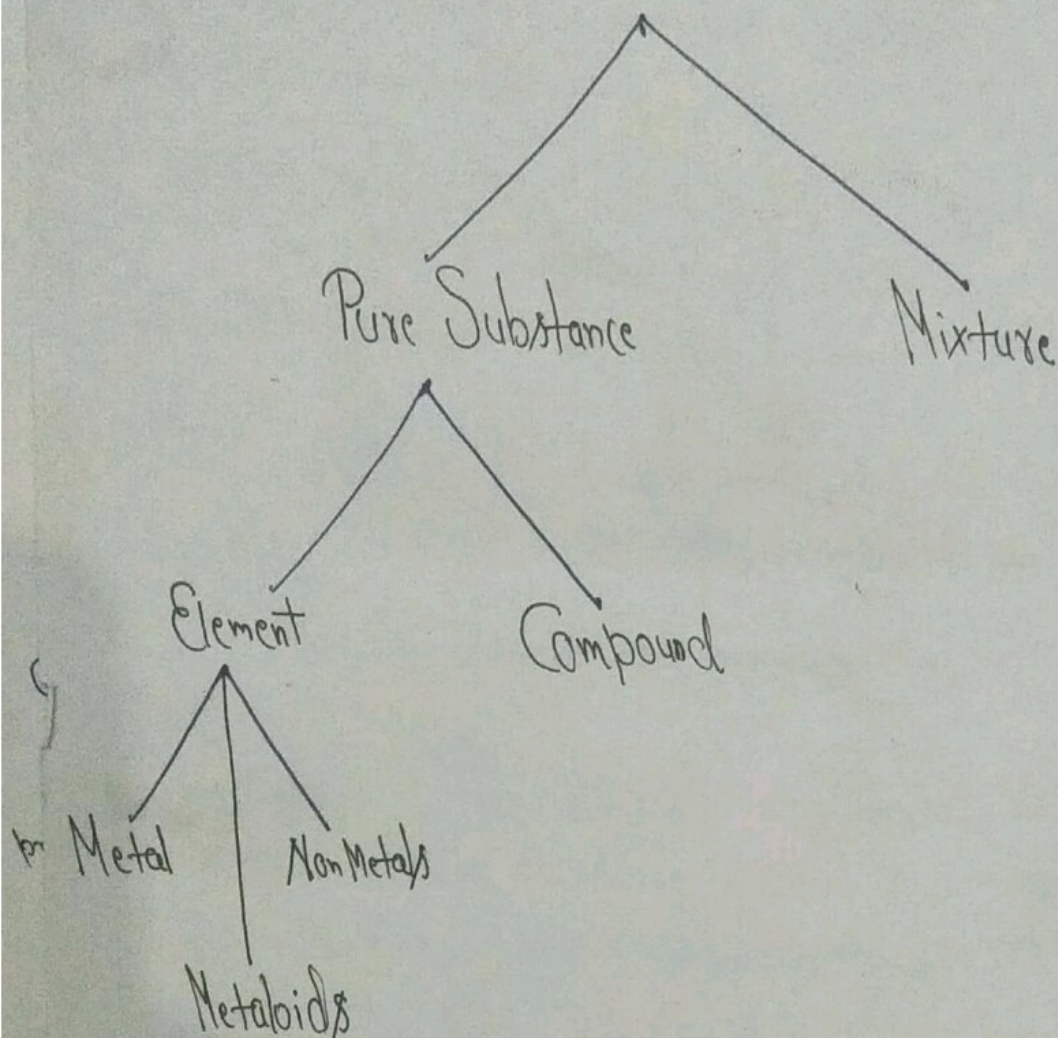


# Is Matter Around Us Pure

## Substance



### Pure Substance

1. It consists of a single type of substance
2. It cannot be separated into other substances by physical methods.
3. Pure substance has its own definite properties  
Ex - Na, Cl<sub>2</sub>, K, CaCl<sub>2</sub> etc

### Mixture

1. It consists of two or more pure substances.
2. It can be separated into its components by physical methods
3. It shows the properties of its constituents  
Ex - Sugar solution



Types of Mixtures - On the basis of miscibility mixture are of two types -

(a) Homogeneous Mixture - It is a type of mixture in which <sup>it</sup> has a uniform composition throughout.

Ex - Salt - Water Mixture

(b) Heterogeneous Mixture - It is a type of Mixture in where there is a non-uniform composition.

Ex - Salt and Sulphur, Sand - Water Mixture.

