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## Grade 6 Science

## Chapter 6_Practice Questions:

1- Which is a solution? (1Mark)
A. Gold
B. Carbon dioxide gas
C. Air
D. Pure water

2- What happens to the solubility of sugar in water when we increase temperature of water?
(1Mark)
A. It stays the same
B. It increases
C. It decreases
D. It does not change

3- When we say, this solution is neutral, this means it's pH is? (1Mark)
A. pH 6
B. pH 8
C. pH 7
D. pH 0


4- What would you add to a solution with a pH of 3 to obtain a solution with a pH 8 ? (1Mark)
A. Milk (pH 6.4)
B. Vinegar (pH 6.4)
C. Detergent ( pH 10 )
D. Ammonia ( pH 12 )

5- When we add an acid to a neutral solution, its pH number will?
(1Mark)
A. Increase
B. Decrease
C. Stay the same
D. It will not change

6- Which can change the solubility of a solid in a liquid? (1Mark)
A. Crushing the solute
B. Stirring the solute
C. Increasing the temperature of the solution
D. Increasing the pressure of the solution
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7- Solubility and Dissolving is the same thing? (Mark)
A. Agree
B. Disagree
C. Not sure
D. May be the same

8- What is solubility? (Mark)
A. Dissolving any amount of a solute in a solvent at a certain temperature and pressure
B. Dissolving a fixed amount of a solute in a solvent at a certain temperature and pressure
C. Dissolving the maximum amount of a solute in a solvent at a certain temperature and pressure
D. Dissolving the maximum amount of a solute in a solvent

9- Which of the following is not the factor that can affect dissolving?
A. Stirring the solution
B. Crushing the solute
C. Increasing the temperature
D. Adding the solute quickly

10- Which ions are present in the greatest amount in a solution with a pH of 8.5 ? ( 1Mark)
A. Hydrogen ions
B. Hydronium ions
C. Hydroxide ions
D. Oxygen ions
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11- Which ions are present in the greatest amount in a solution with a pH of 2.5 (1Mark)
A. Hydrogen ions
B. Hydronium ions
C. Hydroxide ions
D. Oxygen ions

12- Which best describes a solution that contains the maximum dissolved solute? (1Mark)
A. It is a concentrated solution
B. It is a dilute solution
C. It is a saturated solution
D. It is an unsaturated solution


13- Which best describes a solution that does not contain the maximum dissolved solute? (1Mark)
A. It is a concentrated solution
B. It is a dilute solution
C. It is a saturated solution
D. It is an unsaturated solution

14- If we have 4 solutions, Pepsi pH 3.5, Lemon Juice pH 2.4, Blood pH 7.4, Drain cleaner pH 13 , what is the correct order when we arrange them from most acidic to least acidic? (1Mark)
A. Drain cleaner pH 13, Blood pH 7.4, Lemon Juice pH 2.4, Pepsi pH 3.5,
B. Drain cleaner pH 13, Pepsi pH 3.5, Lemon Juice pH 2.4, Blood pH 7.4,
C. Blood pH 7.4, Pepsi pH 3.5, Lemon Juice pH 2.4, Drain cleaner pH 13
D. Lemon Juice pH 2.4, Pepsi pH 3.5, Blood pH 7.4, Drain cleaner pH 13
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15- If we dissolve 20 grams of a salt in 0.5 L of water, it's concentration will be? (1 Mark)
A. $20 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
B. $60 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
C. $40 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
D. $80 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$

16- If we dissolve 20 grams of a salt in 0.25 L of water, it's concentration will be? (1Mark)
A. $20 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
B. $60 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
C. $40 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
D. $80 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
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17- If we dissolve 12 grams of a salt in 0.75 L of water, it's concentration will be? (1Mark)
A. $20 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
B. $16 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
C. $26 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
D. $18 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$

18- If the concentration of the solution is $4 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$, how much salt was dissolved in 0.4 L of water to get this concentration?
A. $1.2 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
B. $1.6 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
C. $2.2 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
D. $2.6 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
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19- If we have a solution with a concentration of $5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$, we added 10 grams of a salt in water; calculate how much water was used? (1Mark)
A. 2.8 L
B. 1.8 L
C. 2.0 L
D. 2.2 L

20- We made a solution by added 2 ingredients, A and B, Ingredient A was in a large amount compared to ingredient B. Which of the following is the correct answer? (1Mark)
A. Ingredient A is a solute
B. Ingredient B is a solute
C. Ingredient A is a solvent
D. Ingredient B is a solvent


21- We made a solution by added 2 ingredients, A and B, Ingredient A was in a large amount compared to ingredient $B$. Which of the following is the correct answer? ( Mark)
A. Ingredient A is a solute
B. Ingredient B is a solute
C. Ingredient A is a solvent
D. Ingredient B is a solvent

22- Polar solvents like water, best dissolve,,,,,? Circle the correct answer to complete the sentence. ( Mark)
A. Non-polar solutes
B. Neutral solutes
C. Polar solutes
D. All solutes
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23- When we dissolve salts like NaCl in water, the Oxygen (O-) atoms of water are pointed towards. (Mark)
A. Chlorine atoms (Cl-)
B. Sodium atoms $(\mathrm{Na}+)$
C. No particular direction
D. Towards the container

