ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP
Changing your Tomorrow

HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT

CHEMISTRY

CLASS-IX

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is not an element?
(a) Graphite (b) germanium (c) silica (d) silicon
2. Which of the following are compounds?
(i) CO (ii) No (iii) NO (iv) Co
(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iv)
3. One of the following substances is neither a good conductor of electricity nor an insulator. This substance is
(a) Chromium (b) germanium (c) gallium (d) potassium
4. The element which is not common between the compounds called baking soda and soda ash is (NaHCO3, Na2CO3) Hydrogen is uncommon
(a) sodium (b) hydrogen (c) oxygen (d) carbon
5. "Is malleable and ductile" best describes:
(a) a solution(b) a metal (c) a compound (d) a non-metal
6. The property / properties which enable copper metal to be used for making electric wires is/are:
(a) copper metal is malleable and ductile
(b) copper metal is a good conductor of electricity
(c) copper metal is ductile and has low electrical resistance
(d) copper metal is sonorous and an excellent conductor of electricity
7. On the basis of composition of matter, milk is considered to be:
(a) a pure substance (b) an impure substance (c) an element (d) a compound
8. Which of the following are homogeneous in nature?
(i) Ice (ii) wood (iii) soil (iv) air
(a) (i) and (iii) (b) (ii) and (iv) (c) (i) and (iv) (d) (iii) and (iv)
9. Which of the following mixture cannot be separated by using water as the solvent?
(a) copper sulphate and sand (b) sand and potash alum
(c) sand and Sulphur (CS2) (d) sugar and sand
10. The chemical which can be used to separate a mixture of carbon powder and Sulphur powder successfully is:
(a) Carbon dioxide (b) hydrochloric acid
(c) Hydrogen sulphide (d) carbon disulphide (CS2)
11. Pure copper sulphate can be obtained from an impure sample by the process of:
(a) Evaporation (b) fractional distillation (c) centrifugation (d) crystallization
12. The material which is added to water during purification process at the water works so as to disinfect it is:

(a) Potassium permanganate (b) betadine (c) chlorine (d) potash alum
13. Naphthalene can be separated from sand:
(a) by sublimation (b) by distillation
(c) by crystallization (d) by using water as solvent
14. The correct increasing order of the boiling points of liquid oxygen, liquid argon and liquid nitrogen present in liquid air is:
(a) nitrogen, oxygen, argon (b) nitrogen, argon, oxygen
(c) argon, oxygen, nitrogen (d) oxygen, argon, nitrogen
15. The boiling point of liquid argon is:
(a) – 196^{0}C (b) -183 ^{0}C (c) -186 ^{0}C (d) – 193 ^{0}C
16. One of the following does undergo sublimation. This one is:
(a) camphor (b) cobalt (c) chromium (d) steel
17. One of the following is solid foam. This one is:
(a) butter (b) bread (c) shaving cream (d) ruby
18. One of the following does not show Tyndal effect. This one is:
(a) soap solution (b) ink (c) sugar solution (d) starch solution
19. Milk of Magnesia is:
(a) a colloid (b) a true solution
(c) a homogeneous mixture (d) a suspension
20. One of the following liquids will leave behind a residue on heating. This one is:
(a) Brine (NaCl +H2O) (b) bromine (c) mercury (d) alcohol
21. Which of the following can be called a suspension?
(a) Milk (b) milk of magnesia (c) salt solution (d) vinegar
22. One of the following represents the solution of solid in a solid. This one is :
(a) Boron (b) brass (Cu + Zn) (c) beryllium (d) bread
23. The rusting of an iron object is called:
(a) corrosion and it is a physical as well as a chemical change
(b) dissolution and it is a physical change
(c) corrosion and it is a chemical change
(d) dissolution and it is a chemical change
24. Which of the following are physical changes?
(i) Melting of iron metal (ii) Rusting of iron metal
(iii) Bending of an iron rod (iv) drawing a wire of iron metal
(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(c) (i), (iii) and (iv) (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
25. Which of the following are chemical changes?
(i) Decaying of wood (ii) Burning of wood
(iii) Sawing of wood (iv) Hammering of nail into wood.
(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iv)

(a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
(b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

Q.1. Assertion: When a beam of light is passed through a colloidal solution placed in a dark place the path of the beam becomes visible.
Reason: Light gets scattered by the colloidal particles.

Q.2. Assertion: A mixture of benzoic acid and naphthalene can be separated by crystallization from water.
Reason: Benzoic acid is soluble in hot water but naphthalene is insoluble in hot water.

Q.3. Assertion: A solution of table salt in a glass of water is homogeneous.
Reason: A solution having different composition throughout is homogeneous.

Q.4. Assertion: A mixture of sugar and benzoic acid can be separated by shaking with ether.
Reason: Sugar is insoluble in water.

Q.5. Assertion: In sublimation, a substance changes directly from solid to vapour without passing through
liquid state and vice-versa.
Reason: Distillation involves two processes i.e., vaporisation and condensation.

Q.6. Assertion: True solution exhibits Tyndall effect.
Reason: Particles are very large in size.

Q.7. Assertion: Colloidal solutions are stable and the colloidal particles do not settle down.
Reason: Brownian movement counters the force of gravity acting on colloidal particle

Q.8. Assertion: Impure benzoic acid can be purified by sublimation.
Reason: Benzoic acid sublimes on heating.

Q.9. Assertion: Tyndall effect is an optical property.
Reason: Electrophoresis is an electrical property.

Q.10. Assertion: A mixture of acetone and methanol can be separated by fractional distillation.
Reason: The difference between their boiling points is very less.

Q.11. Assertion: Chloroform and benzene form a pair of miscible liquids and they are separated by fractional
distillation.
Reason: Boiling point of benzene is less than that of chloroform.

Q.12. Assertion: A mixture of camphor and ammonium chloride cannot be separated by sublimation.
Reason: Camphor on heating sublimes, ammonium chloride does not.

Q.13. Assertion: A mixture of glucose and m-dinitrobenzene can be separated by shaking it with ether.
Reason: Glucose is soluble in water

Q.14. Assertion: Hot water is used for separation of benzoic acid from naphthalene.
Reason: Whenever a crystal is formed it tends to leave out the impurities.