

CHAPTER-2 | IS MATTER AROUND US PURE

QUIZ
PART-03

1. A suspension is a:

- A. Homogeneous mixture
- B. Heterogeneous mixture
- C. Pure substance
- D. Compound (B)

Explanation: A suspension is a heterogeneous mixture.

2. Example of suspension:

- A. Salt solution
- B. Sand in water
- C. Air
- D. Milk (B)

Explanation: Sand and water form a suspension.

3. Suspension particles are:

- A. Invisible
- B. Smaller than 1 nm
- C. Visible to naked eye
- D. Dissolved fully (C)

Explanation: Suspension particles can be seen by naked eye.

4. Size of suspension particles is:

- A. Less than 1 nm
- B. 1–1000 nm
- C. Greater than 1000 nm
- D. Exactly 100 nm (C)

Explanation: Suspension particles are bigger than 1000 nm.

5. Suspension can be separated by:

- A. Distillation
- B. Filtration
- C. Evaporation only
- D. Crystallisation (B)

Explanation: Suspension particles can be removed by filtration.

6. A colloid is a:

- A. Homogeneous mixture
- B. Heterogeneous mixture
- C. Pure liquid
- D. Element (B)

Explanation: A colloid is also a heterogeneous mixture.

7. Colloid particle size lies between:

- A. Element and compound
- B. Solid and liquid
- C. True solution and suspension
- D. Solute and solvent (C)

Explanation: Colloid particle size is between true solution and suspension.

8. Tyndall effect is shown by:

- A. Salt solution
- B. True solution
- C. Colloid
- D. Pure water (C)

Explanation: Colloids scatter light and show Tyndall effect.

9. Colloid particles can be separated by:

- A. Filtration
- B. Centrifugation
- C. Sieving
- D. Handpicking (B)

Explanation: Colloid particles are not separated by filtration, but by centrifugation.

10. Which is an emulsion?

- A. Milk
- B. Smoke
- C. Sponge
- D. Mud (A)

Explanation: Milk is a liquid-in-liquid colloid called emulsion.