Al Amal Learning Center

Class 9 Chemistry Chapter 2 MCQ Quiz Online | Level 1

Class 9 Chemistry · Chapter 2: Matter

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____ / 40

---

1. Anything that has mass and occupies space is called:

A) Energy
B) Matter
C) Force
D) Heat

2. How many states of matter are described in this chapter?

A) Two
B) Three
C) Five
D) Four

3. Which state of matter forms when a gas is heated to a very high temperature or placed in a strong electric field?

A) Plasma
B) Solid
C) Liquid
D) Liquid crystal

4. Which of these states of matter has low density at normal conditions?

A) Solid
B) Liquid
C) Gas
D) None of these

5. Which state of matter cannot flow?

A) Gas
B) Liquid
C) Solid
D) Plasma

6. Which state of matter is moderately compressible?

A) Liquid
B) Solid
C) Gas
D) Plasma

7. Macroscopic properties are properties that can be seen with:

A) Microscope
B) Telescope
C) Electron microscope
D) Naked eye

8. The cloudy state formed when some crystalline solids are heated is called:

A) Plasma
B) Liquid crystal
C) Superfluid
D) Amalgam

9. BEC stands for:

A) Bose-Einstein Condensate
B) Boyle-Einstein Compound
C) Bohr-Einstein Crystal
D) Basic Electron Cloud

10. A BEC is formed when atoms are cooled to a temperature very close to:

A) 100 °C
B) Room temperature
C) Absolute zero
D) 0 °C

11. Which two materials contain BEC?

A) Glass and rubber
B) Superfluids and superconductors
C) Salt and sugar
D) Brass and bronze

12. The simplest form of matter made up of the same type of atoms is called a(n):

A) Compound
B) Mixture
C) Solution
D) Element

13. A substance formed when two or more different atoms combine chemically is called a(n):

A) Element
B) Mixture
C) Suspension
D) Compound

14. A mixture is formed when two or more substances combine:

A) Chemically
B) Physically
C) Electrically
D) Only by heating

15. Which of the following is an example of a mixture?

A) Tea
B) Element
C) Compound
D) Allotrope

16. The property of an element to exist in different physical forms in the same physical state is called:

A) Isotopy
B) Ionization
C) Allotropy
D) Evaporation

17. Which of the following is an allotrope of carbon?

A) Brass
B) Bronze
C) Graphite
D) Steel

18. The hardest crystalline allotrope of carbon is:

A) Graphite
B) Buckyball
C) Charcoal
D) Diamond

19. Buckyballs are also known as:

A) Alkanes
B) Fullerenes
C) Isotopes
D) Amalgams

20. How many carbon atoms are present in one buckyball (C-60)?

A) 60
B) 20
C) 30
D) 12

21. Which allotrope of carbon is used as a lubricant?

A) Diamond
B) Graphite
C) Buckyball
D) Sulphur

22. Which allotrope of carbon is a non-conductor of electricity?

A) Diamond
B) Graphite
C) Both graphite and diamond
D) Neither graphite nor diamond

23. A homogeneous mixture of two or more substances in which one substance is dissolved in the other is called a:

A) Colloid
B) Suspension
C) Compound
D) Solution

24. In a solution, the substance that is dissolved is called the:

A) Solvent
B) Solution
C) Solute
D) Solid

25. The substance in which the solute is dissolved is called the:

A) Solvent
B) Solute
C) Mixture
D) Colloid

26. Which substance is called the universal solvent?

A) Alcohol
B) Mercury
C) Acetic acid
D) Water

27. A solution formed by dissolving a substance in water is called a(n):

A) Gaseous solution
B) Alloy
C) Aqueous solution
D) Suspension

28. A solution containing the maximum amount of solute at a given temperature is called:

A) Unsaturated
B) Saturated
C) Supersaturated
D) Dilute

29. A solution containing less solute than is needed to saturate it at a given temperature is called:

A) Saturated
B) Supersaturated
C) Unsaturated
D) Concentrated

30. A solution that is more concentrated than a saturated solution is called:

A) Unsaturated
B) Supersaturated
C) Dilute
D) Aqueous

31. Solubility is the maximum amount of solute that dissolves in a specified amount of solvent at a specific:

A) Colour
B) Shape
C) Mass
D) Temperature

32. The solubility of KCl in water with increasing temperature:

A) Increases
B) Decreases
C) Does not change
D) Becomes zero

33. The solubility of Ca(OH)? in water with increasing temperature:

A) Increases
B) Does not change
C) Becomes infinite
D) Decreases

34. A solution of any metal in liquid mercury is called:

A) Amalgam
B) Brine
C) Steel
D) Syrup

35. The particle size of a colloid ranges between:

A) 0.1 and 1 nm
B) 1 and 1000 nm
C) 1000 and 2000 nm
D) Above 10,000 nm

36. The scattering of a light beam by colloidal particles is called the:

A) Doppler effect
B) Greenhouse effect
C) Tyndall effect
D) Photoelectric effect

37. Which of the following is a colloid?

A) Milk
B) Sea water
C) Muddy water
D) Salt solution

38. Particles in a suspension are larger than:

A) 1 nm
B) 10 nm
C) 1000 nm
D) 100 nm

39. Which of the following is a suspension?

A) Sugar in water
B) Air
C) Vinegar
D) Chalk in water

40. Brine is an example of a:

A) Dilute solution
B) Concentrated solution
C) Colloid
D) Suspension

Answer key

1-B 2-D 3-A 4-C 5-C 6-A 7-D 8-B 9-A 10-C

11-B 12-D 13-D 14-B 15-A 16-C 17-C 18-D 19-B 20-A

21-B 22-A 23-D 24-C 25-A 26-D 27-C 28-B 29-C 30-B

31-D 32-A 33-D 34-A 35-B 36-C 37-A 38-C 39-D 40-B