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Al Mutanabi School

Marks = /50

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)

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- 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- A. B. C. D. | Solubility and Dissolving is the sa Agree Disagree Not sure May be the same | nme thing? (1N | ∕lark) | |
| 8- | What is solubility? (1Mark) | | | |
| A. press | Dissolving any amount of a solute ure | e in a solvent at a | certain temperature | and |
| B. press | Dissolving a fixed amount of a solure | lute in a solvent a | t a certain temperatu | re and |
| C. and p | Dissolving the maximum amount ressure | of a solute in a so | olvent at a certain ten | nperature |
| D. | Dissolving the maximum amount | of a solute in a so | olvent | |
| 9- A. | Which of the following is not the factoring the solution | actor that can affe | ect dissolving? (1N | 1ark) |
| B. | Crushing the solute | | | |
| C. | Increasing the temperature | | | |
| D. | Adding the solute quickly | | | |
| 10- | Which ions are present in the great (1Mark) | atest amount in a | solution with a pH of | f 8.5? |
| 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 www.almanahj.com
- 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 (1Mark) | a salt in 0.5L of wate | r, it's concentration will be? | |
| A. | 20g/L | | | |
| B. | 60g/L | | | |
| C. | 40g/L | | | |
| D. | 80g/L | | | |
| 16- | If we dissolve 20 grams of a (1Mark) | a salt in 0.25L of wat | er, it's concentration will be? | , |
| A. | 20g/L | | | |
| B. | 60g/L | | | |
| C. | 40g/L | | | |
| D. | 80g/L WWW. | almanal | nj.com | |
| 17- | If we dissolve 12 grams of a (1Mark) | a salt in 0.75L of wat | er, it's concentration will be? | , |
| A. | 20g/L | | | |
| B. | 16g/L | | | |
| C. | 26g/L | | | |
| D. | 18g/L | | | |
| 18- of wa | If the concentration of the sater to get this concentration? | | much salt was dissolved in 0 |).4L |
| A. | 1.2g/L | | | |
| B. | 1.6g/L | | | |
| C. | 2.2g/L | | | |
| D. | 2.6g/L | | | |

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| 19- | If we have a solution with a co | oncentration of 5g/L. w | e added 10 grams of a s | salt in |

- 19- If we have a solution with a concentration of 5g/L, we added 10 grams of a salt in water; calculate how much water was used? (1Mark)
- A. 2.8L
- B. 1.8L
- C. 2.0L
- D. 2.2L
- 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

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- 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? (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
- 22- Polar solvents like water, best dissolve,,,,? Circle the correct answer to complete the sentence. (1Mark)
- A. Non-polar solutes
- B. Neutral solutes
- C. Polar solutes
- D. All solutes

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| 23- pointe | When we dissolve salts like NaCl in water, the Oxygen (O-) atoms of water are d towards. (1Mark) |
| A. | Chlorine atoms (CI-) |
| B. | Sodium atoms (Na+) |
| C. | No particular direction |
| D. | Towards the container |
| | |
| 24- pointe | When we dissolve salts like NaCl in water, the Hydrogen (H+) atoms of water are d towards. (1Mark) |
| A. | Chlorine atoms (CI-) |
| B. | Sodium atoms (Na+) |
| C. | No particular direction |
| D. | Towards the container www.almanahj.com |
| 25- | Which one is not true about acids? (1Mark) |
| A. | Acids produce hydronium ions (H3O+) |
| 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? (1Mark) |
| A. | Acids produce hydroxide ions (OH-) |

B.

C.

D.

Ammonia is an example of bases

It can be used to treat heartburn

They do not damage you skin and eyes

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| 27- | What is an indicator? (1Mark) | | | |
| A. | It is a light which used in cars | | | |
| B. | it is a compound which has a fi | xed color and do not | change | |
| C. | It is a compound which change | d color at different pl | I values of solution | |
| D. | All above are incorrect | | | |
| 28- | These are not used to measure | e pH of solution? (1Ma | ark) | |
| A. | Ph Testing strips | | | |
| B. | pH meters | | | |
| C. | Bromothymol blue solution | | | |
| D. | Thermometer | | | |
| | hich of the following methods ca | n be used by a scient | tist to increase the solu | ubility |
| B. cr C. cl | tirring rushing the solute osing the solution eating the solution | | | |
| | /hat would the concentration be diters of water | of a solution if we wer | re to add 12 grams of sa | alt to |
| a. 15 | g/l | | | |
| b. 0.0 | 06gm/l | | | |
| c. 0.0 | 06g/ml | | | |
| d. 6g | /I | | | |
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| 31. Choose the correct definition for so | olubility | | |
| a. the minimum amount solutes a solu | ıtion can take | | |
| b. the maximum amount of solutes a s | solution can take | | |
| c. the minimum amount of solvents a s | solution can take | | |
| d. the maximum amount of solvents a | solution can take | | |
| 32. Choose the correct way how polar | molecule solutions | s combine | |
| a. polar molecule – non polar molecule | е | | |
| b. non- polar molecule – non-polar mo | olecule | | |
| c. alkali molecule – base molecule | | | |
| d polar molecule – polar molecule | | | |
| 33. Choose the best method of measu | uring pH | | |
| A. pH meter www.a1 | manah | j.com | |
| c. indicators | | | |
| d. measuring tape | | | |
| 34. How would you describe a acid | | | |
| A. a solution that releases hydroxide id | ons when mixed wi | ith water | |
| B. a solution that releases hydronium | ions when mixed w | vith water | |
| C. a solution that releases water when | n mixed with hydror | nium ions | |
| d. a solution that releases chloride ion | s when it is mixed | with water | |
| 35. Suppose we add water to 18grams concentration of 9g/l what would the o | • • | | |
| A. 100ml | | | |
| B. 200ml | | | |
| C. 153ml' | | | |

D. 162ml

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| OC Define releaset | | | |

- 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 solution and an analysis comments and an another word for a solution and an analysis comments are solution.
- 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 C= $\frac{m}{v}$
- B. $C = \frac{v}{m}$
- C. $C = \frac{v}{l}$
- D. $C = \frac{l}{M}$
- 43. With what states of matter can gas form a solution COM
- 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 | charged | |
| A. Negative | | |
| B. Neutral | | |
| C. Positive | | |
| D. No charge | | |
| | | |
| 48. Hydroxide ions are WW . all | charged | com |
| A. Negative | mananj. | COIII |
| B. Neutral | | |
| C. Positive | | |
| D. No charge | | |
| 49. H ₃ O+ ions can | electricity in water. | |
| A. Deduct | | |
| B. Conduct | | |
| C. transmit | | |
| D. Relay | | |
| 50. Water in its natural form has a Ph | of | |
| A. 4 | | |
| B. 9 | | |
| C. 7 | | |
| D. 1 | | |

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