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8.1. Differentiate between pure substances and mixtures.

Pure Substances	Mixtures
<p>→ Pure substances are either elements or compounds. It has a definite composition and has <del>const</del> consistent properties throughout.</p>	<p>→ Two or more substances (elements or compounds) mixed together in any proportion such that they do not undergo any chemical change and <del>ret</del> retains their individual properties is called a mixture.</p>
<p>→ Ex: Gold (element), Sugar (compound).</p>	<p>→ Ex: Air is a mixture, its constituents are oxygen, nitrogen, water vapour, dust particles, etc.</p>

Q.2 Give 3 examples each of homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures.

Ans - 3 examples of homogeneous are -

- ~~Coated~~ Alloy such as bronze, brass, etc.
- water + vinegar.
- air dissolved in water.

3 examples of heterogeneous are -

- chalk in water.
- charcoal in water.
- oil in water.

Q.3 Explain the principle of the process of winnowing for separation of solid-solid mixture.

Ans - The principle of separation depends upon the type of mixture and the characteristic properties of the constituents forming it.

Winnowing is a method which is used to separate light solids from heavier ones.

For example: when we take a mixture of rice and husk and allow it to fall from a height, the rice grains

being heavier, fall vertically down, while the husk gets blown away by air and forms a heap at a small distance away from the heap of rice. ~~So~~ So, the rice is separated from husk by the process of winnowing. This is the principle of winnowing.