Name:	Date:

<u>Mixtures and Pure Substances - Notes</u>

<u>Mixtures</u>		
 A mixture is a 		that
are not chemically	.	
Mixtures can be		
and suspensions, or	, such di	s solutions and
colloids.		
Mechanical Mixtures		
 Mechanical mixtures are c 	lassified as	
meaning the particles are	not evenly distributed or co	mbined.
 The different substances th 	at make up the mixture car	n be
and separated by	•	
Examples include:		
Suspensions		
 Like mechanical mixtures, su 	ispensions are	
LIKO THOCHATIICAI THIXI OF 03, 30		
The different substances tha	 t make up the mixture will n	ot
	ey are	
 Particles are so large that the 		unless the mixture
is constantly		
Examples include:		
Solutions		
	, meaning the p	particles are
evenly distributed through		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	e or more	dissolve into
a		
Examples include:		
Callaida		
ColloidsLike solutions, they are class	sified as	
 Particles are spread through 	phout, but are not	enough to
settle out.	gricor, but are fior	Cribogii io
 Particles can't be 	by a filter.	
 Colloids often appear 		
	······································	

	re Substances		
			type of
•	Can be separated	into	and
FI.			
<u>Ele</u>	ments are	substance.	smade of only one type of
•	ciemenis die		striade of only one type of
•	Can not be		into simpler
	substances under		into simpler lab conditions.
•			
Co	mpounds		
•			made of atoms of two or
			combined.
•			and different from the
•	Examples include: _		
Fill	in the flow chart b		ds from the word bank.
		Matter	
	Homogeneou	us Pure Subs	stance Compound

Mixture

Element

Heterogeneous

Name: KEY

<u>Mixtures and Pure Substances – Notes KEY</u>

Mixtures

- A mixture is a combination of two or more substances that are not chemically combines.
- Mixtures can be heterogeneous, such as mechanical mixtures and suspensions, or homogeneous, such as solutions and colloids.

Mechanical Mixtures

- Mechanical mixtures are classified as heterogeneous, meaning the particles are not evenly distributed or combined.
- The different substances that make up the mixture can be seen and separated by hand.
- Examples include: pizza, trail mix, etc.

Suspensions

- Like mechanical mixtures, suspensions are heterogeneous.
- The different substances that make up the mixture will not dissolve, they are suspended.
- Particles are so large that they settle out unless the mixture is constantly stirred.
- Examples include: snow globe, salad dressing, etc.

Solutions

- Classified as homogeneous, meaning the particles are evenly distributed throughout the mixture.
- These are formed when one or more solutes dissolve into a solvent.
- Examples include: sugar water, iced tea (made with crystals), etc.

Colloids

- Like solutions, they are classified as homogeneous.
- Particles are spread throughout, but are not heavy enough to settle out.
- Particles can't be separated by a filter.
- Colloids often appear cloudy.
- Examples include: milk, paint, pudding, etc.

Pure Substances

- Pure substances contain only one type of particle.
- Can be separated into elements and compounds.

Elements

- Elements are pure substances made of only one type of atom.
- Can not be broken down into simpler substances under normal lab conditions.
- Examples include: gold, mercury, hydrogen, etc.

Compounds

- Compounds are pure substances made of atoms of two or more elements that are chemically combined.
- Compounds are unique and different from the elements they contain.
- Examples include: water, chlorine, carbon dioxide, etc.

Fill in the flow chart below with the words from the word bank.

