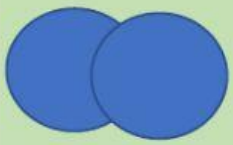
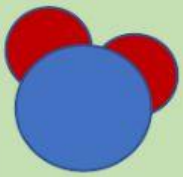
Below are models representing different forms of matter. Use the choices given below to correctly classify the figures and give an example of each.

COMPOUND **COMPOUND** **ELEMENT** **ELEMENT** **MOLECULE** **MOLECULE** **ATOM**

ATOM **WATER** **OXYGEN** **HYDROGEN**

	Type of particle	Type of material	Example of material
			
			

(9)

Classify each of the following as either a MIXTURE or a PURE SUBSTANCE.

WATER (H_20) ....

HONEY.....

BRASS

PAINT.....

SALT.....

SODIUM.....

HYDROGEN.....

(7)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Say whether each of the following mixtures are 'HOMO''GENE''OUS' or 'HETERO''GENE''OUS,' THEN say what method should be used to separate them. The first one has been done for you.

Description of Mixture	Type of mixture	Method of separation
Separate a mixture of alcohol & water	Homogeneous	Simple distillation
Separate a solution of salt & water to recover the salt only.		
Separate a mixture of iron filings & sand.		
Separate the different colour pigments in a drop of ink.		
Separate a mixture of finely crushed chalk & water		
Separate a mixture of blue and yellow beads.		

(10)

Indicate whether the each of the following statements are true or false:

Solutions are made up of three parts, the solute, the solvent and the solid. ----------

A suspension is made up of large solid particles floating in a fluid ----------

Colloids contain heavy particles that settle out when they are left to stand .....

A solution that contains a large amount of the solute is said to be concentrated. .....

In a solution, the solute makes up the bulk of the mixture. .....

A colloid shows the Tyndall effect if a light is passed through it. .....

If a suspension is left to settle, it can be separated by decanting .....

Pancake syrup is an example of a super saturated solution ----------

Cotton candy is a mixture a gas/solid mixture .....

Carbon dioxide is an example of a gas/gas mixture ..... (10)

END OF TEST

LIVEWORKSHEETS