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| **TYPES OF MIXTURE** | www.citycollegiate.com |
| There are two types of mixture: (1) Homogenous mixture. (2) Heterogeneous mixture. | |
| **HOMOGENEOUS MIXTURE** |  |
| A homogeneous mixture is defined as "the mixture, which has uniform composition through out its mass". | |
| **EXAMPLE:** Air, sugar solution, salt solution, alloys, soft drinks (Pepsi, Coca-Cola etc.) | |
| **HETEROGENEOUS MIXTURE** |  |
| "Mixture that do not have uniform composition through out their mass are known as heterogeneous mixtures". | |
| **EXAMPLE:** Soil, rocks etc. | |
| **MATTER** | www.citycollegiate.com |
| Any substance which possesses mass and occupies space is called "MATTER". | |
| Matter is the stuff of which our whole universe is made. All matter on the earth is composed of either pure substance or a mixture of substances. | |
| **VARIABLE VALENCY** |  |
| Many elements exhibit more than one valency which is known as variable valency. | |
| EXAMPLE: Iron = Ferrous(+2), ferric (+3) Copper = Cuperous (+1), cuperic (+2) Mercury = Mercurous (+1), mercuric (+2) | |
| **MOLECULAR MASS** |  |
| The molecular mass of an element when it exists in the form of molecular or a compound in defined as the average mass of the molecule as compared to one atom of 6C12. OR The sum of atomic masses of all the atoms present in one molecules of a substance is called "molecular mass". | |
| **CHEMISTRY** | www.citycollegiate.com |
| Chemistry is the branch of science which deals with the properties, composition and structure of matter. Study of chemistry also includes the laws and principles related to the structure and interrelations of elements and compounds. Chemistry has the task of investigating the materials of which our universe is made. Chemistry investigates chemical changes, conditions under which chemical changes occur. Chemistry also deals with the way inwhich similar changes can be brought about in laboratory and on a large scale in industries. Chemistry is a very vast field. Chemistry is divided into a number of branches such as Organic chemistry, Inorganic chemistry, Physical chemistry, biochemistry, Applied chemistry, Nuclear chemistry etc. | |