

1. (c) iron
2. (c) Black
3. (a) Tap water
4. (b) Distillation

Give one word for the following

1. Residue
2. Distillate
3. Derantation

4. Fractional distillation

Level-2

1. Define matter

Matter is anything that has mass, occupies space and can be perceived by our senses.

2. Name a chemical reaction that take place in the presence of heat.

A chemical reaction that take place in the presence of heat is cooking of food.

3. Mention any one of

3. Floodsand Epidemics are undesirable changes.
4. When a candle is lit , the wax melts and turns into liquid state and after some time it solidifies. It is a physical change. And when a candle is burnt the wick produce water vapour and carbon dioxide.
5. The main purpose of separating a mixture is
- (i) to remove undesirable and harmful substances.
 - (ii) get useful substances.
 - (iii) get completely pure substances for preparing other useful substances.
6. The process in which a solid changes directly into its vapours on heating is called sublimation.
7. Some physical applications of centrifugation are
- (i) The extraction of fat from milk in order to produce skimmed milk.
 - (ii) The Spin-drying of water in washing machines in order to remove water.

8. The principle involved in magnetic separation are:
- The mixture should contain magnetic and non-magnetic components.
 - There should be a magnet.
9. The advantage of this process is that both the components of the solid liquid mixture are obtained.
10. The need for the separation of substances are:
- (i) to remove undesirable and harmful substances
 - (ii) get useful substances
 - (iii) to get completely pure substance for preparing other useful substances.
11. The characteristic properties of a pure substance are:
- They have a definite composition and a definite set of properties such as boiling point, melting point, etc.
 - They are all homogeneous.

Level - 3

i) The process of separating different dissolved constituents of a mixture by their absorption on an appropriate material is called chromatography.

Two advantages of chromatography

- (i) A very small quantity of the substance can be separated.
- (ii) It identifies the different constituents of a mixture.

Use of chromatography

It can be used to separate

- pigments from natural colours
- drugs from blood
- colours in a dye

3. Evaporation

1. Evaporation is a slow process.

2. It takes place from the surface of the liquid.

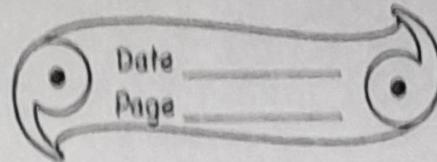
3. It takes place at all temperatures below its boiling point.

Boiling

1. Boiling is a fast process.

2. It takes place from all parts of the liquid.

3. It takes place at a fixed temperature on heating.



Atom

- An atom is the smallest possible unit of matter that exhibits all the properties of that matter.
- It does not have independent existence.
- They are very small.

Molecule

- A molecule is the smallest unit of matter which exhibits all the properties of that kind of matter.
- It has an independent existence.
- They are bigger than atom.