

## CHAPTER-2 | IS MATTER AROUND US PURE

QUIZ  
PART-05

1. A pure substance contains:

- A. Many kinds of particles
- B. One kind of particle
- C. Two mixtures
- D. Only liquids (B)

**Explanation:** A pure substance has only one type of particles.

2. A homogeneous mixture has:

- A. Uniform composition
- B. Non-uniform composition
- C. Large visible particles
- D. Fixed formula (A)

**Explanation:** Its components are mixed uniformly.

3. A heterogeneous mixture has:

- A. Uniform composition
- B. One substance only
- C. Distinct parts
- D. Fixed ratio (C)

**Explanation:** Its components are not mixed uniformly.

4. Which is a homogeneous mixture?

- A. Sugar solution
- B. Sugar and sand
- C. Milk
- D. Blood (A)

**Explanation:** Sugar solution is uniform throughout.

5. Which is a suspension?

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

**Explanation:** Suspension has large particles and is heterogeneous.

6. True solution particles are:

- A. Visible to naked eye
- B. Very small
- C. Opaque
- D. Settling fast (B)

**Explanation:** Solution particles are very small and not visible.

7. Tyndall effect is shown by:

- A. Solution
- B. Sol
- C. Pure water
- D. Salt solution (B)

**Explanation:** Sol shows Tyndall effect, solution does not.

8. Particles of a suspension:

- A. Do not settle
- B. Settle on their own
- C. Are invisible
- D. Form clear liquid (B)

**Explanation:** Suspension particles settle by themselves.

9. Concentration of solution with 36 g NaCl in 100 g water is:

- A. 20%
- B. 26.47%
- C. 36%
- D. 72% (B)

**Explanation:** Concentration =  $\frac{36}{136} \times 100 = 26.47\%$ .

10. Which is a chemical change?

- A. Melting butter
- B. Dissolving salt in water
- C. Boiling water
- D. Burning paper (D)

**Explanation:** Burning forms new substances, so it is a chemical change.