

July Month Notes

Ln-5 Solids, Liquids and gases.

I Technical Words:

① Matter:

Anything that occupies space and has weight.

② Solute:

A solid substance that dissolves in a liquid.

③ Solvent:

The liquid in which a solid dissolves.

II Short answers:

① How does a substance change its state?
Explain with an example.

Ans. * The state of a substance can be changed by heating or cooling.

* When a solid substance such as ice is heated, the molecules become less closely packed and the ice changes into a liquid water.

* With more heat, the molecules become more loosely packed and the liquid changes into gas and water changes into vapour.

2. What is matter made up of?

- Ans. * A matter is anything that occupies space and has weight.
- * All matter in the world is made up of molecules.

III Long Answers:

1. What is the difference between the following two solutions?

a) Sugar in water

b) Sand in water

Ans. Sugar in water

* When we put sugar in water, it dissolves in water.

* The sugar solution looks the same as pure water, as the sugar particles cannot be seen.

Sand in water:

* When we put sand in water it does not dissolve in water.

* It settles down at the bottom of the jar and can be seen as being separate from water.

2. How are solids, liquids and gases different from each other? Fill in the table.

Solids	Liquids	Gases.
1. Solids have a	Liquids does not	Gases does not

fixed shape and definite volume	have a fixed shape but has definite volume.	with fixed shape or volume.
2. Cannot flow	Can flow	can flow more easily than liquids
3. Example: Sugar, salt	Example: milk, water	Example: Oxygen, Carbon dioxide

IV Hots:

1. We always need to store liquids in containers. Why?

Liquids take the shape of the container because they have no fixed shape and flow easily that is why we store liquids in containers.

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