Learnzy Academy

Worksheet: Is Matter Around Us Pure ?

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