

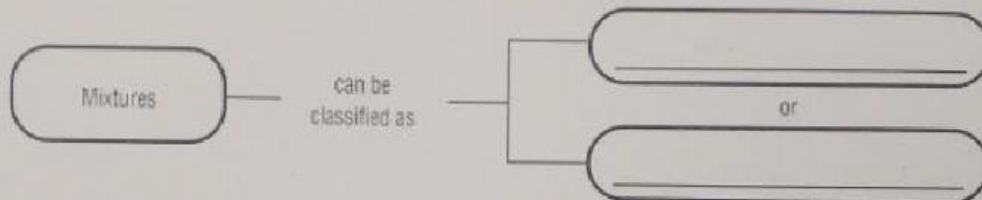
Fill in the blanks with words from the box below.

a	solute	d	solution	f	mixture
b	solvent	e	heterogeneous mixture	g	homogeneous mixture
c	alloy				

1. The physical combination of two or more substances is called a(n) _____. (page E60)
2. In a(n) _____, the materials that make up the mixture are distributed unevenly. (page E60)
3. A mixture that is uniform throughout is a(n) _____. (page E60)
4. A(n) _____ is a homogeneous mixture. (page E62)
5. The substance being dissolved in a solution is the _____. (page E62)
6. The _____ is the substance that dissolves the solute. (page E62)
7. A(n) _____ is a mixture of two or more metals. (page E64)

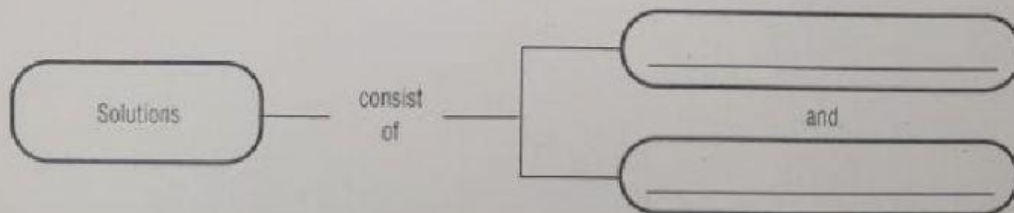
Fill in the blanks with the correct terms.

1. A(n) _____ is a physical combination of two or more substances.
2. Complete the following diagram.



3. Each part of a mixture keeps its original _____.
4. Unlike a compound, the composition of a mixture can _____.

5. Complete the following diagram.



6. Because the substances of a solution are evenly distributed throughout the mixture, a solution is said to be _____.
7. The substance being dissolved in a solution is called the _____.
8. An alloy is a mixture of two or more _____.

Fill in the blanks with words from the box below.

a
b
c

chemical property
density
physical property

d conductivity
e boiling point

f melting point
g solubility

1. A characteristic that can be measured or detected by the senses is called a(n) _____. (page E43)
2. A(n) _____ is the ability or tendency of a material to change its chemical makeup. (page E43)
3. The _____ of a material is its mass per unit volume, or ratio of mass to volume. (page E44)
4. The temperature at which a solid substance changes to a liquid is called its _____. (page E45)
5. The _____ of a substance is the temperature at which it changes from a liquid to a gas. (page E45)
6. The measure of how much of one substance can dissolve another substance is called _____. (page E46)
7. The _____ of a material is its ability to carry energy. (page E46)

Definitions

- _____ 1. a change in size, shape, or state in which no new substances are formed
- _____ 2. a change in which new substances are formed
- _____ 3. a specific example of a chemical change, such as the rusting of iron
- _____ 4. a substance that speeds up a chemical reaction but is not changed by the reaction
- _____ 5. the amount of matter remains the same during a chemical or physical change

Terms

- a. chemical change
- b. catalyst
- c. chemical reaction
- d. conservation of matter
- e. physical change

Use the drawings below to answer the question.

6. What kind of change in matter is shown?

- a. chemical
- b. physical

