matter that has fixed volume but variable shape.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Name the state of matter that is characterized by its capacity to change in its shape and volume.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[C] State whether the following statements are true or false: [67]

1. The molecules are closely packed in solids that is why they have a fixed volume.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Gases have fixed shape but not fixed volume. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The force of attraction between the molecules of liquid is stronger. \_\_\_\_\_

4. The interacting force between the gaseous molecules is very weak. \_\_\_\_\_

5. The physical state of matter can be changed by changing the temperature. \_\_\_\_\_

[D] Answer the following:

[67]

1. What is melting?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is freezing?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is vaporization?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is condensation?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is sublimation?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Keywords:**

[68]

Brownian motion: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Matter: \_\_\_\_\_

Molecule: \_\_\_\_\_

Intermolecular Space: \_\_\_\_\_

Intermolecular Force: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Melting: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Boiling: \_\_\_\_\_

Evaporation: \_\_\_\_\_

Condensation: \_\_\_\_\_

Freezing: \_\_\_\_\_

Sublimation: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise:****[69-70]****[A] Multiple Choice Questions:****[69]**

- (i) Which of the states of matter possess maximum force of attraction between molecules?
- (a) solid (b) liquid
- (c) gas (d) none of these
- (ii) The smallest unit of matter is
- (a) an atom (b) a molecule
- (c) an element (d) a compound
- (iii) The change of state from liquid to gas is called
- (a) solidification (b) evaporation
- (c) melting (d) sublimation
- (iv) The force of attraction between the molecules is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) atomic force (b) molecular force
- (c) intermolecular force (d) intramolecular force
- (v) Which of the following expand the most?
- (a) solids (b) liquids
- (c) gases (d) both b. and c.

**[B] Fill in the blanks:****[69]**

- The zig-zag movement of particles suspended in liquids and gases is called \_\_\_\_\_, names after scientist \_\_\_\_\_.
- The three states of matter are \_\_\_\_\_, liquid and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The process by which steam changes into water is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- There is space between the particles of \_\_\_\_\_.
- On heating, the increase in size of substance is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**[C] Write T for True and F for False statements.****[69]**

- Air is a kind of matter. \_\_\_\_\_
- The space among gas molecules is more as compared to liquids. \_\_\_\_\_
- The liquids form vapours only at their boiling points. \_\_\_\_\_
- Matter expands on heating and on cooling it contracts. \_\_\_\_\_
- Matter can undergo chemical changes on heating. \_\_\_\_\_

**[D] Match the items in column I with the correct choices in column II:****[70]****Column I****Column II**

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Solid                | a. changes from solid to liquid              |
| 2. Sublimation          | b. occupies space and possesses mass         |
| 3. Melting              | c. intermolecular space is least             |
| 4. Intermolecular force | d. changes from gas to liquid                |
| 5. Matter               | e. changes from solid to gas state           |
| 6. Condensation         | f. the force between the molecules of matter |

**[E] Classify the following things into three states of matter – solids, liquids and gases:****[70]**

Wood, pen, water, common salt, milk, balloons, alcohol, chair, perfume in bottle, deo spray, oxygen, table, pencil, smoke, books, dog, mercury in thermometer

Solids: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Liquids: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Gas: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[F]      Answer the following questions: [70]

1.      Explain the Brownian motion.

Ans- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.      Discuss the properties of three state of matter.

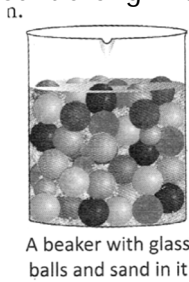
Ans- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3.      What is intermolecular force of attraction?

Ans- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4.      Show the molecular arrangement of solid, liquid and gas with the help of a diagram.

5. In the picture, glass balls are present along with sand in a beaker. Look at the picture and answer the following:



a. What does the picture show?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. What does it tell about matter?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What happens to the molecules of solids, liquids and gas, when heated?

Ans- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Define condensation and melting.

Ans- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Experimentally, show the expansion of solids and liquids.

Ans- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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9. Write a short note on , "Burning of candle is a chemical change."

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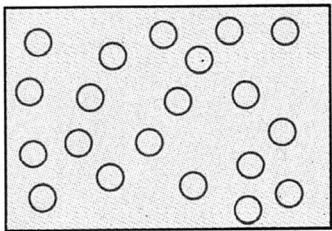
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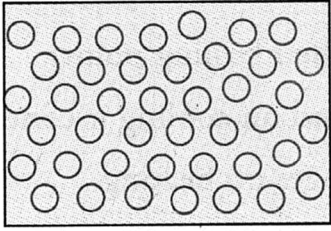
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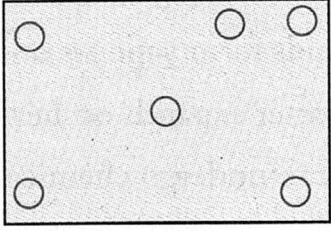
[G] Label the aggregations as solid, liquid and gas state: [70]



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter – 4**  
**[Water]**

**Check Point:**

[A] Answer the following questions: [76]

1. List the sources of water on earth.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

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2. What is surface water? Give examples.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

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3. What is underground water? Give examples.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

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4. Which form of natural water is the purest?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which is the most impure form of natural water?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What is water cycle?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[B] Answer the following questions:

[80]

1. What is the percentage of water that is available for use by human beings?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. How are dams useful for the society?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. How does sweating help us to keep our body cool?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is potable water?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is the role of bleaching powder in municipal water supply?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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6. What are the different methods to make water fit for drinking?

