

Learnzy Academy

Worksheet: Is Matter Around Us Pure ?

1. What is emulsion?
2. Try segregating the things around you as pure substances or mixtures
3. 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.
4. How will you separate a mixture containing kerosene and petrol (difference in their boiling points is more than 25°C), which are miscible with each other?
5. How are sol, solution and suspension different from each other?
6. How can you convert saturated solution into unsaturated or vice-versa?
7. State the properties of a suspension.
8. What type of mixtures are separated by the technique of crystallisation?
9. Differences Between Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Mixtures.
10. What is meant by a substance?
11. What is crystallisation? Why is crystallisation used?
12. How would, you confirm that a colourless liquid given to you is pure water?
13. What is aerosol?
14. What is Tyndall effect?
15. What is chromatography? What are its various applications and underline the basic principles involved?
16. Write the steps you would use for making tea. Use the words, solution, solvent, solute, dissolve, soluble, insoluble, filtrate and residue.
17. Classify each of the following as a homogeneous or heterogeneous mixture: soda water, wood, air, soil, vinegar, filtered tea.
18. What is "solubility" of a solute?
19. Why water is called universal solvent?
20. Why is crystallisation a better technique than the evaporation process?