

**CLASS ---IX**

**CHEMISTRY – ASSIGNMENT 2**

**MONTH- AUG -SEP**

**– ITS MATTER AROUND US PURE**

1. What are mixtures? Give examples.
2. What are pure substances?
3. Why do we call sugar a pure substance?
4. What are saturated and unsaturated solutions?
5. Define a solution.
6. What is a suspension? Give its example and properties.
7. Define concentration of a solution.
8. What is Tyndall effect?
9. What is the difference between True solution and colloids?
10. What are alloys? Why are alloys called as mixture?
11. Write the characteristics of brass.
12. Define solute and solvent.
13. What is solubility?
14. Give properties of a true solution.
15. Why do we need to separate mixtures?
16. How can we separate cream from milk?
17. Write the applications of centrifugation.
18. How can we separate a mixture of salt and ammonium chloride? Draw a diagram.
19. What is chromatography? Explain the process.
20. How can you separate copper sulphate from an impure sample?
21. What types of mixture are separated by fractional distillation process? Draw a diagram.
22. Draw a diagram to explain the process of separating acetone and water.
23. Explain with the diagram the method of separating kerosene oil from water by using a separating funnel.
24. What are physical and chemical changes?
25. Write difference between mixtures and compounds.
26. Give definitions of elements and compounds.
27. What are metals and non-metals?
28. If 110g of salt is present in 550 g of solution, calculate the concentration.
29. What is the concentration of a solution which contains 16 g of urea in 120 g of solutions?
30. How much water should be added to 15 g of salt to obtain 15% salt solution?
31. A solution contains 5.6 ml of alcohol mixed with 76 ml of water. Calculate the concentration of the solution.
32. How much water should be added to 12 ml of alcohol to obtain 12% alcohol solution?
33. If 25 ml of acetone is present in 150 ml of its aqueous solution, calculate the concentration.