

# DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL SASARAM

WORKSHEET OF CLASS – VI (SCIENCE) for SECTION -G

## LESSON – SEPARATION OF SUBSTANCES

- Q. 1.** The substance which contains only one kind of molecules is called
- (a) Pure substance (b) Mixture  
(c) Solution (d) Saturated solution  
(e) None of these
- Q. 2.** Which one of the following statements is correct? Statement 1: The mixture having uniform composition is an example of homogeneous mixture.  
Statement 2: Salt- water solution is an example of homogeneous mixture.
- (a) Statement 1 (b) Statement 2  
(c) Both statements are correct (d) Both statements are incorrect
- Q. 3.** Which one of the following methods is used to add weight to the fine solid particles so that they can easily settle down?
- (a) Threshing (b) Distillation  
(c) Sieving (d) Loading  
(e)None of these
- Q. 4.** Tea leaves are separated from tea using a tea-strainer. This method of separation is known as
- (a) Distillation (b) Distillation  
(c) Filtration (d) Loading  
(e)None of these
- Q. 5.** To obtain salt from sea-water which one of the following methods is used?
- (a) Sedimentation (b) Decantation  
(c) Filtration (d) Evaporation  
(e) None of these
- Q. 6.** Which one of the following is an example of heterogeneous mixture?
- (a) Milk (b) Blood  
(c) Air (d) Muddy water  
(e) None of these
- Q. 7.** Small particles of stone are separated from grains by the method of
- (a) Sieving (b) Hand-picking  
(c) Sedimentation (d) Decantation  
(e) None of these
- Q. 8.** Which method is used to separate the mixtures whose component are of different sizes?
- (a) Sieving (b) Winnowing  
(c) Threshing (d) Filtration  
(e) None of these
- Q. 9.** A Identify the mixture from the following
- (a) Oxygen (b) Carbon dioxide  
(c) Hydrogen (d) Air

**Q. 10.** A pure substance is made of  
(a) only one kind of atoms or molecules. (b) two or more kinds of molecules  
(c) mixture of homogeneous substances (d) all of the above

**Q. 11.** Which of the following is an example of heterogeneous mixture \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) sugar in water (b) pebbles in rice  
(c) salt in water (d) an aerated drink

**Q. 12.** Which one of the following is not an example of pure substance \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) oxygen (b) air  
(c) copper (d) carbon dioxide

**Q. 13.** Tea leaves are separated from tea using a tea-strainer. This method of separation is known as  
(a) Distillation (b) Decantation  
(c) Filtration (d) Loading

**Q. 14.** Small particles of stone are separated from grains by the method of \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Sieving (b) Hand-picking  
(c) Sedimentation (d) Decantation

**Q. 15.** Transferring the clear liquid into another container, leaving behind the residue is called \_\_\_\_  
(a) Sieving (b) Hand-picking  
(c) Sedimentation (d) Decantation

**Q. 16.** How is scrap-iron separated from other wastes in the scrap yard?  
(a) Sublimation (b) Magnetic separation  
(c) Handpicking (d) Winnowing

**Q. 17.** Match the following

- |                                      |                       |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Wind                              | (a) hand picking      |
| 2. Chalk powder & water              | (b) winnowing         |
| 3. Oil & water                       | (c) sedimentation     |
| 4. Separating peas from cooked pulao | (d) filtration        |
| 5. Muslin cloths                     | (e) separating funnel |
| 6. Camphor and salt                  | (f) sublimation       |

**Fill in the blank**

**Q.18.** The method use to separate the fine particles , suspended in a liquid by rotating the mixture at high speed is known as \_\_\_\_\_

**Q. 19.** When milk is cooled after boiling and poured on a piece of cloth, cream (malai) is left behind on it. This process of separating cream from milk is an example of \_\_\_\_\_

**Q. 20.** Salt is obtained from seawater by the process of \_\_\_\_\_