

Is Matter Around Us Pure

1. Which of the following is a homogeneous mixture?

A, Sugar Solution	B. Milk	C.Chalk in water	D. Blood
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2. Which of the following is not a chemical change?

A, Dissolving sugar in water	B. Electrolysis of water	C.Formation of curd	D. Rusting of iron photo frame
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3. Which of the following solution has concentration less than 15%?

1. 25g of sugar is dissolved in 100 g of water	2. 15g of sugar is dissolved in 100 g of water	3. 30g of sugar is dissolved in 250 g of water	4. 55g of sugar is dissolved in 500 g of water
A, 1,3,4	B. 2,3,4	C.1,4	D. 3,4

4. Which of the following is not a compound?

A, Steam	B. Sugar	C. Helium	D. Sodium Chloride
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5. The type of colloid in which liquid is dispersed in liquid

A, Foam	B. Butter	C. Cloud	D. Milk
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6. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

A, Carbon monoxide - compound	B. Smoke – heterogeneous mixture	C. Tyndall effect - true solution	D. Graphite – Elements.
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Assertion and reason based

7. **Assertion:** Steam is a compound

Reason: Steam contains carbon and oxygen

8. **Assertion:** Rusting of iron is a chemical change

Reason: During rusting a new compound is formed

9. Give justification that water is a compound not a mixture

10. When solution said to be saturated? how can you change an unsaturated solution to a saturated solution without adding any more solute to it?

11. What are the physical and chemical changes give one example each

12. calculate the mass of potassium chloride required to prepare its 40% solution in 100 gram of water

13. Give three points of distinction between compound and mixture

14. Distinguish between homogeneous and heterogeneous mixture classify the following as homogeneous and heterogeneous mixture

- a) Air b) tincture of iodine c) wood d) filtered tea

15. What are colloids gives two examples

16. why do colloids shows Tyndall effect

17. arrange colloid, true solution and suspension in increasing order of particle size