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Solution 66
Indigestion mixtures are suspensions so there is an instruction written on the bottle of these mixtures "SHAKE IT WELL BEFORE USE". This is because the particles of indigestion mixture i.e. suspensions are unstable and settle down at the bottom of the bottle after some time.
Solution 67
(a) Mixtures like A are known as suspensions.
(b) Mixtures like B are known as colloids.
(c) Mixtures like C are known as true solutions.
(d) The phenomenon existed by A and B which occurs on passing a beam of light through them is called Tyndall effect.
(e) (i) Chalk-water mixture is like A.
(ii) Soap solution is a mixture like B.
(iii) Salt solution is a mixture like C.
Solution 68
(a) When solid A is dissolved in water, chemical change takes place. This is because the properties of products B and C are entirely different from those of solid A and water and a lot of heat and energy is evolved in the reaction.
(b) Physical change occurs when solid D is dissolved in water. This is because the product E shows the properties of both, solid D and water.
(c) Sodium metal could behave like solid A.
Product B is sodium hydroxide.
Product C is hydrogen.
(d) Solid D is ammonium chloride.
(e) D can be recovered from E by evaporation.
Solution 69
(a) Solution like X are known as unsaturated solution.
(b) Solution like Y are known as saturated solution.
(c) If solution Y at 30°C is cool down to 10°C by keeping the beaker in crushed ice, then some of the dissolved solid will separate out from the solution and settle at the bottom of the beaker as crystals. This is because the solubility of solid decreases on cooling.
(d) Solubility is the term used to denote the amount of solid dissolved in 100 grams of water in a solution.

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Solution 70
According to question:
Solubility at 40°C = 41 g
But, solubility = solid dissolved in 100 grams of water in a solution
So, mass of ammonium chloride needed to make a saturated solution of ammonium chloride in 50 g of water at 40°C= 41/2 g = 20.5 g

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Solution 1
Carbon disulphide
Solution 2
Sublimation
Solution 3
Sublimation

Solution 4
Sublimation
Solution 5
Camphor undergoes sublimation.
Solution 6
Electromagnet.
Solution 7
Iodine undergoes sublimation.
Solution 8
Fractional distillation
Solution 9
Difference in their boiling point.
Solution 10
Acetone and water
Solution 11
Kerosene and water.
Solution 12
(a) False
(b) False
Solution 13
Air
Solution 14
Fractional distillation of liquid air.
Solution 15
He should choose magnetic separation method to separate iron nails from saw-dust.
Solution 16
Salt and camphor.
Solution 17
Mixture of common salt and water.
Solution 18
By filtration.
Solution 19
Filtration
Solution 20
Evaporation
Solution 21
Centrifugation
Solution 22
Centrifugation is used to separate cream from milk.
Solution 23
Filtration
Solution 24
Fractional distillation
Solution 25
Separating funnel
Solution 26
Difference in the densities of oil and water enable their separation by a separating funnel.
Solution 27
(a) Evaporation
(b) Crystallization
Solution 28
Crystallization
Solution 29
(a) Evaporation
(b) Paper chromatography

********** END **********