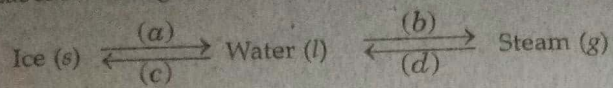


14. Label the changes (a) to (d) below :



15. Melting point of a substance is below room temperature. Predict its state at room temperature.
16. Name the process which is opposite to vapourisation.
17. Out of Celsius and Kelvin scales of temperature, which is considered better and why?
18. At what temperature does solid ice and liquid water co-exist?
19. Write full form of LPG and CNG.
20. Do we sweat more on a dry day or on a humid day?
21. What type of clothes should we wear in summer?
22. Name two factors which increase the rate of evaporation.
23. How is Celsius degree related to Kelvin degree?
24. What phenomenon occurs during drying of wet clothes?
25. Define :
- (i) Latent heat of fusion
  - (ii) Latent heat of vaporisation
26. (a) Define :
- (i) boiling point
  - (ii) melting point
- (b) Why does temperature remain the same during melting till all the ice has changed to water?
27. Give two points of differences between evaporation and boiling.
28. (a) What is latent heat ? What are the two types of latent heat ?
- (b) How much is the latent heat of fusion of ice ?
29. Give one word or term for the following descriptions:
- (i) Changes from a vapour to a liquid.
  - (ii) The process during which ammonium chloride changes from a solid to a gas when it is heated.
  - (iii) A measure of average kinetic energy of particles.
  - (iv) The temperature at which a liquid changes into vapour at the atmospheric pressure.
  - (v) The amount of heat required to change 1 kg of a solid into a liquid state.
30. Give reasons for the following:
- (i) Evaporation cools a liquid.
  - (ii) A desert cooler cools better on a hot dry day.
  - (iii) Solid carbon dioxide is known as dry ice.
  - (iv) Ice at 0°C is more effective in cooling than water at the same temperature.
  - (v) Steam causes more severe burns than boiling water.