24- When we dissolve salts like NaCl in water, the Hydrogen ( $\mathrm{H}_{+}$) atoms of water are pointed towards. (Mark)
A. Chlorine atoms (CI-)
B. Sodium atoms $(\mathrm{Na}+)$
C. No particular direction
D. Towards the container


25- Which one is not true about acids? (Mark)
A. Acids produce hydronium ions $(\mathrm{H} 3 \mathrm{O}+)$
B. Vinegar is an example of acids
C. It can damage skin and eyes
D. They have the bitter taste in food

26- Which one is not true about bases? (Mark)
A. Acids produce hydroxide ions (OH-)
B. Ammonia is an example of bases
C. It can be used to treat heartburn
D. They do not damage you skin and eyes
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27- What is an indicator? (1 Mark)
A. It is a light which used in cars
B. it is a compound which has a fixed color and do not change
C. It is a compound which changed color at different pH values of solution
D. All above are incorrect

28- These are not used to measure pH of solution? ( Mark)
A. Ph Testing strips
B. pH meters
C. Bromothymol blue solution
D. Thermometer
29. Which of the following methods can be used by a scientist to increase the solubility of a solution?
A. Stirring
B. crushing the solute
C. closing the solution
D. heating the solution
30. What would the concentration be of a solution if we were to add 12 grams of salt to 0.2 Liters of water
a. $15 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{l}$
b. $0.06 \mathrm{gm} / \mathrm{l}$
c. $0.06 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{ml}$
d. $6 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{l}$
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31. Choose the correct definition for solubility
a. the minimum amount solutes a solution can take
b. the maximum amount of solutes a solution can take
c. the minimum amount of solvents a solution can take
d. the maximum amount of solvents a solution can take
32. Choose the correct way how polar molecule solutions combine
a. polar molecule - non polar molecule
b. non- polar molecule - non-polar molecule
c. alkali molecule - base molecule
d polar molecule - polar molecule
33. Choose the best method of measuring pH
A. pH meter
b. pH indicator strips
c. indicators
d. measuring tape
34. How would you describe a acid
A. a solution that releases hydroxide ions when mixed with water
B. a solution that releases hydronium ions when mixed with water
C. a solution that releases water when mixed with hydronium ions
d. a solution that releases chloride ions when it is mixed with water
35. Suppose we add water to 18grams of washing powder to make a solution with a concentration of $9 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{l}$ what would the orginal amount of water be in this concentration
A. 100 ml
B. 200 ml
C. $153 \mathrm{ml}{ }^{\prime}$
D. 162 ml
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36. Define solvent
A. any substance that is a liquid
B. Any substance that is of the highest quantity in a solution
C. Any substance that is the least in quantity in a solution
D. Any substance in a solution
37. Describe to a grade 5 learner what is an indicator
A. A solution that changes color when heated
B. a compound that changes color at different pH values when it reacts with acidic or basic solutions
C. a chemical we use to check swimming pools with
D. Something we add to check the chlorine levels in water
38. Choose the best description of a solute
A. All of the parts of solution that is not the solvent
B. The substance that makes up most of the solution
C. It is another word for a solutiond 100 and 1 .CO10n
D. Water is mostly a solute
39. Choose the method that does not help to dissolve a solute faster
A. Stirring the solute
B. Freezing the solute
C. Heating the solute
D. Crushing the solute
40. What is an unsaturated solution.
A. A solution that can still dissolve more solute ate a given temperature or pressure
B. A solution that cannot dissolve any more solutes at any given temperature or pressure
C. A solution that can still dissolve more solvents at any given temperature or pressure.
D. A solution that cannot dissolve more solvents at any given temperature or pressure.
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41. Name of the factors that can affect how much can be dissolved
A. The quantity of water
B. heat of the solution
C. The speed of stirring
D. The size of the beaker
42. Choose the correct formula for the calculation of concentration

A $\mathrm{C}=\frac{m}{v}$
B. $\mathrm{C}=\frac{v}{m}$
C. $\mathrm{C}=\frac{v}{l}$
D. $\mathrm{C}=\frac{l}{M}$
43. With what states of matter can gas form a solution
A. Solids
B. Liquids
C. Gas
D. Plasma
44. Which substance on Earth exist naturally in all three states of matter?
A. Gold
B. Hydrogen
C. Carbon dioxide
D. Water
45. Name one method of calculating concentration
A. Mass per unit
B. Mass per volume
C. Mass size
D. Mass per weight
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46. What does acid mean?
A. sweet
B. sour
C. salty
D. bitter
47. Hydronium ions are $\qquad$ charged
A. Negative
B. Neutral
C. Positive
D. No charge
48. Hydroxide ions are

A. Negative
B. Neutral
C. Positive
D. No charge
49. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}+$ ions can $\qquad$ electricity in water.
A. Deduct
B. Conduct
C. transmit
D. Relay
50. Water in its natural form has a Ph of $\qquad$
A. 4
B. 9
C. 7
D. 1

