

Vocabulary: 8.P.1.1

	Smallest possible unit into which matter can be divided, while still maintaining its properties
	The smallest particle in a chemical element or compound that has the chemical properties of that element or compound.
	Simplest form of pure substance. They cannot be broken into anything else by physical or chemical means.
	Pure substances that are the unions of two or more elements. They can be broken into simpler substances by chemical means.
	Two or more substances that are not chemically combined with each other and can be separated by physical means. The substances in the mixture retain their individual properties.
	The mass of a given atom or molecule. Number of protons and neutrons added together.
	The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom.
	A mixture that appears to be the same throughout.
	A mixture that does not appear to be the same throughout.
	Positively charged particles that help make up the nucleus of the atom. They are equal to the electrons and atomic number of the atom.
	Neutral particles have no electric charge and help make up the nucleus of the atom. They contribute to the atomic mass.
	Negatively charged particles found outside the nucleus in electron orbits/levels and are equal to the number of protons. They are involved in the formation of chemical bonds