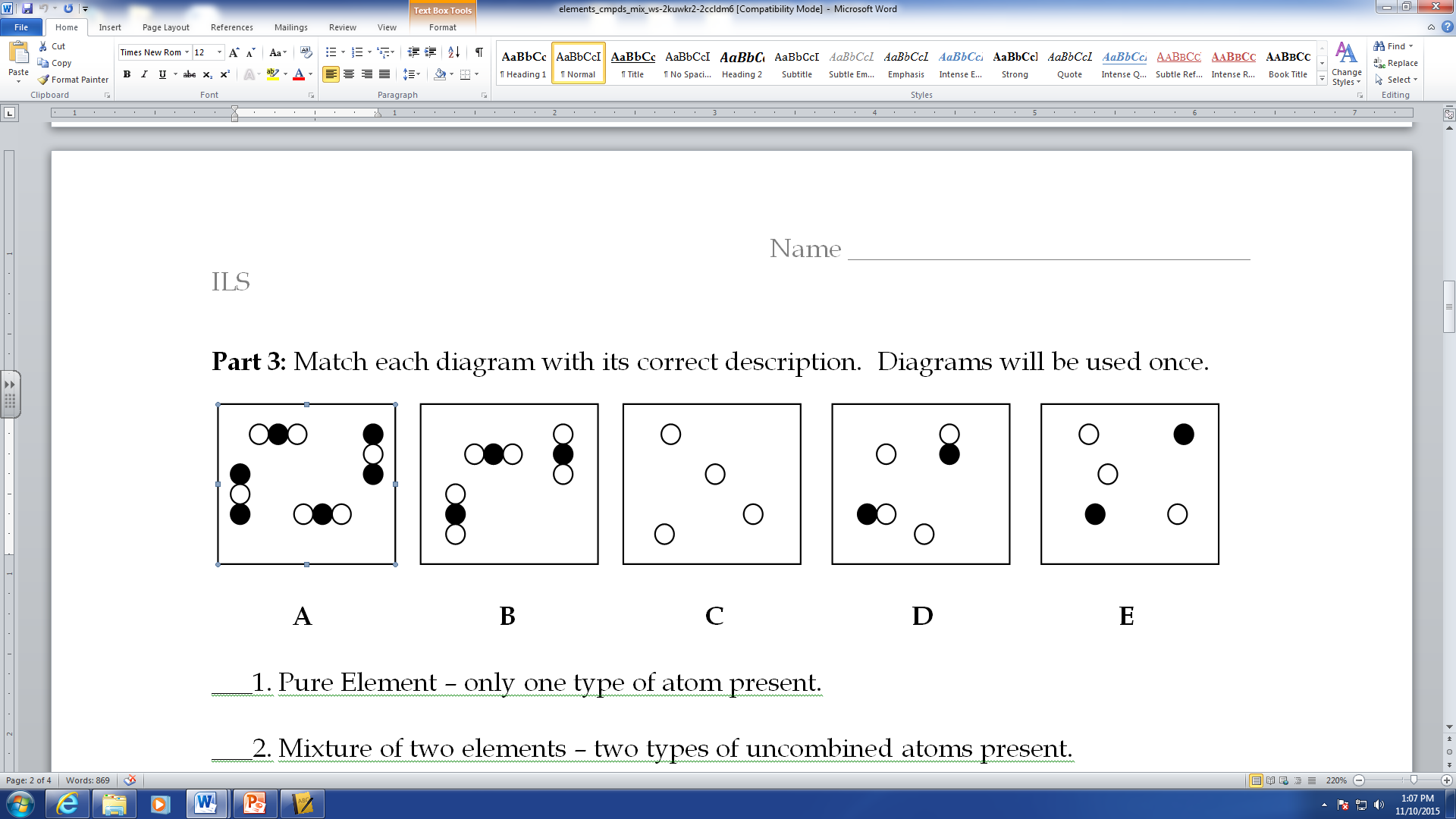
Match each diagram with its correct description. Diagrams will be used once.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

816 Elements, Compounds, Symbols and Formulas



\_\_\_1. Pure Element – only one type of atom present.

\_\_\_2. Mixture of two elements – two types of uncombined atoms present.

\_\_\_3. Pure compound – only one type of compound present.

\_\_\_4. Mixture of two compounds – two types of compounds present.

\_\_\_5. Mixture of a compound and an element.

Column A lists a substance. In Column B, list whether the substance is an element, a compound, or a mixture. In Column C, tell whether the mixtures are homogenous (solutions) or heterogeneous.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column A** | **Column B** | **Column C** |
| 1. Summer Sausage |  |  |
| 2. Steam |  |  |
| 3. Salt Water |  |  |
| 4. Pencil lead (Pb) |  |  |
| 5. Dirt |  |  |
| 6. Pepsi |  |  |
| 7. Silver (Ag) |  |  |
| 8. Toothpaste (Na2HPO4) |  |  |
| 9. A burrito |  |  |
| 10. Italian Dressing |  |  |
| 11. Chicken Soup |  |  |
| 12. Lemonade |  |  |

Read the following information on elements, compounds and mixtures. Fill in the blanks where necessary.

**Elements:**

* A pure substance containing only one kind of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* An element is always uniform all the way through (homogeneous).
* An element \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be separated into simpler materials (except during nuclear reactions).
* Over 100 existing elements are listed and classified on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Compounds:**

* A pure substance containing two or more kinds of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The atoms are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ combined in some way. Often times (but not always) they come together to form groups of atoms called molecules.
* A compound is always homogeneous (uniform).
* Compounds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be separated by physical means. Separating a compound requires a chemical reaction.
* The properties of a compound are usually different than the properties of the elements it contains.

**Mixtures:**

* Two or more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ NOT chemically combined.
* No reaction between substances.
* Mixtures can be uniform (called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and are known as solutions.
* Mixtures can also be non-uniform (called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).
* Mixtures can be separated into their components by chemical or physical means.
* The properties of a mixture are similar to the properties of its components.

**Part 2:** Classify each of the following as elements (E), compounds (C) or Mixtures (M). Write the letter X if it is none of these.

\_\_\_Diamond (C) \_\_\_Sugar (C6H12O6) \_\_\_Milk \_\_\_Iron (Fe)

\_\_\_Air \_\_\_Sulfuric Acid (H2SO4) \_\_\_Gasoline \_\_\_Electricity

\_\_\_Krypton (K) \_\_\_Bismuth (Bi) \_\_\_Uranium (U) \_\_\_Popcorn

\_\_\_Water (H2O) \_\_\_Alcohol (CH3OH) \_\_\_Pail of Garbage \_\_\_A dog

\_\_\_Ammonia (NH3) \_\_\_Salt (NaCl) \_\_\_Energy \_\_\_Gold (Au)

\_\_\_Wood \_\_\_Bronze \_\_\_Ink \_\_\_Pizza

\_\_\_Dry Ice (CO2) \_\_\_Baking Soda (NaHCO3) \_\_\_Titanium (Ti) \_\_\_Concrete