Revision worksheet

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. All the things that we can see and touch, occupy _____
2. _____ is the most common liquid present around us.
3. _____ is the smallest, basic constituent unit that makes all matter.
4. _____ is the energy associated with the motion of particles.
5. The _____ of an object is defined as the distance between its two ends or extreme points.
6. The beam balance works on the simple principle that when _____ on both the pans are equal, the arms will be balanced.
7. In a laboratory thermometer, the inner tube in a capillary tube is known as _____ and the outer tube is called as _____.
8. _____ and _____ are the most common instruments used for measuring length.
9. The surface occupied by a plane figure is called as _____.
10. _____ Kilogram makes 1 quintal.
11. Every movement is a result of some _____.
12. Objects which do not move with the respect to a still object are said to be in a state of _____.
13. Static friction is also called as _____ force.
14. The force of friction acts in a direction opposite to the direction of _____.
15. The _____ of an object doesn't change when a force is applied to it.

II. Define the following:

1. Matter

2. Unit

3. Fundamental and Derived Quantity

4. Length

5. Mass

6. Time

7. Temperature

8. Area

9. Clinical Thermometre

10. Parallax error

11. Force and Friction

12. Static, Sliding and Rolling Friction.

III. Distinguish Between:

1. Atoms and molecules
2. Mass and volume
3. Liquids and Gases
4. Compressibility and Fluidity
5. Beam balance and physical balance.
6. Clock and stopwatch
7. Kelvin and Celsius scale.

IV. Give 2 examples for:

1. Matter
2. Non matter
3. Solids

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4. Liquids
5. Gases
6. Length
7. Mass
8. Force (Push or pull)
9. Effect on speed
10. Effect on rest or motion
11. Effect on direction
12. Effect on shape and size.
13. Advantages of friction
14. Disadvantages of friction

V. Short answers:

1. What is meant by intermolecular force of attraction.
2. Why do solids have fixed shape and rigid form?
3. Characteristics of matter
4. What is the usage of measuring tape
5. What are the SI units of the fundamental quantities?
6. Characteristics of force

VI. Answer in detail:

1. What are the characteristics of Solid, Liquid and Gas?
2. Mention the application of Solid, Liquid and Gas in daily life.
3. Give the comparison of the properties of Solid, Liquid and Gas.

4. Write short notes on Stopwatches.

5. Define Length. What are the steps followed when length of the object is measured using ruler?

6. What is an electronic balance? What are the precautions to be taken while using it?

7. How to convert 24 hour clock time to 12 hour clock time?

8. Explain the effects of force.

9. Discuss about the three types of friction.

10. Write the various properties of friction.

VII. Numericals:

1. Convert 12 inches into centimeters.

2. Convert 75°C to degree Fahrenheit.

3. Express 3 feet 2 inches into centimeters.

4. A force of 30 N is applied to a table from same direction. What is the resultant Force?

5. There are forces of 65N and 95N applied to a box in the opposite directions. Find the magnitude of the resultant force.

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