## STATES OF MATTER

## 1.A manifestation of surface tension is :

1) Rise of liquid a capillary tube
2) Spherical shape of liquid drops
3) Upward movement of water in soils
4) All the above
2.The unit of surface tension is
5) Dynes $\mathrm{cm}^{-2}$
6) $\mathrm{Ergs} / \mathrm{cm}$
7) Joules $m^{-1}$
8) $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-1}$
3.Generally liquid drops assume spherical shape because :
9) A sphere has maximum surface area
10) A sphere has minimum surface area
11) Sphere is symmetrical in shape
12) None of these
4.The surface tension of water at $\mathbf{2 0}^{\mathbf{0}} \mathrm{C}$ is 72.75 dyne $\mathrm{cm}^{\mathbf{- 1}}$. Its value in SI system is
13) $2.275 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{~m}^{-1}$
14) $0.7275 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{~m}^{-1}$
15) $0.07275 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{~m}^{-1}$
16) None of the above
5.A surface active substance is :
17) Cholesterol
18) Alcohol
19) Soap
20) All
6.On heating a liquid, its surface tension
21) Increases
22) Decreases
23) Remains same
24) Is reduced to zero
7.Water drops stick to a glass surface due to :
25) Cohesion
26) Adhesion
27) Flocculation
28) None of these
8.Find incorrect match
29) Unit of surface energy $=J-\mathrm{m}^{-2}$
30) Unit of surface tension $(T)=N-m^{-1}$
31) Molecules on the surface of liquid = less energy.
32) Minimum surface area of a liquid = Lowest energy state
9.Sharp glass edges are heated for making them smooth (polishing of glass) which is due to its
33) Viscocity
34) Surface tension
35) Fluidity
36) Expansion nature of glass
10.When mercury is dropped over a glass surface the globules are spherical which is due to its
37) Viscosity
38) Surface tension
39) Fluidity
40) Metallic nature

## 11.Liquids show viscosity which is due to

1) Creation of friction between the layers of the fluid.
2) Inter molecular attraction forces of the liquid.
3) Inter molecular repulsion forces of the liquid.
4) $1 \& 2$

## 12.Find correct statement

1) Due to viscosity, velocity of flow of water at the surface is more than that at the bottom in a river.
2) Velocity gradient $=d v / d x$ ’
3) Viscosity coefficient is related to absolute temperature as $\eta=A . . . e^{E / R T}$
4) All are correct

## 13.Laminar flow of a liquid means

1) Regular gradation of velocity for layers in passing from one layer to the next layer of a liquid
2) Showing constancy in the velocity of layers of a liquid
3) Increase in the velocity of layers from surface to bottom of a liquid
4) All
14.The viscosity of four liquids $P, Q, R$ and $S$ are $85,11.4,18$ and 12.3 respectively, then which flows slowly.
5) $P$
6) $Q$
7) $R$
8) $S$
15.The thickness of window panes of old buildings is more at the bottom than at the top, which is due to
9) Surface tension of glass
10) Viscosity of glass
11) Expansion of solid at a given temperature
12) Expansion of liquid at a given temperature
16.The graph of viscosity coefficient () and absolute temperature ( $T$ ) is $\qquad$
13) Straight line passing through origin
14) Straight line parallel to temperature axis
15) Straight line with (+)ve slope
16) Rectangular hyperbola
17.The internal resistance to flow in liquid is called
17) Fluidity
18) Specific resistance
19) Viscosity
20) Surface tension
18. Which has the maximum viscosity ?
1) Water
2) Glycol
3) Acetone
4) Ethanol
19.The unit of viscosity is
5) Poise
6) Millipoise
7) Centipoise
8) All these

## 20.Poise stands for

1) 1 dynes $\mathrm{cm} \mathrm{sec}^{-2}$
2) 1 dyne sec $\mathrm{cm}^{-2}$
3) $10^{18}$ e.s.u.cm
4) $10^{-7} \mathrm{erg}$ sec.
21.Which of the following expression regarding the unit of coefficient of viscisity is not true ?
5) Dyne $\mathrm{cm}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}$
6) Dyne $\mathrm{cm}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
7) $\mathrm{Nm}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}$
8) 1 poise $=10^{-1} \mathrm{kgm}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
22.In SI system, the units of coefficient of viscosity, are
9) $\mathrm{Kg} \mathrm{s}^{-1} \mathrm{~m}^{-2}$
10) $\mathrm{Kg} \mathrm{m}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
11) $\mathrm{Kg} \mathrm{cm}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
12) $\mathrm{g} \mathrm{m}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
23. With rise in temperature of a liquid, the viscosity
1) Increases
2) Decreases
3) Remains constant 4) May increase or decrease
24. With the increasing molecular weight of a liquid, the viscosity
1) Decreases
2) Increases
3) No effect
4) All are wrong
25.The presence of ionic salts in a liquid
5) Decreases the viscosity of the liquid
6) Increases the viscosity of the liquid
7) Does not effect the viscosity of the liquid
8) None of the above is correct

