BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY
SCIENCE QUESTION BANK - 7

Time: 1 Hour Full marks: 51 Pass marks: 40

1. The matter around us exists in three states— _____, _____ and _____ .

2. The forces of attraction between the particles are maximum in_____, intermediate in _____ and minimum in _____ .

3. The spaces in between the constituent particles and kinetic energy of the particles are minimum in the case of_____ , intermediate in _____ and maximum in_____.

4. The arrangement of particles is most ordered in the case of_____ .

5. The states of matter are_____ .

6. The state of matter can be changed by changing _____or_____ .

7. _____ is the change of solid state directly to gaseous state without going through liquid state.

8. _____ is the change of gaseous state directly to solid state without going through liquid state.

9. Matter is made up of _____.

10. In boiling particles from liquid change into _____ state.

11. _____ is a surface phenomenon.

12. Particle from the surface gain _____ to overcome the forces of attraction present in the liquid and change into the vapour state.

13. The rate of evaporation depends upon _____, _____ , _____ and_____.

14. Evaporation causes_____.

15. Latent heat of vaporisation is the heat energy required to change _____ of a liquid to gas at _____ at its_____ .

16. Latent heat of fusion is the amount of heat energy required to change _____ of solid into liquid at _____ at its.

Write the name of Unit of following

17. Temperature
18. Length
19. Mass
20. Weight
21. Volume
22. Density
23. Pressure

Write the Symbol of following

24. Kelvin
25. Metre
26. Kilogram
27. Newton
28. Cubic metre
29. Kilogram per cubic metre
30. Pascal
31. The state of matter can be changed by changing _____ and _____.
32. _____ produces more severe burns. (boiling water or steam)
33. Everything in this universe is made up of material which is called _____.
34. Matter occupies _____ and _____.
35. Matter is a collection of lots of _____.
36. Particles of matter are ____ .
37. A Solid state is characterised by ____ , _____ , _____ , ____ and _____ .
38. The liquid is characterised by ____, ____ ,_____ and _____ .
39. The gaseous state is characterized by having _____ , _____ , _____ and ____.
40. Particles of matter are closely packed in _____, loosely packed in _____ and are far apart in _____.
41. Particles of matter attract each other and the force of attraction between particles is called _____.
42. The intermolecular force of attraction is affected by _____ and _____.
43. _____ is the amount of heat consumed when 1kg of a solid changes into liquid at a constant temperature.
44. _____ is the amount of heat consumed when 1kg of liquid changes into vapour at constant temperature.
45. _____ is a surface phenomenon in which a liquid changes into vapours/gas below its boiling point.
46. _____ results in lowering of temperature
47. _____ is caused when evaporation takes place.
48. The state of matter can be changed by changing _____ and _____.
49. _____ is the temperature at which solid become liquid at atmosphere pressure.
50. _____ is the temperature at which liquid changes into vapours at atmosphere pressure.
51. _____ is the change in state from solid to gaseous state or vice versa without going through liquid state.

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SCIENCE QUESTION BANK – 7 (ANSWER)

1. solid, liquid and gas.
2. solids, liquids and gases
3. solids, liquids and gases
4. solids
5. inter-convertible
6. temperature or pressure
7. Sublimation
8. Deposition
9. small particle
10. vapour
11. Evaporation
12. enough energy
13. atmospheric, temperature, humidity, wind speed, surface area exposed to the atmosphere
14. cooling
15. 1kg, atmospheric pressure, boiling point
16. 1 kg, atmospheric pressure, melting point
17. kelvin
18. metre
19. kilogram
20. newton
21. cubic metre
22. kilogram per cubic metre
23. pascal
24. K
25. m
26. Kg
27. N
28. m^3
29. kg/ m^3
30. Pa
31. temperature, pressure
32. Steam
33. Matter
34. mass, space
35. Tiny particles
36. Continuously moving
37. definite shape, distinct boundaries, rigidity, incompressibility, fixed volume
38. fluidity, low compressibility, definite boundary or shape, volume
39. fluidity, high compressibility, no definite boundary or shape, no fixed volume
40. solids, liquids and gases
41. Intermolecular force of attraction
42. Temperature, Pressure

43. Latent heat of fusion
44. Latent heat of Vaporisation
45. Evaporation
46. Evaporation
47. cooling
48. temperature, pressure
49. melting point
50. boiling point
51. sublimation