Ans. 

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[C] Answer the following questions: [84]

1. Why is water called the universal solvent?

Ans. 

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2. What is meant by saturated solution?

Ans. 

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3. How can you get pure water from natural water?

Ans. 

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4. How do we filter water before drinking?

Ans. 

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5. List different causes of water pollution.

Ans. 

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6. What is the role of proper sewage disposal?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Name some diseases spread through polluted water.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. How can water be conserved?

An.s \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Keywords:** [84]

Underground water: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Water cycle: \_\_\_\_\_

Evaporation: \_\_\_\_\_

Condensation: \_\_\_\_\_

Precipitation: \_\_\_\_\_

Potable water: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Solute: \_\_\_\_\_

Aqueous solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Saturated solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Unsaturated solution: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Solubility: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Acid Rain: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise:** [85-88]

[A] Multiple Choice Questions: [85-86]

- (i) The percentage of water in the human body is
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) 25 per cent | (b) 50 per cent |
| (c) 70 per cent | (d) 90 per cent |

- (ii) Water is a universal solvent because
- it dissolves many substances
  - water is the most common substance on earth
  - we use water everyday in our lives
  - it is used more for washings
- (iii) The main source of surface water is
- sea water
  - river and lake water
  - well water
  - none of these
- (iv) The density of water is maximum at
- 0°C
  - 4°C
  - 100°C
  - none of these
- (v) The freezing point of water is
- 0°C
  - 10°C
  - 4°C
  - 100°C
- (vi) The boiling point of water is
- 10°C
  - 110°C
  - 100°C
  - 50°C
- (vii) At ordinary temperature the water is found
- in solid state
  - in liquid state
  - in liquid and gaseous state
  - in liquid state and solid state
- (viii) The water cycle in nature helps to maintain
- climatic conditions
  - flood level
  - plant growth
  - urban development
- (ix) A simple and safe household method for purifying water is
- by boiling
  - by freezing
  - by filtering
  - none of these
- (x) Drinking polluted water causes
- jaundice
  - polio
  - tuberculosis
  - cancer

[B] Write T for true and F for false statements:

[86]

- Water does not occur free in nature. \_\_\_\_\_
- Water is a universal solvent. \_\_\_\_\_
- Water has the maximum density at 0°C. \_\_\_\_\_
- Water is found in all three states of matter i.e. solid, liquid and gaseous. \_\_\_\_\_
- Distilled water is hard water. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dry fruits do not contain water. \_\_\_\_\_
- Sea water is suitable for drinking. \_\_\_\_\_
- The water cycle is a continuous process in nature. \_\_\_\_\_
- Water is important for sustaining life. \_\_\_\_\_
- Chlorination is a process of killing harmful bacteria and germs. \_\_\_\_\_

[C] Find the odd one out. Give reasons:

[86-87]

- sea, river, lake, pond, well, stream

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2.

salt, sea, iodine-compounds, shells, seafood
3.

water, alcohol, carbon-disulphide, petrol
4.

jaundice, typhoid, cholera, malaria, dysentery
5.

human waste, waste from factories, detergents, chlorine, untreated sewage

[D]

Match the Column A with Column B:

[87]

1.

Surface water

a.

4°C

2.

Maximum density of water

b.

obtained by rains

3.

Dissolved salt of calcium and magnesium

c.

water finds its level itself

4.

Jaundice

d.

hardness of water

5.

Physical property of water

e.

pollution of water

[E]

Fill in the blanks:

[87]

1.

Water acts as a \_\_\_\_\_ for disease-causing germs.

2.

Water is one of the basic constituents of all \_\_\_\_\_ things.

3.

Water is required in the home, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

4.

Water dissolves many substances, therefore, it is a good \_\_\_\_\_.

5.

Water is one of the basic constituents of all \_\_\_\_\_.

6.

The major natural source of water is \_\_\_\_\_.

7.

Water exists in \_\_\_\_\_ states.

8.

Water freezes into ice at \_\_\_\_\_.

9.

Water boils at \_\_\_\_\_.

10.

Water vapours in air \_\_\_\_\_ into water droplets, resulting in a rainfall.

11.

\_\_\_\_\_ of water can be removed by boiling it treating it with washing soda.

12.

Water helps in transporting \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

13.

Water is a \_\_\_\_\_ and not an element.

[F]

Explain the following terms:

[87]

1.

Photosynthesis:

2.

Saturated solution: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3.

Potable water: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4.

Water cycle: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5.

Water pollution : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[G]

Draw labelled diagram of the following:

[87]

1.

The water cycle in nature
2.

Supply of drinking water

[H]

Answer the following questions:

[87]

1.      Mention two natural sources of water.

Ans- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.      Which is the largest source of water on the earth?

Ans- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3.      Name the chemical used to kill the germs present in water.

Ans- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4.      What is water cycle? Explain the process.

Ans- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5.      Natural water is never pure. Why?

Ans- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6.      State different uses of water.

Ans- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Name different sources of water.

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8. List the physical properties of water.

Ans-

[illegible]

9. Name the two diseases which are caused by drinking polluted water.

Ans-

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10 List some ways to reduce water pollution.

Ans.

[illegible]