## 26 As temperature increases, vapour pressure of a liquid

1) increases linearly
2) decreases linearly
3) increases exponentially
4) decreases exponentially
27. Rate of evaporation depends up on
a) Nature of liquid
b) Surface area of the liquid
c) Temperature
d) Flow of air current over the surface

The correct answer is

1) a, b only
2) b, c only
3) a, b, and c only
4) a, b, c and d
28. At a given temperature
a) Vapour pressure of a solution containing nonvolatile solute is proportional to mole fraction of solvent
b) Lowering of vapour pressure of solution containing nonvolatile solute is proportaional to mole fraction of solute
c) Relative lowering of vapour pressure is equal to mole fraction of solute

The correct combination is

1) a only
2) a, b only
3) a, b and c only
4) b, c only

29 (A): Increase in temperature increases vapour pressure of a liquid
(R): Volume of a solution increases byincreasing the temperature.
1.both A and R are true , R explains A
2. both $A$ and $R$ are true , R does not explains A
3. A is true and $R$ is false
4. A is false but R is true

30 (A): Rate of evaporation increases with an increase in the surface area of the vessel
$(\mathrm{R})$ : Evaporation is a surface phenomenon
1.both A and R are true , R explains A
2. both $A$ and $R$ are true , $R$ does not explains $A$
3. $A$ is true and $R$ is false
4.A is false but R is true
31. Which of the following statements are correct
a)the boiling point of a solution is greater than pure liquid
b)the temperature where the vapour pressure of liquid equals to atmospheric pressure is called its boiling point
c)the vapour pressure of pure solvent is less than the vapour pressure of solution containing non volatile solute.
d)the temperature of liquid remained in the container after evaporation is more than before the evaparation

1) a, b
2) b, c
3) c, d
4) a, d
32. The graph obtained by taking vapour pressure ( P ) of a liquid on $\mathbf{y}$-axis and temperature ( T )
on $x$-axis will be
1) 


2)

3)

4)

33. Which graph of the following represents the graph between $\log p$ (on $Y$ - axis) and $1 / T$ (on $X$ axis) ?

1)

3)

34. (A): Sea water boils at higher temperature than distilled water
$(R)$ : Addition of non volatile solute to a solvent lowers the vapour pressure
1.both A and R are true , R explains A
2. both $A$ and $R$ are true , $R$ does not explains $A$
3. $A$ is true and $R$ is false
4. A is false but R is true
35. (A): A pressure cooker reduces cooking time
$(\mathrm{R})$ : The boiling point of water inside the cooker is increased
1.both A and R are true , R explains A
2. both $A$ and $R$ are true , $R$ does not explains $A$
3. $A$ is true and $R$ is false
4. A is false but $R$ is true
36) Which statement about evaporation is incorrect

1) Evaporation takes place at all temperature
2) Evaporation occurs only at the surface
3) Evaporation produces cooling
4) Avegrage K.E of residual liquid molecules increase as evaporation occurs
5) Vapour pressure of Benzene at its boiling point is
1.76 mm
2.760 mm
3.760 cm
4. 76atm

## KEY

| 1) 4 | 2) 4 | 3) 2 | 4) 3 | 5) 4 | 6) 2 | 7) 2 | 8) 3 | 9) 2 | 10) 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11) 4 12) 4 | 13) 1 | 14) 2 | 15) 2 | 16) 4 | 17) 3 | 18) 2 | 19) 4 | 20) 2 |  |
| 21) 2 22) 2 | 23) 2 | 24) 2 | 25) 2 | 26) 1 | 27) 2 | 28) 3 | 29) 1 | $30) 2$ |  |
| 31) 3 32) 4 | 33) 1 | 34) 2 | 35) 3 | $36) 4$ | 37.2 |  |  |  |  |

