

Exercise - II

1. a) Filtration - The process of separating insoluble solid particles from a liquid by allowing it to pass through a filter.

b) Sublimation - The process in which solid changes directly into vapour on heating.

c) Evaporation - Conversion of liquid to vapour on heating.

d) Crystallisation - Process of obtaining crystals from a solution containing more solute than it can hold at room temperature.

2) It has a fixed melting and boiling ~~pt~~ point. It has odour, colour.

3) a) Small stones from rice and pulses

b) Sand and water

c) Salt from sea water.

4. a) Filtration

b) Magnetic separation

c) winnowing

d) evaporation

e) evaporation

f) Sublimation

g) crystallization

5. a) Camphor, Naphthalene

b) Sugar, Salt

c) Sand, chalk powder

d) filter paper, bead of sand, charcoal, a piece of muslin cloth

- 6-a) Because they are too tiny to be picked by hands.
- b) Iron filings are examples of magnet ~~the~~ and they will stick to magnet leaving Sulphur behind.
- c) Alum helps in ~~dissolving~~ ~~of~~ dissolving and forming dust clusters.

Objective Questions

- 1-a) constituents or components
- b) Evaporation
- c) heterogeneous
- d) loading and decantation
- e) decantation
- f) crystallization
- g) Sublimation
- h) residue, filtrate
- i) decantation
- j) Filtration
- 2-a) True
- b) False
- c) False
- d) False
- e) False
- f) True
- g) False.