

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 9th



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Class : 9th

Subject : Science

Chapter : 2

Chapter Name : IS MATTER AROUND US PURE?

Q1 What is meant by a substance?

Answer. A pure substance is the one that consists of a single type of particles, i.e., all constituent particles of the substance have the same chemical nature. Pure substances can be classified as elements or compounds.

Page : 15 , Block Name : Questions

Q2 List the points of differences between homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures.

Answer. A homogeneous mixture is a mixture having a uniform composition throughout the mixture. For example: salt in water, sugar in water, copper sulphate in water. A heterogeneous mixture is a mixture having a non-uniform composition throughout the mixture. For example: sodium chloride and iron filings, salt and sulphur, oil and water.

Page : 15 , Block Name : Questions

Q1 Differentiate between homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures with examples.

Answer. A homogeneous mixture is a mixture having a uniform composition throughout the mixture. For example, mixtures of salt in water, sugar in water, copper sulphate in water, iodine in alcohol, alloy, and air have uniform compositions throughout the mixtures. On the other hand, a heterogeneous mixture is a mixture having a non-uniform composition throughout the mixture. For example, composition of mixtures of sodium chloride and iron filings, salt and sulphur, oil and water, chalk powder in water, wheat flour in water, milk and water are not uniform throughout the mixtures.

Page : 18 , Block Name : Questions

Q2 How are sol, solution and suspension different from each other?

Answer. Sol is a heterogeneous mixture, In this mixture, the solute particles are so small that they cannot be seen with the naked eye. Also, they seem to be spread uniformly throughout the mixture. The Tyndall effect is observed in this mixture. For example: milk of magnesia, mud. Solution is a homogeneous mixture. In this mixture, the solute particles dissolve and spread uniformly throughout the mixture. The Tyndall effect is not observed in this mixture. For example: salt in water, sugar in water, iodine in alcohol, alloy. Suspensions are heterogeneous mixtures. In this mixture, the solute particles are visible to the naked eye, and remain suspended throughout the bulk of the medium. The

Tyndall effect is observed in this mixture. For example: chalk powder and water, wheat flour and water.

Page : 18 , Block Name : Questions

Q3 . 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.

Answer. Mass of solute (sodium chloride) = 36 g (Given)

Mass of solvent (water) = 100 g (Given)

Then, mass of solution = Mass of solute + Mass of solvent

$$= (36 + 100) \text{ g}$$

$$= 136 \text{ g}$$

Therefore, concentration (mass by mass percentage) of the solution

$$= \frac{\text{Mass of solute}}{\text{Mass of solvent}} \times 100\%$$

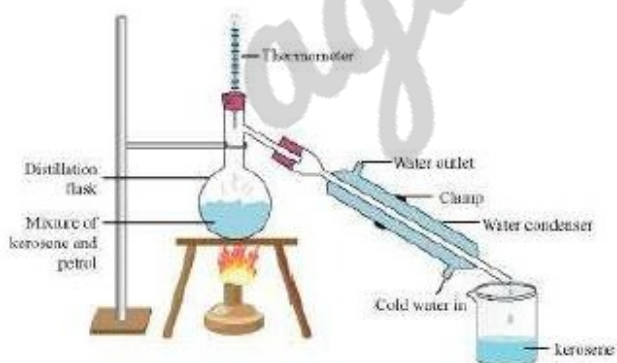
$$= \frac{36}{136} \times 100\%$$

$$= 26.47\%$$

Page : 18 , Block Name : Questions

Q1 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?

Answer. A mixture of two miscible liquids having a difference in their boiling points more than 25°C can be separated by the method of distillation. Thus, kerosene and petrol can be separated by distillation.



In this method, the mixture of kerosene and petrol is taken in a distillation flask with a thermometer fitted in it. We also need a beaker, a water condenser, and a Bunsen burner. The apparatus is arranged as shown in the above figure. Then, the mixture is heated slowly. The thermometer should be watched simultaneously. Kerosene will vaporize and condense in the water condenser. The condensed kerosene is collected from the condenser outlet, whereas petrol is left behind in the distillation flask.

Page : 24 , Block Name : Questions

Q2 Name the technique to separate

- (i) butter from curd,
- (ii) salt from sea-water,
- (iii) camphor from salt.

Answer.(i) Butter can be separated from curd by centrifugation.

(ii) Salt can be separated from sea-water by evaporation.

(iii) Camphor can be separated from salt by sublimation.

Page : 24 , Block Name : Questions

Q3 What type of mixtures are separated by the technique of crystallisation?

