

THE ABOUT



TIME

- Straight forward chapter
- 1 **key** concepts

CHAPTER ANALYSIS



**EXAM** 

• Usually tested in MCQs



WEIGHTAGE

- Light overall weightage
- Constitute to **2%** of marks for past 5 year papers
- Less commonly tested in recent years

MUST KNOW

# **BASICS**

Solid	Liquid	Gas
<ul> <li>Fixed volume</li> <li>Fixed shape</li> <li>Cannot be compressed</li> <li>Does not flow</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fixed volume</li> <li>No fixed shape</li> <li>Cannot be compressed</li> <li>Flows easily</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No fixed volume</li> <li>No fixed shape</li> <li>Can be compressed easily</li> <li>Flows in all direction</li> </ul>

**MUST KNOW** 

# KINETIC PARTICLE THEORY OF MATTER

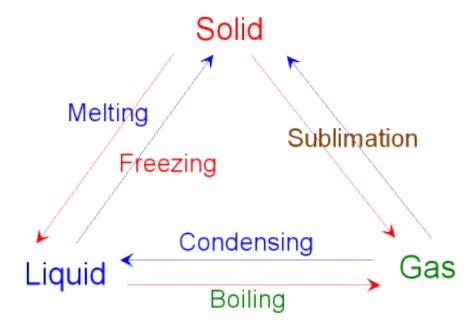
#### The theory states that:

- all matter consist of particles that are too small to be directly visible,
- the particles are always in a constant state of random motion at varying speeds.

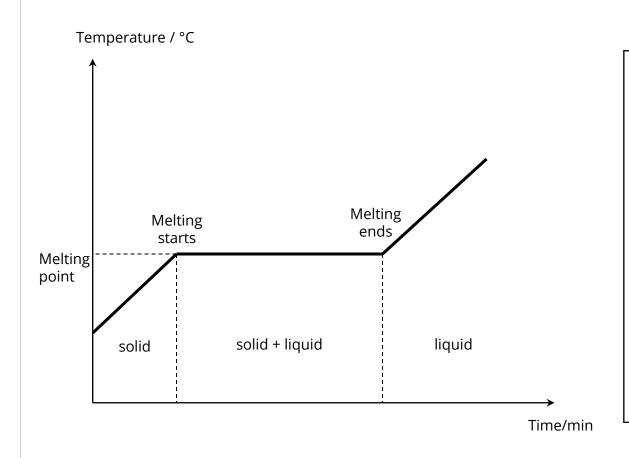
#### KINETIC PARTICLE THEORY OF MATTER

Physical Properties	Solid	Liquid	Gas
Particulate model of matter			
Arrangement	Closely packed in an orderly arrangement	Loosely packed in a disorderly arrangement	Far apart & random arrangement
Forces of attraction	Very strong attractive force	Strong attractive force	Weak attractive force
Density	Very high density	High density	Low density
Movement	Vibrate about its fixed position	Particles Sliding over one another freely	Move about at high speeds randomly
Energy		Increasing energy	<b>→</b>

### **CHANGE IN STATE**



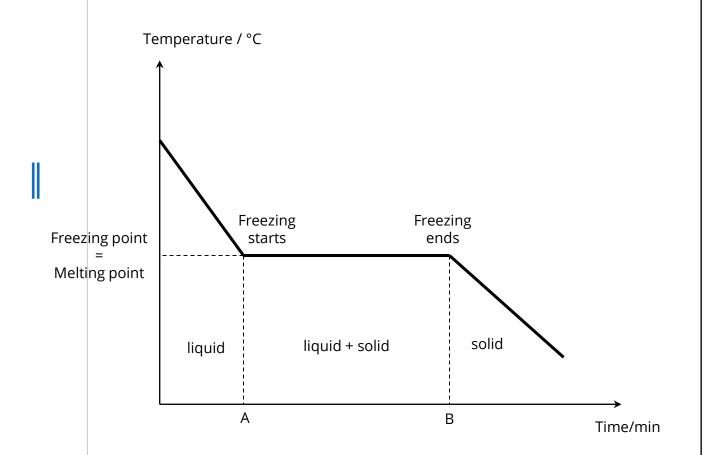
### MELTING (SOLID TO LIQUID)



- During melting, the particles gain energy from the surroundings and vibrate vigorously about their fixed positions until they have sufficient energy to overcome and break free from the attractive forces.
- The **temperature remains constant** during the melting process as the heat energy absorbed is used to overcome the forces of attraction.
- A **mixture of solid and liquid** is present during this stage.

