

Name: _____ Date: _____

Separation of Substances

Q1. How will you separate husk or dirt particles from a given sample of pulses before cooking?

Ans. _____

Q2. What is sieving? Where is it used?

Ans. _____

Q3. How will you separate sand and water from their mixture?

Ans. _____

Separation of Substances

Q1. How will you separate husk or dirt particles from a given sample of pulses before cooking?

Ans. Husk or dirt particles from a given sample of pulses can be removed by washing the pulses with water. Being heavier, pulses will settle down in the bottom of the container whereas lighter particles will keep floating in the water. This is called sedimentation. Dirty water can be removed by the process of decantation by leaving behind pulses in the bottom of the container.

Q2. What is sieving? Where is it used?

Ans. Sieving is a simple and convenient technique of separating particles of different sizes by allowing the smaller particles to pass through the holes of a sieve leaving the bigger particle in the sieve.

Uses of sieving

- i. Used in homes to separate flour from impurities such as husk, stalks and small pieces of stones.
- ii. Used in flour mill to separate broken particles of grain from flour.
- iii. Used at the construction sites to separate small pieces of stones from sand.

Q3. How will you separate sand and water from their mixture?

Ans. Sand is insoluble in water. So we can use two methods to separate sand and water from the mixture.

1. Sedimentation & Decantation – Allow the mixture to stand undisturbed for some time. Being heavier sand settles down at the bottom of the container. This process is called sedimentation. Now slowly pour the water into another container. This process is called decantation.

2. Filtration – Pour water on strainer or a piece of cloth or a filter paper so that water passes through the strainer and sand remains on the strainer.