

MIND MAP

(i) Pure Substances: Contains only one kind of particles.

- **Elements:** Cannot be broken down to simpler substances. Eg. Hydrogen, Copper, Oxygen etc.
 - **Metals:** Lustrous, Hard, Malleable, Ductile, Sonorous, Conductor of heat & electricity. Eg. Iron, Copper
 - **Non-Metals:** Non-Lustrous, Soft, Non-Malleable, Non-Ductile, Non-Sonorous, Non-conductor of heat & electricity. Eg. Carbon, Nitrogen
 - **Metalloids:** Show some properties of metals & some properties of non-metals. Eg. Boron, Silicon etc.
- **Compounds:** Have fixed composition and can be broken down into elements by chemical or electro-chemical reactions. Eg. Water, Sugar etc.

(ii) Mixtures: Contains two or more different kinds of particles.

- **Homogeneous:** (Solutions) Uniform composition. Eg. Salt in water alcohol etc.
 - **Solution:**
 - Homogeneous mixture
 - Particles cannot be seen with microscope.
 - Stable
 - Cannot be separated by filter paper.
 - Does not scatter beam of light
 - Eg. Sea water lemonade, soft drinks.
- **Heterogeneous:** (Suspension and Colloids) Non-uniform composition. Eg. Water in oil, blood etc.
 - **Suspension**
 - Heterogeneous mixture
 - Particles can be seen with naked eyes
 - Unstable
 - Can be separated by filter paper.
 - Scatters beam of light
 - Eg. Muddy water, Chalk- water mixture
 - **Colloid**
 - Heterogeneous mixture
 - Particles can not be seen with microscope.
 - Stable
 - Cannot be separated by filter paper.
 - Scatters a beam of light (Tyndall effect)
 - Eg. Mist, fog, butter

Change in matter

Physical change

- No new substance is formed.
- Temporary.
- Reversible.

Chemical change

- New substance is formed.
- Permanent
- Irreversible.

- **Saturated Solution:** In which more quantity of solute can be dissolved without raising its temperature.
- **Unsaturated solution:** In which no more solute can be dissolved at that temperature.