

**MCQs (1 mark each)**

1. In salt water, the salt is:

- a) Solute
- b) Solvent
- c) Residue
- d) None

2. Which is a concentrated solution?

- a) Weak tea
- b) Strong coffee
- c) Juice with little syrup
- d) Water only

3. The universal solvent is:

- a) Oil
- b) Milk
- c) Water
- d) Alcohol

**Assertion–Reason (1 mark each)**

4. **A:** Heating speeds up dissolving.

**R:** Heat increases the energy of solvent particles.

5. **A:** A saturated solution can still dissolve solute.

**R:** It has already reached maximum solubility.

**Case Study (4 marks)**

Seema added sugar to tea, stirred, and heated it.

- a) Identify the solute.
- b) Identify the solvent.
- c) Why was heating used?
- d) Was the final tea a dilute or concentrated solution?

**2-Mark Questions**

6. Define solvent with example.

7. Give two uses of solutions.

8. Why is water called the universal solvent?

**3-Mark Questions**

9. Compare saturated and unsaturated solutions.

10. Explain why stirring increases solubility.

**4-Mark Question**

11. Draw and explain the dissolving process of sugar in water.