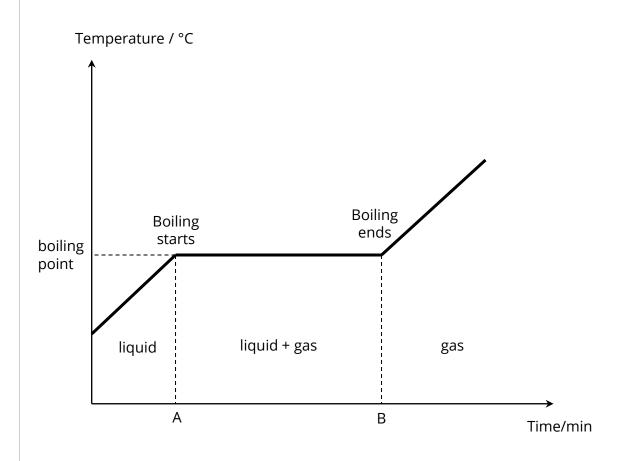
The temperature of the matter (solid) is a measure of the average kinetic energy the matter possesses.

### FREEZING (LIQUID TO SOLID)



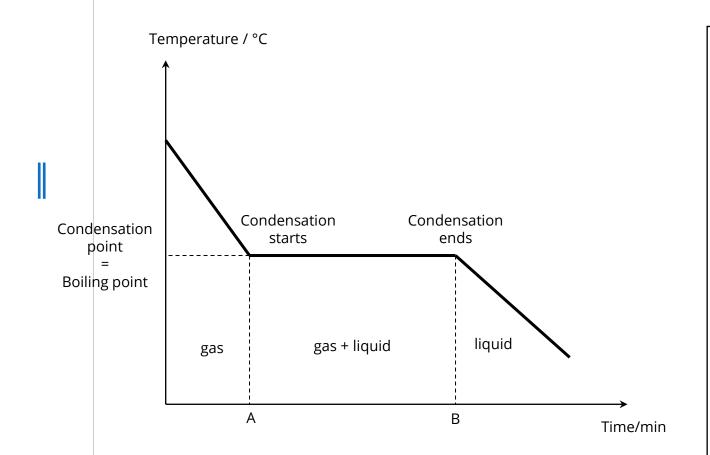
- At A, the particles have lost enough kinetic energy and freezing starts.
- The particles after losing most of their kinetic energy, no longer have enough energy to overcome the forces of attraction between themselves and would return to their fixed position.
- Between A and B, the freezing process is ongoing.
  The temperature remains constant because
  heat energy is being released to the
  surroundings. The release of heat energy negates
  the cooling effect resulting in the temperature
  remaining is constant.
- A mixture of solid and liquid is present during this stage.

#### **BOILING (LIQUID TO GAS)**



- At A, sufficient heat energy has been absorbed to reach its boiling point.
- During boiling, the particles have gains the required amount of energy to overcome the forces of attraction between them to move even further apart.
- Between A and B, the boiling process is ongoing.
  The temperature remains constant as heat
  energy gained was used to overcome the forces of
  attraction between particles rather than used to
  increase the particles' kinetic energy/temperature.
- A mixture of gas and liquid is present at this stage.

#### **CONDENSATION (GAS TO LIQUID)**



- At A, the particles lost much of its kinetic energy and condensation starts.
- During condensation, the particles loses most of its energy to that was used to overcome the forces of attraction between themselves resulting in them coming closer together.
- Heat energy is released to the surroundings as particles slow down and become more closely packed. The release of heat energy negates the cooling effect resulting in the temperature remaining constant.
- A mixture of gas and liquid is present during this stage.



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