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**Max Time : 1 hr** I**s Matter Around Us PURE Max Marks : 25**

1. **Multiple Choice Questions : [ 1x 15 = 15 ]**
2. The properties of mixtures are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from its components.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) similar | b) slightly different | c) entirely different | d) different |

1. The smell of hydrogen sulphide (H2S) gas is.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) pleasant | b) of rotten eggs | c) of burning sulphur | d) None of these |

1. Which of the following is a colloid?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Aluminium paint | b) blood | c) Milk | d) All |

1. Which of the following is a true solution ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) Milk | b) Chalk powder in water |
| c) Salt solution | d) Blood |

1. Mohan made solutions of starch, copper sulphate and alum in three different beakers in water. The substance/substances which will form the solution is/are

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) alum | b) starch |
| c) copper sulphate and alum | d) copper sulphate and starch |

1. Milk, chalk powder solution in water, copper sulphate and starch alum solution are filtered. The solution which will leave a filtrate is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) chalk powder solution | b) milk |
| c) alum solution | d) chalk powder solution & alum solution |

1. Fat content in double toned milk available in polypacks is less than that in toned milk. Name the process by which this is done ?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) Distillation | b) Fractional distillation |
| c) Centrifugation | d) Separating funnel |

1. When iron and sulphur are heated at high temperature

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) Black coloured FeS is formed | b) Mixture of iron and sulphur is obtained |
| c) Yellow coloured iron sulphide is formed | d) They do not heat |

1. The process of separation of insoluble solids from a liquid is called.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Filtration | b) Decantation | c) Crystallisation | d) Evaporation |

1. The size of the colloidal particle is in the range of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) 1 Å to 100 Å | b) 1 nm to 100 nm | c) 10-9 m to 10-6 m | d) 10-9 cm to 10-7 cm |

1. An example of a liquid metal and a liquid non-metal is

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) gallium, mercury | b) mercury, chlorine | c) mercury, bromine | d) bromine, sulphur |

1. Which out of the following is a heterogeneous mixture ?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) air | b) brass | c) Iodised table salt | d) steel |

1. Brass is an example of a

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) homogeneous compound | b) homogeneous mixture |
| c) heterogeneous mixture | d) heterogeneous compound |

1. The cause of Brownian moment is

a) impact of molecules of dispersion medium on colloidal particles.

b) attractive forces between the particles of dispersed phase and dispersing medium.

c) heat changes in liquid state

d) convection currents

1. Air is regarded as a mixture because

a) its pressure may vary

b) its temperature may change

c) its volume changes under different conditions

d) its composition may vary

1. **1 marks questions : [ 1 x 4 = 4 ]**
2. How can you change a saturated solution to an unsaturated solution without adding any more solvent to it ?
3. What is mass percent of a solution ?
4. Name two elements which exist in liquid state at room temperature.
5. An unknown substance ‘A’ on thermal decomposition produces ‘B’ and ‘C’. What is ‘A’ – an element, a compound or a mixture ?
6. **2 marks questions : [ 2 x 3 = 6 ]**
7. Lists the points of difference between homogeneous & heterogeneous mixtures.
8. To make a saturated solution 36 g of sodium chloride is dissolved in 100 g of water at 293 K . Find its concentration at this temperature.
9. Name the technique to separate –

a) butter from curd b) salt from sea water c) camphor from salt.