Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY **CLASS-IX** **TERM 1**

Chapter 1: Matter In Our Surroundings .

1. **Multiple choice questions:**

i. Which one of the following sets of phenomena would increase on raising the temperature?

(a) Diffusion, evaporation, compression of gases

(b) Evaporation, compression of gases, solubility

(c) Evaporation, diffusion, expansion of gases

(d) Evaporation, solubility, diffusion, compression of gases.

ii. Which of the following is not a matter ?

(a) vacuum (b) air (c) common salt (d) chalk

2. **Assertion-Reason question:**

Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) as given below

(i) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion.

(ii) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(iii) A is true but R is false.

(iv) A is false but R is true.

(a) Assertion: A function of tyre becomes flat more easily in summer then in winter
Reason: Rate of diffusion increases with temperature

3. **Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:**

Everything in this universe is made-up of matter. Matter exists in five states called solid, liquid, gas, plasma and Bose Einstein condensate. These states differ from one another in terms of inter particle spaces and inter particle forces of attraction. Each state is characterized by certain characteristics.

(i) Define Matter.
(ii) Name the physical state of matter which can be easily compressed.
(iii) A substance has no mass. Can we regard it as matter ? Justify your answer.

4. **Answer the following questions :**
    1. Ordinary water boils at 100°C . Can it be made to boil at 95°C or 105°C ?
    2. What happens when a solid is heated ?
    3. How will you demonstrate that particles of matter attract each other ?
    4. "Sublimation does not require heating." Is this statement true? Justify by giving an example.

Chapter 2: Is Matter Around Us Pure

1. **Multiple choice questions:**

1. A mixture of sulphur and carbon disulphide is:

    (a) heterogeneous and shows Tyndall effect
    (b)homogeneous and shows Tyndall effect
    (c)heterogeneous and does not Tyndall affect
    (d)homogeneous and does not show Tyndall effect

2. Which of the following are chemical changes ?
    (a) Decaying of wood
    (b)Burning of wood
    (c)Sawing of wood
    (d)Hammering of a nail into a piece of wood

3.Which of the following will not show tyndall effect ?
    (a) Smoke
    (b) Foam
    (c) Jelly
    (d) Salt solution

2. **Assertion-Reason question:**

Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) as given below

(i)Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion.

(v) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(vi) A is true but R is false.

(vii) A is false but R is true.

Assertion: Rusting of iron is a physical change.
Reason: During rusting iron is converted into hydrated ferric oxide.

3. **Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:**

In our day-to-day life, we come across two types of changes called physical and chemical changes. In physical changes only the physical properties of the substances change but no new compounds are formed .While on the contrary in chemical changes new compounds are always

formed .Further, physical changes are temporary and hence are easily reversible but chemical changes are permanent and are irreversible.

(i) Write two differences between physical and chemical changes .

(ii) Give two examples of chemical and physical changes each.

(iii) Is digestion of food a chemical change ? Justify.

4.Answer the following questions:

1. Give two reasons to support that ammonia is a compound and not a mixture
2. A solution contains 60 gram of common salt in 240 gram of water .Calculate the concentration in terms of mass by mass percentage of solution .
3. Comment upon the following : (i) Smoke and fog are aerosols.

   (ii) Amalgamated zinc is a compound .
4. Write your observations when the following processes take place:

   (i) A mixture of iron filings and sulphur powder is heated strongly.

   (ii) Dilute HCL is added to the mixture of iron and sulphur .