



GRADE 9<sup>TH</sup> SCIENCE  
CHAPTER 2

# Is Matter Around Us Pure

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## Is Matter Around Us Pure-MCQ

1. What is the name of the metal which exists in liquid state at room temperature?

- (a) Sodium
- (b) Potassium
- (c) Mercury
- (d) Bromine

2. When the liquid is spun rapidly, the denser particles are forced to the bottom and the lighter particles stay at the top. This principle is used in:

- (a) Centrifugation
- (b) Fractional distillation
- (c) Evaporation
- (d) Tunneling

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4. Which of the following elements is not a metalloid?

- (a) Boron
- (b) Silicon
- (c) Germanium
- (d) Tungsten

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5. If we put camphor in an open container, its amount keeps on decreasing due to the phenomenon of

- (a) Evaporation
- (b) Precipitation
- (c) Condensation
- (d) Sublimation

6. Heterogeneous mixture in which the solute particles do not dissolve and remain suspended throughout the solvent and the solute particles can be seen with the naked eye is known as:

- (a) Colloidal solution
- (b) Super saturated solution
- (c) Sublimation
- (d) Suspensions

7. In tincture of iodine, find the solute and solvent?

- (a) alcohol is the solute and iodine is the solvent
- (b) iodine is the solute and alcohol is the solvent
- (c) any component can be considered as solute or solvent
- (d) tincture of iodine is not a solution

8. The continuous zig-zag movement of colloidal particles in a dispersion medium is called

- (a) Dispersion
- (b) Tyndall effect
- (c) Brownian movement
- (d) Oscillation

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9. A pure substance which is made up of only one kind of atom and cannot be broken into two or more simpler substances by physical or chemical means is referred to as

- (a) a compound
- (b) an element
- (c) a molecule
- (d) a mixture

10. Which of the following non-metal is a good conductor of electricity?

- (a) Aluminium
- (b) Silicon
- (c) Graphite
- (d) Gold

11. Which of the following property does not describe a compound?

- (a) It is composed of two or more elements
- (b) It is a pure substance.
- (c) It cannot be separated into constituents by physical means
- (d) It is mixed in any proportion by mass

12. When two liquids do not mix, they form two separate layers and are known as

- (a) Miscible liquids
- (b) Immiscible liquids
- (c) Saturated liquids
- (d) Super saturated liquids

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13. How one can separate ammonium chloride from a mixture containing ammonium chloride and sodium chloride?

- (a) Precipitation
- (b) Sublimation
- (c) Chromatography
- (d) Centrifugation

14. The amount of solute present per unit volume or per unit mass of the solution/solvent is known as

- (a) Composition of solute
- (b) Concentration of a solvent
- (c) Concentration of a solute
- (d) Concentration of a solution

15. According to the definition of pure substance, which of the following is a pure substance?

- (a) Ice
- (b) Mercury
- (c) Iron
- (d) All of these

16. Air shows the property of

- (a)  $N_2$
- (b)  $O_2$
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these.

17. The components of water can be separated by

- (a) Physical methods
- (b) Chemical methods
- (c) Both
- (d) They can't be separated

18. Mixture can be

- (a) homogeneous
- (b) heterogeneous
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) pure substance

19. Brass is a

- (a) Compound
- (b) Element
- (c) Homogeneous mixture
- (d) Heterogeneous mixture

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20. In sugar solution,

(a) Sugar is solute, water is solvent (b) Sugar is solvent, water is solute (c) Both are solutes (d) Both are solvents.

21. Brass is a solution of molten copper in

(a) solid zinc (b) molten zinc (c) gaseous zinc (d) molten tin

22. 24 carat of diamond is equal to

(a) 200 mg (b) 200 g (c) 95% mg (d) 91% gold

23. Diamond is lustrous because

(a) it is colourless (b) it is hard (c) it is pure (d) its refractive index is high

24. If we burn graphite,

(a) residue will be left (b) no residue will be left (c) it will not burn

(d) it will change into diamond.

25. Nanometer is an

(a) Instrument used for measuring micro-distance (b) Instrument used for measuring macro-distance (c) Unit for measuring micro-distance (d) Unit for measuring macro-distance.

26. Barometer measures

(a) Pressure (b) Atmospheric pressure (c) Wind velocity (d) Gaseous pressure.

27. Thermometer is an instrument that measures

(a) Temperature of substance (b) Heat of substance (c) Radiation of substance (d) Flow energy in a substance.