Answer. By the technique of crystallization, pure solids are separated from impurities. For example, salt obtained from sea is separated from impurities; crystals of alum (Phitkari) are separated from impure samples.

Page : 24 , Block Name : Questions

Q1 Classify the following as chemical or physical changes:

- cutting of trees,
- melting of butter in a pan,
- rusting of almirah,
- boiling of water to form steam,
- passing of electric current, through water and the water breaking down into hydrogen and oxygen gases,
- dissolving common salt in water,
- making a fruit salad with raw fruits,
- burning of paper and wood.

Answer. Cutting of trees -> Physical change

• Melting of butter in a pan -> Physical change

• Rusting of almirah -> Chemical change

• Boiling of water to form steam -> Physical change

• Passing of electric current through water, and water breaking down into hydrogen and oxygen gas -> Chemical change

• Dissolving common salt in water -> Physical change

• Making a fruit salad with raw fruits -> Physical change

• Burning of paper and wood -> Chemical change

Page : 24 , Block Name : Questions

Q2 Try segregating the things around you as pure substances or mixtures.

Answer. Pure substance: Water, salt, sugar Mixture: Salt water, soil, wood, air, cold drink, rubber, sponge, fog, milk, butter, clothes, food.

Page : 24 , Block Name : Questions

Q1 Which separation techniques will you apply for the separation of the following?

- (a) Sodium chloride from its solution in water.
- (b) Ammonium chloride from a mixture containing sodium chloride and ammonium chloride.
- (c) Small pieces of metal in the engine oil of a car.
- (d) Different pigments from an extract of flower petals.
- (e) Butter from curd.
- (f) Oil from water.
- (g) Tea leaves from tea.
- (h) Iron pins from sand.
- (i) Wheat grains from husk.
- (j) Fine mud particles suspended in water

Answer. (a) Sodium chloride from its solution in water -> Evaporation

(b) Ammonium chloride from a mixture containing sodium chloride and ammonium chloride -> Sublimation

(c) Small pieces of metal in the engine oil of a car -> Centrifugation or filtration or decantation

(d) Different pigments from an extract of flower petals -> Chromatography

(e) Butter from curd -> Centrifugation

(f) Oil from water -> Using separating funnel

(g) Tea leaves from tea -> Filtration

(h) Iron pins from sand -> Magnetic separation

(i) Wheat grains from husk -> Winnowing

(j) Fine mud particles suspended in water -> Centrifugation

Page : 28 , Block Name : Exercise

Q2 Write the steps you would use for making tea. Use the words solution, solvent, solute, dissolve, soluble, insoluble, filtrate and residue.

Answer. First, water is taken as a solvent in a saucer pan. This water (solvent) is allowed to boil. During heating, milk and tea leaves are added to the solvent as solutes. They form a solution. Then, the solution is poured through a strainer. The insoluble part of the solution remains on the strainer as residue. Sugar is added to the filtrate, which dissolves in the filtrate. The resulting solution is the required tea.

Page : 28 , Block Name : Exercise

Q3 Pragya tested the solubility of three different substances at different temperatures and collected the data as given below (results are given in the following table, as grams of substance dissolved in 100 grams of water to form a saturated solution).

Substance Dissolved	Temperature in K and Solubility				
	283	293	313	333	353
Potassium nitrate	21	32	62	106	167
Sodium chloride	36	36	36	37	37
Potassium chloride	35	35	40	46	54
Ammonium chloride	24	37	41	55	66

- (a) What mass of potassium nitrate would be needed to produce a saturated solution of potassium nitrate in 50 grams of water at 313 K?
- (b) Pragya makes a saturated solution of potassium chloride in water at 353 K and leaves the solution to cool at room temperature. What would she observe as the solution cools? Explain.
- (c) Find the solubility of each salt at 293 K. Which salt has the highest solubility at this temperature?
- (d) What is the effect of change of temperature on the solubility of a salt?

Answer. (a) Mass of KNO_3 to produce a saturated solution of KNO_3 in 100 grams of water at 313 K = 62 g

Mass of KNO_3 in 50 grams of water at 313 K

$$= \frac{62.0 \times 50}{100} = 31.0\text{g}$$

(b) Crystals of potassium chloride will be obtained on cooling the saturated solution.

(c) Solubility of each salt at 293 K is

(i) Potassium nitrate \rightarrow 32 g

(ii) Sodium chloride \rightarrow 36 g

(iii) Potassium chloride \rightarrow 35 g

(iv) Ammonium chloride \rightarrow 37 g

On increasing the temperature, solubility of a salt increases.

Q4 Explain the following giving examples.