Metalloids - The elements which show some properties of metals and some other properties of non metals are called Metalloids.

Ex - Boron (B), Silicon (Si) and Germanium (Ge)

Compounds - A Compound is a substance made up of two or more elements chemically combined in a fixed proportion by mass

Ex - In  $H_2O$  H and O combined in the ratio 1:8

Difference b/w Mixture & Compound

Mixture

It can be separated into its constituents by physical process

It shows the properties of its constituents.

The Composition of Mixture is Variable.

It does not have a fix M.p and B.p

Compound

1. It can not be separated into its constituents by physical process.

2. It does not shows the properties of its constituents.

3. The Composition of Compound is fixed

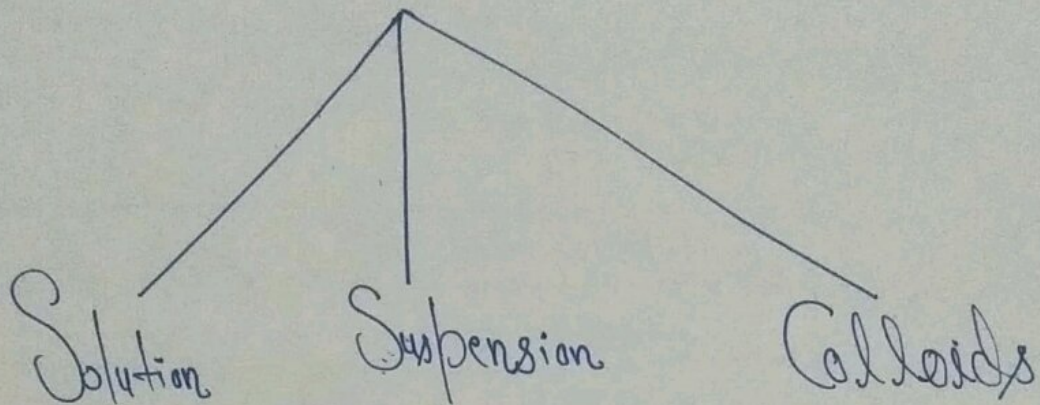
4. It has a fixed M.p and B.p ✓



Alloy - Alloy are homogeneous mixtures of metals and cannot be separated into their component by physical method.

Ex - Brass -  $\text{Cu} + \text{Zn}$   
Bronze -  $\text{Cu} + \text{Sn}$   
Solder -  $\text{Pb} + \text{Sn}$

(Two or more metals)



Solution - It is a homogeneous of two or more substances.

Ex - Salt solution, Sugar solution, Vinegar, air etc

- It is homogeneous mixture.
- The size of solute particles in solution is very small.
- It does not scatter light.
- The particles of solution pass through filter paper.

Suspension - It is a heterogeneous mixture in which the small particles of solid are spread throughout a liquid without dissolving in it.

Ex - Chalk water mixture, Muddy water etc

Colloids - It is a kind of solution in which the size of solute particles is intermediate between those in true solution and those in suspension.

Ex - Soap solution, Milk, Blood etc



- prop. 1. It appears to be homogeneous but actually it is heterogeneous.
2. The size of solute particles is bigger than those in true soln but smaller to heterogeneous.
3. Its particles scatter light.
4. Its particles pass through filter paper.

Concentration of a Solution - It is defined as the mass of solute in grams present in 100 gm of solution.

$$\text{Conc of Soln} = \frac{\text{Mass of Solute}}{\text{Mass of solution}} \times 100$$

OR

$$\text{Conc of Soln} = \frac{\text{Volume of Solute}}{\text{Volume of Soln}} \times 100$$

### Saturated And Unsaturated Solution

Saturated Solution - A solution in which no more quantity of solute can be dissolved ~~at that temperature~~ at that temperature is called an saturated solution.

Unsaturated Solution - A solution in which more quantity of solute can be dissolved without raising its temperature is called an Unsaturated Solution.



Solubility - The maximum amount of solute which can be dissolved in 100 gm of solvent at a particular temperature is known as the solubility of that solute in that solvent.

The solubility of solids in liquids usually increases on increasing the temperature and decreases on decreasing the temperature.

## PHYSICAL And CHEMICAL Changes

Physical Changes - Those changes in which no new substance are formed, are called physical changes.

Ex- Melting of ice, freezing of water, etc

(Physical changes are temporary changes)

Chemical Changes - Those changes in which new substances are formed, are called chemical changes.

Ex- Burning of candle, Rusting of iron etc.

(Chemical changes are permanent changes)