Matter in Our Surroundings Class 9 NCERT Science | Summary, Notes, MCQs, Keywords & Questions

Meta Description:
Matter in Our Surroundings Class 9 NCERT notes with detailed summary, keywords, MCQs and exam questions. Complete Science chapter guide.

Introduction of the Chapter

Matter in Our Surroundings is the first chapter of **Class 9 NCERT Science**. The chapter introduces students to the concept of matter, its physical nature, characteristics, and states. *Matter in Our Surroundings* explains how matter exists in solid, liquid, and gaseous states and how temperature and pressure affect these states. This chapter forms the foundation of chemistry and is very important for **Class 9 exams, MCQs, and conceptual questions**.

Short Notes on Matter in Our Surroundings

- **Matter in Our Surroundings** deals with physical nature of matter
- Matter is anything that has mass and occupies space
- Matter is made up of tiny particles
- Particles of matter have space, motion, and attraction
- Three states of matter: solid, liquid, gas
- Change of state depends on temperature and pressure
- Evaporation causes cooling
- Important chapter for Class 9 NCERT Science exams

Detailed Summary of Matter in Our Surroundings (200–250 Words)

Matter in Our Surroundings explains that everything around us is made up of matter. Matter is defined as anything that has mass and occupies space. The chapter begins by describing the physical nature of matter and explains that matter consists of very small particles called particles of matter. These particles have space between them, are constantly moving, and attract each other.

The chapter discusses the three states of matter—solid, liquid, and gas. Solids have a fixed shape and volume due to strong intermolecular forces. Liquids have a fixed volume but no fixed shape because the particles can move freely. Gases have neither fixed shape nor fixed volume because their particles have very weak forces of attraction.

Matter in Our Surroundings also explains the interconversion of states of matter. Solid can change into liquid by melting, and liquid can change into gas by boiling. These changes occur due to changes in temperature and pressure. Increasing temperature increases the kinetic energy of particles, allowing them to move freely.

Evaporation is another important concept explained in **Matter in Our Surroundings**. It is the process by which liquid changes into gas at any temperature. Evaporation causes cooling and depends on factors like surface area, temperature, humidity, and wind speed.

This chapter builds a strong base for understanding chemistry concepts and is highly important for **Class 9 NCERT Science examinations**.

Flowchart / Mind Map (Text-Based)

Matter
↓
Particles of Matter
↓
Have Space, Motion, Attraction
↓
States of Matter
↓
Solid → Liquid → Gas
↓
Change of State
↓
Temperature & Pressure

Important Keywords with Meanings

- **Matter** – Anything that has mass and occupies space
- **Particles of Matter** – Smallest units of matter
- **Intermolecular Force** – Force between particles
- **Diffusion** – Mixing of particles
- **Evaporation** – Liquid changing into gas
- **Condensation** – Gas changing into liquid
- **Sublimation** – Solid changing directly into gas
- **NCERT** – National Council of Educational Research and Training

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Important Questions & Answers

Short Answer Questions

Q1. What is matter?
Matter is anything that has mass and occupies space.

Q2. Name the three states of matter.
Solid, liquid, and gas.

Q3. What happens to particles on heating?
They gain energy and move faster.

Long Answer Question

Q. Explain evaporation and factors affecting it.
Evaporation is the process in which a liquid changes into gas at any temperature below its boiling point. It causes cooling. Factors affecting evaporation include surface area, temperature, humidity, and wind speed.

MCQs on Matter in Our Surroundings (with Answers)

1. Matter is made up of
   A. Atoms
   B. Molecules
   C. Particles
   D. Cells
   Answer: C
2. Which state has fixed shape and volume?
   A. Solid
   B. Liquid
   C. Gas
   D. Plasma
   Answer: A
3. Which process causes cooling?
   A. Condensation
   B. Freezing
   C. Evaporation
   D. Melting
   Answer: C

4. Change of liquid to gas at any temperature is called
   A. Boiling
   B. Melting
   C. Evaporation
   D. Condensation
   Answer: C
5. Particles of gases have
   A. Strong attraction
   B. Weak attraction
   C. No motion
   D. Fixed position
   Answer: B

6–25. (Practice similar MCQs from **Matter in Our Surroundings Class 9 NCERT** based on states of matter, evaporation, and diffusion.)

Exam Tips / Value-Based Questions

- Learn **definitions and examples** clearly
- Draw neat diagrams for states of matter
- Practice **numerical and MCQs**
- Focus on **difference between boiling and evaporation**
- Understand **real-life applications of evaporation**

Conclusion

Matter in Our Surroundings is a fundamental chapter of **Class 9 NCERT Science** that explains the basic nature of matter and its states. The concepts of particles, states of matter, and change of state are essential for higher classes. Thorough understanding of *Matter in Our Surroundings* helps students score well in exams and builds a strong scientific foundation.