

CLASS 6

SCIENCE

REVISION NOTES

Class 6 Science Chapter 9 Methods of Separation – Revision Notes

Quick revision notes for Class 6 Science Chapter 9 (Methods of Separation in Everyday Life).

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Why We Separate Mixtures

To remove an unwanted or harmful component (e.g., stones from grain).

To separate two different, both-useful components (e.g., butter from buttermilk).

The 10 Separation Methods in This Chapter

Handpicking — by sight, for small quantities of impurity (stones from grain)

Threshing — beating stalks to loosen grain

Winnowing — wind separates light husk from heavy grain (using a soop)

Sieving — particle size (flour sifting, sand from pebbles)

Sedimentation — heavier solids settle at the bottom

Decantation — pouring off the clear liquid after sedimentation

Filtration — porous filter removes insoluble solids from a liquid; output is called the filtrate

Evaporation — recovers a dissolved solid (like salt) by turning the liquid to vapour

Churning — agitation separates butter from buttermilk

Magnetic separation — a magnet pulls out magnetic material (like iron)

Not covered in Class 6: distillation, sublimation, chromatography, centrifugation — these come in later classes.

Key Terms

Mixture: two or more substances combined without a chemical reaction.

Filtrate: the liquid that passes through a filter during filtration.

Sedimentation: the settling event (a state), while **decantation** is the deliberate pouring-off action that follows it.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

Filtration cannot remove a *dissolved* substance like salt — only evaporation can.

Sieving works on solid-solid mixtures; it cannot separate two liquids or a dissolved solid.

Threshing and winnowing are not interchangeable — threshing loosens grain from stalks; winnowing then blows away the husk.

Decantation alone may leave fine particles behind — filtration is often needed afterward for a fully clear liquid.

One-Line Summary

Every method in this chapter separates a mixture using a specific physical difference between its parts — size, weight, magnetism, or solubility — and everyday Indian examples (winnowing grain, churning curd, filtering tea) show these principles in action.

See also: [Chapter 1](#) | [Chapter 2](#) | [Chapter 3](#) | [Chapter 4](#) | [Chapter 5](#) | [Chapter 6](#) | [Chapter 7](#) | [Chapter 8](#) | [Chapter 9](#)

Practice more: [Chapter 1](#) | [Chapter 2](#) | [Chapter 3](#) | [Chapter 4](#) | [Chapter 5](#) | [Chapter 6](#) | [Chapter 7](#) | [Chapter 8](#) | [Chapter 9](#)

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