

___ 1. Substance or non-mixture ___ 2. Mixture ___ 3. Heterogeneous Mixture ___ 4. Matter ___ 5. Element ___ 6. Homogeneous Mixture ___ 7. Compound	a. Made up of two types of matter that can be physically separated. b. Two samples might not be the same. c. Two samples will have the same makeup. d. Has only one kind of atom. e. Contains two kinds of atoms that <i>cannot</i> be physically separated. f. Cannot be separated by physical means. g. A classification of anything that has mass and takes up space.	Mark these as : Elements (E) or Compounds (C): Water (H ₂ O) _____ Hydrogen (H) _____ Helium (He) _____ Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) _____ Sodium (Na) _____ Silver (Ag) _____
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Types of Matter	Size of Particles	Homogeneous <i>or</i> Heterogeneous	Do Particles Settle?
Solution			
Colloid			
Suspension			

Write E in the blank if the material is heterogeneous or O if it is homogeneous ___ 1. Wood ___ 2. Freshly-brewed black coffee ___ 3. Water ___ 4. Lucky Charms ___ 5. Salt ___ 6. Dirt ___ 7. Sausage-and-mushroom pizza ___ 8. Air ___ 9. Water ___ 10. Gold ___ 11. Pail of sand and water ___ 12. Raisin Bran Cereal ___ 13. Banana Split ___ 14. Sprite	Match the terms the definitions. ___ 1. Heterogeneous mixture containing a liquid in which visible particles settle. A. Tyndall Effect ___ 2. Contains two or more gaseous, liquid, or solid substances blended evenly throughout the mixture. B. Colloid ___ 3. Substance in which all atoms are alike C. Heterogeneous ___ 4. Any material made of two or more substances that can be physically separated D. Mixture ___ 5. The scattering of light by colloidal particles E. Element ___ 6. Heterogeneous mixture with larger particles that never settle F. Suspension ___ 7. A mixture in which different materials can be easily distinguished G. Solution ___ 8. Homogeneous mixture of particles so small they cannot be seen and will never settle to the bottom of their container. H. Homogeneous Mixture ___ 9. Substance in which two or more elements are combined in a fixed proportion I. Compound
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Classify each of the following as E, an element, or C, a compound. ___ 1. Benzene (C ₆ H ₆) ___ 4. Titanium (Ti) ___ 2. Aluminum (Al) ___ 5. Acetylene (C ₂ H ₂) ___ 3. Aspirin (C ₉ H ₈ O ₄) ___ 6. Zinc (Zn)	Determine which of the following are pure substances, S, and which are mixtures, M. ___ 1. Salt water ___ 4. Ammonia (NH ₃) ___ 2. Isopropyl alcohol (C ₃ H ₈ O ₃) ___ 5. Egg Yolk ___ 3. Mercury (Hg) ___ 6. Honey
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