

A promotional banner for the Gradeup Green Card. On the left, there is an illustration of a man with a beard sitting at a desk with a laptop. The background of the banner is green with a dark green diagonal stripe. The text is white.

Gradeup Green Card
Unlimited Access to All 350+ SSC & Railways Mock Tests

Sol. The salt concentration (measured as salinity in parts per thousand), is 30-35 % in sea. Salinity is the measurement of salt present in the water. Salt with some amount of water is produced when acid and base react. Seawater pH is typically limited to a range between 7.5 and 8.4. The most saline sea in the world is red sea.

66. Crystallisation is an example of?

- A. Physical Change
- B. Chemical Change
- C. Chemical Reaction
- D. Galvanization

Ans. A

Sol. Crystallisation is an example of physical change. Crystallisation is a separation technique or purification method that is used to separate a solid that has dissolved in a liquid and made a solution allowing the solvent to evaporate, leaving the saturated solution.. The size of crystals depends on the rate of cooling. Fast cooling will result in a large number of small crystals. Slow cooling will result in a smaller number of large crystals.

67. Reaction between Vinegar and Baking Soda produces _____.

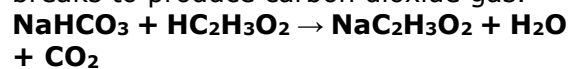
- A. Copper
- B. Carbon Dioxide
- C. Copper Sulphate
- D. Magnesium Oxide

Ans. B

Sol.

- Vinegar and Baking Soda reaction produce carbon dioxide.
- This is double displacement reaction in which acetic acid in vinegar reacts with sodium bicarbonate to form sodium acetate and carbonic acid.

- Carbonic acid is unstable which further breaks to produce carbon dioxide gas.



68. The property of metals by which they can be beaten into thin sheets is called _____.

- A. ductility
- B. malleability
- C. viscosity
- D. tensile strength

Ans. B

Sol.

- The property of metals by which they can be beaten into thin sheets is called malleability.
- Ductility is the property of metals by which they can be drawn into wires.
- Viscosity is a state of being thick, sticky, and semi-fluid in consistency, due to internal friction.

69. A change in which one or more new substances are formed is called _____.

- A. Physical Change
- B. Chemical Change
- C. Rusting
- D. Galvanisation

Ans. B

Sol. A change in which one or more new substances are formed is called chemical change. Chemical change is a process where two or more substances known as reactants react to form another substances known as products. Galvanisation is the process of coating the iron and steel with zinc to prevent the rusting. Rusting is the red colour coating on iron when exposed to air in the presence of moisture due to the formation of iron oxide layer.

Buy Test Series

Unlock All 650+ Mock Tests for SSC & Railway

- Unlimited Access
- All Exams covered
- Designed by Experts
- Performance Analysis