

## CHAPTER-2 | IS MATTER AROUND US PURE

QUIZ  
PART-06

1. Sodium chloride from water is separated by:

- A. Filtration
- B. Evaporation
- C. Winnowing
- D. Decantation (B)

*Explanation:* Water evaporates and salt is left behind.

2. Ammonium chloride is separated by:

- A. Filtration
- B. Chromatography
- C. Sublimation
- D. Centrifugation (C)

*Explanation:* Ammonium chloride sublimes on heating.

3. Butter from curd is obtained by:

- A. Filtration
- B. Centrifugation
- C. Winnowing
- D. Decantation (B)

*Explanation:* Spinning separates butter from curd.

4. Oil from water is separated by:

- A. Separating funnel
- B. Filtration
- C. Magnet
- D. Evaporation (A)

*Explanation:* Oil and water form separate layers.

5. Iron pins from sand are separated by:

- A. Filtration
- B. Decantation
- C. Magnetic separation
- D. Sublimation (C)

*Explanation:* Iron is attracted by a magnet.

6. Wheat grains from husk are separated by:

- A. Winnowing
- B. Chromatography
- C. Distillation
- D. Filtration (A)

*Explanation:* Lighter husk blows away.

7. Tea leaves from tea are separated by:

- A. Sedimentation
- B. Filtration
- C. Distillation
- D. Sublimation (B)

*Explanation:* Strainer keeps tea leaves back.

8. At 293 K, highest solubility is of:

- A.  $\text{KNO}_3$
- B.  $\text{NaCl}$
- C.  $\text{KCl}$
- D.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (D)

*Explanation:* Ammonium chloride has 37 g solubility.

9.  $\text{KNO}_3$  needed for 50 g water at 313 K is:

- A. 21 g
- B. 31 g
- C. 36 g
- D. 62 g (B)

*Explanation:* Half of 62 g = 31 g.

10. A colourless liquid is pure water if it boils at:

- A.  $0^\circ\text{C}$
- B.  $50^\circ\text{C}$
- C.  $100^\circ\text{C}$
- D. 273 K (C)

*Explanation:* Pure water boils at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  at atmospheric pressure.

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