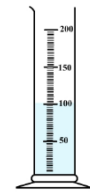


Expands when gains heat and contracts when lose heat

Matter

Examples of non-matter: heat, shadow

Bigger object has bigger volume



Measured using lever balance, weighing scale

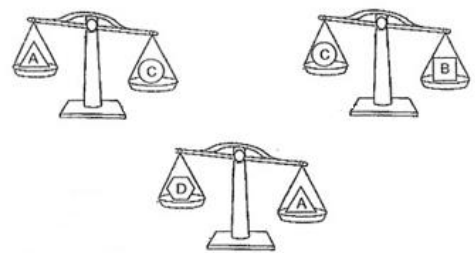
Amount of matter in an object

has mass

occupies space

Volume: amount of space it occupies

Measured using measuring cylinder, beaker



Can exist in 3 states

Solid

Has definite shape

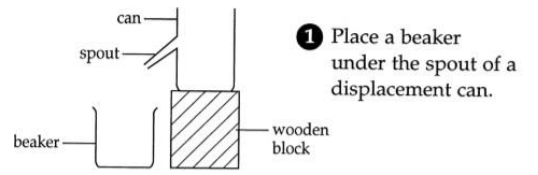
Has definite volume/
cannot be compressed

Liquid

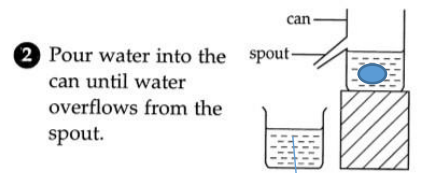
No definite shape/takes up the shape of the container

Gas

No definite volume/ can be compressed/ takes up the volume of the container

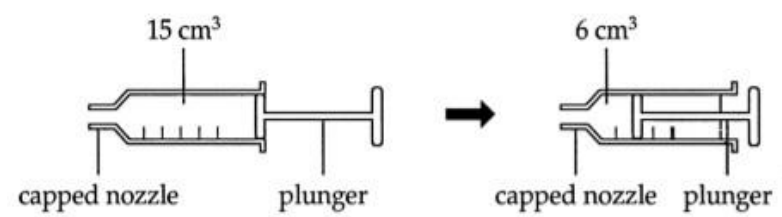
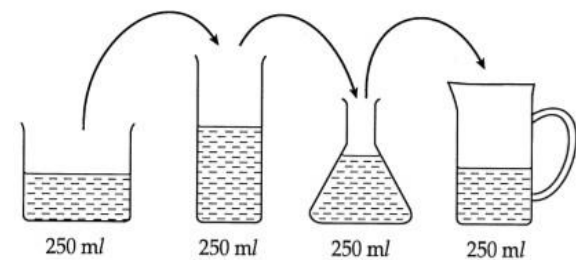


1 Place a beaker under the spout of a displacement can.

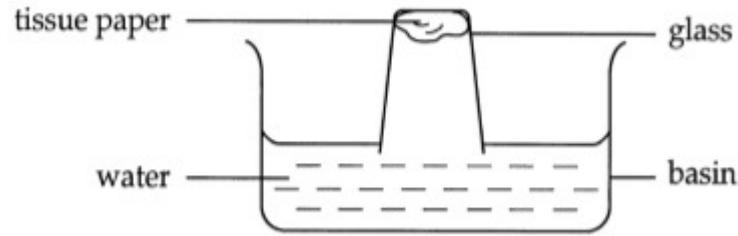


2 Pour water into the can until water overflows from the spout.

Volume of object



Samuel placed a piece of tissue at the bottom of a glass. He inverted the glass and immersed it into a basin of water. Will the tissue paper get wet? Explain your answer.

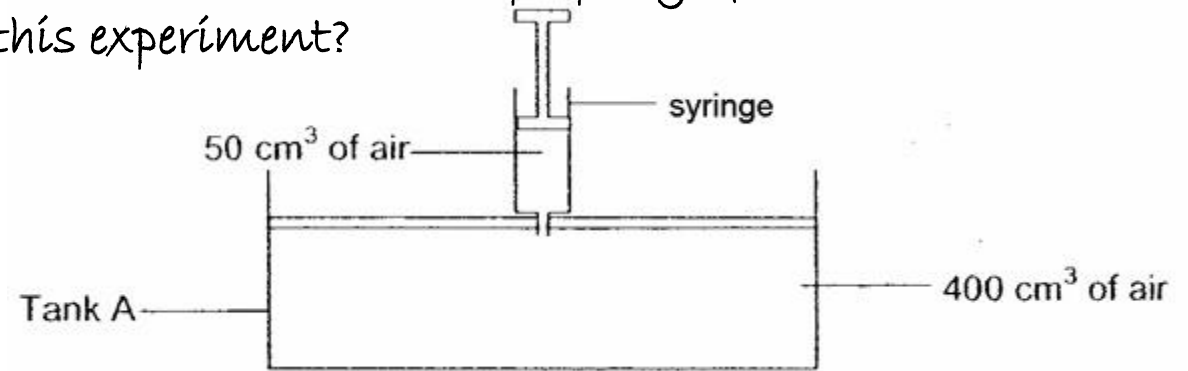


No, the tissue paper will not be wet. Air occupies the space inside the glass so the water cannot reach the tissue paper and wet it.

What can he do to the set-up to make the tissue paper wet? Explain your answer.

He could make a hole on the glass or tilt the glass for the air in the glass to escape so that the water in the basin can enter the glass and wet the tissue paper.

Solomon has a Tank A which has a capacity of 400cm^3 . He pushed in the plunger twice to push in 100cm^3 of air. What is the volume of the air in the tank now? What is the property of air showed in this experiment?



The volume of the air in Tank A is 400cm^3 . Air takes up the volume of the tank.

Solomon then removed 200cm^3 of air from Tank A. What is the volume for air in Tank A now?

The volume of the air in Tank A is 400cm^3 .