

Mixture: A mixture is made up of two or more substances mixed together in any ratio

Components: The substances which make a mixture are called components.

Sensation Techniques for solid-solid mixtures

Handpicking	Sieving	Threshing and winnowing	Magnetic Separation
This method is used to separate components which are different in colour, size and shape. e.g. mixture of dol and small stones	The particles are separated on the basis of difference in size e.g. wheat flour from husk	This method is used to separate heavier and lighter compounds e.g. Mixture of husk and grains	Magnetic substances like iron fillings can be separated from non-magnetic substances like sulphur by using a magnet e.g. Iron Sulphur mixture

Separation techniques for Solid-Liquid Mixtures

Evaporation The conversion of rates into vapours. This method is used to separate salt from sea water. e.g. mixture of sea water and salt	Centrifugation It is the process to separate the light components by continuously agitating the mixture at a very high speed. e.g. separating blood cells from plasma cells.
Filtration This method is used to remove insoluble solid component from liquid component. e.g. separate pure water from muddy water.	Crystallisation This method is used to get crystals of a pure substance from its solution. e.g.: crystal of pure salt from its impure solution
	Sedimentation & Decantation In this, the heavier components of a mixture settle down and decantation is the process of pouring out the liquid without disturbing the sediment. e.g. - mixture of sand water by these processes.

Separation techniques for liquid-liquid Mixtures

Separating funnel	Distillation
It is used to separate mixture of two immiscible liquids. e.g. mixture of oil and water	This method is used to separate a mixture of two miscible liquids with a difference in their boiling point. e.g. mixture of water and alcohol.