



**Science Revised Syllabus
Junior Certificate
Higher Level**

**Past Exam Questions on
C States of Matter**

Q4 Part (c) 2013

(c) Matter occurs in different states.

(i) Name a state of matter that has no fixed shape.

Name _____

(ii) Name a state of matter that has no fixed volume.

Name _____

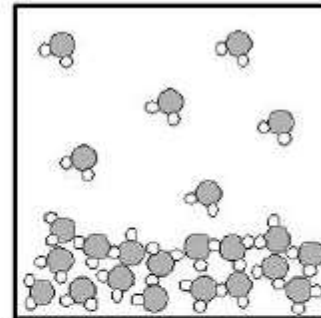
Q7 Part (a) 2012

(a) The diagram shows the evaporation of water.
What is evaporation?

What? _____

What do water molecules have to gain in order to evaporate from liquid water?

What? _____

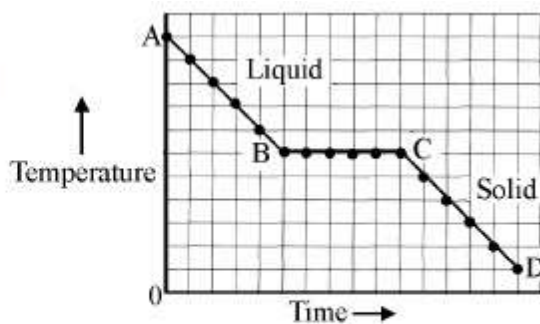


(b) Explain the difference between direct current (dc) and alternating current (ac).

Explain _____

Q7 Part (a) 2010

- (a) A substance that is a solid at room temperature was heated above its melting point and then allowed to cool at a steady rate. The temperature was taken at regular intervals. The data is in the graph. Why is *there no drop in temperature between B and C?*



Why? _____

Q4 Part (b) 2009

- (b) There are three states of matter: solid, liquid and gas.
(i) Give *one property* that liquids and gases *have in common*.

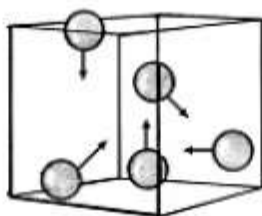
Give _____

- (ii) Give *one property* in which liquids and gases *differ*.

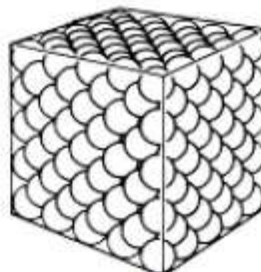
Give _____

Q5 Part (d) 2006

(d) Study the diagram carefully. It shows the ways that the particles of gases and solids occupy space.



Particles of a gas



Particles of a solid

The particles of *gas* have *lots of space* and *move randomly* at high speeds in three dimensions and *collide* with each other and with their container.

The arrows represent the velocities of the gas particles.

The particles of a *solid* are *packed closely together* and *cannot move around* but they can *vibrate*.

Give **one property of a gas** and **one property of a solid**, that you have observed, and is consistent with (matches) this micro-view of these states of matter.

(6)

One property of a gas _____

One property of a solid _____