- (a) saturated solution
 (b) pure substance
 (c) colloid
 (d) suspension

Answer. (a) Saturated solution

A saturated solution is a solution in which the maximum amount of solute has been dissolved at a given temperature. The solution cannot dissolve beyond that amount of solute at that temperature. Any more solute added will settle down at the bottom of the container as a precipitate. Suppose 500 g of a solvent can dissolve a maximum of 150 g of a particular solute at 40°C. Then, the solution obtained by dissolving 150 g of that solute in 500 g of that solvent at 300 K is said to be a saturated solution at 300 K.

(b) Pure substance

A pure substance is a substance consisting of a single type of particles i.e., all constituent particles of the substance have the same chemical properties. For example, salt, sugar, water are pure substances.

(c) Colloid

A colloid is a heterogeneous mixture. The size of the solutes in this mixture is so small that they cannot be seen individually with naked eyes, and seems to be distributed uniformly throughout the mixture. The solute particles do not settle down when the mixture is left undisturbed. This means that colloids are quite stable. Colloids cannot be separated by the process of filtration. They can be separated by centrifugation. Colloids show the Tyndall effect. For example, milk, butter, foam, fog, smoke, clouds.

(d) Suspension

Suspensions are heterogeneous mixtures. The solute particles in this mixture remain suspended throughout the bulk of the medium. The particles can be seen with naked eyes. Suspension shows the Tyndall effect. The solute particles settle down when the mixture is left undisturbed. This means that suspensions are unstable. Suspensions can be separated by the method of filtration. For example, mixtures of chalk powder and water, wheat flour and water.

Page : 29 , Block Name : Exercise

Q5 Classify each of the following as a homogeneous or heterogeneous mixture. soda water, wood, air, soil, vinegar, filtered tea.

Answer. Homogeneous mixtures: Soda water, air, vinegar

Heterogeneous mixtures: Wood, soil, filtered tea

Page : 29 , Block Name : Exercise

Q6 How would you confirm that a colourless liquid given to you is pure water?

Answer. Every liquid has a characteristic boiling point. Pure water has a boiling point of 100°C (373 K) at 1 atmospheric pressure. If the given colourless liquid boils at even slightly above or below 100°C , then the given liquid is not pure water. It must boil at sharp 100°C . Thus, by observing the boiling point, we can confirm whether a given colourless liquid is pure water or not.

Page : 29 , Block Name : Exercise

Q7 Which of the following materials fall in the category of a “pure substance”?

(a) Ice

(b) Milk

(c) Iron

(d) Hydrochloric acid

(e) Calcium oxide

(f) Mercury

(g) Brick

- (h) Wood
- (i) Air.

Answer. The following materials fall in the category of a "pure substance":

- (a) Ice
- (c) Iron
- (d) Hydrochloric acid
- (e) Calcium oxide
- (f) Mercury

Page : 29 , Block Name : Exercise

Q8 Identify the solutions among the following mixtures.

- (a) Soil
- (b) Sea water
- (c) Air
- (d) Coal
- (e) Soda water

Answer. The following mixtures are solutions:

- (b) Sea water
- (c) Air
- (e) Soda water

Page : 29 , Block Name : Exercise

Q9 Which of the following will show "Tyndall effect"?

- (a) Salt solution
- (b) Milk
- (c) Copper sulphate solution
- (d) Starch solution.

Answer. Milk and starch solution will show the "Tyndall effect".

Page : 29 , Block Name : Exercise

Q10 Classify the following into elements, compounds and mixtures.

- (a) Sodium
- (b) Soil
- (c) Sugar solution
- (d) Silver
- (e) Calcium carbonate
- (f) Tin
- (g) Silicon
- (h) Coal
- (i) Air

- (j) Soap
- (k) Methane
- (l) Carbon dioxide
- (m) Blood

Answer. Elements:

- (a) Sodium
- (d) Silver
- (f) Tin
- (g) Silicon
- (e) Calcium carbonate
- (k) Methane
- (l) Carbon dioxide

Mixtures

- (b) Soil
- (c) Sugar solution
- (h) Coal
- (i) Air
- (j) Soap
- (m) Blood

Page : 29 , Block Name : Exercise

Q11 Which of the following are chemical changes?

- (a) Growth of a plant
- (b) Rusting of iron
- (c) Mixing of iron filings and sand
- (d) Cooking of food
- (e) Digestion of food
- (f) Freezing of water
- (g) Burning of a candle.

Answer. The following changes are chemical changes:

- (a) Growth of a plant
- (b) Rusting of iron
- (d) Cooking of food
- (e) Digestion of food
- (g) Burning of candle

Page : 30 , Block Name : Exercise