

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Completed \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 2 Vocabulary

Pure substance	suspension	distillation
element	Physical property	Physical change
atom	viscosity	Chemical property
compound	conductivity	flammability
mixture	malleability	reactivity
Heterogeneous mixture	melting point	Chemical change
Homogeneous mixture	boiling point	precipitate
solution	density	
colloid	filtration	

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## Chapter 2: Properties of Matter Key Vocabulary

Pure substance - is matter that always has exactly the same composition, or simply a substance.

Element - a substance that cannot be broken down into a simpler substance.

Atom - is the smallest particle of an element.

Compound - a substance that is made from two or more simpler substances and can be broken down into a simpler substance.

Mixture - a substance that does not have a fixed composition, classified according to how well the parts are distributed throughout the substance.

Heterogenous mixture - a mixture that contains substances that are noticeably different from one another.

Homogeneous mixture - a mixture that contains substances that are evenly distributed and are not noticeably different from one another.

Solution - a homogenous mixture.

Colloid - a heterogeneous mixture that separates into layers over time.

Suspension - a heterogeneous mixture that contains large particles that separate immediately.

Physical property - is any characteristic of a material that can be observed or measured without changing the composition of the substance in the material.

Viscosity - is the tendency of a liquid to keep from flowing.

Conductivity - is a material's ability to allow heat to flow.

Malleability - is the ability of a solid to be hammered into sheets without shattering.

Melting point - the temperature at which a substance changes from solid to liquid.

Boiling point - the temperature at which a substance boils.

Density is the ratio of the mass of a substance to its volume.

Filtration a process that separates materials based on the size of their particles.

Distillation - a process that separates the substances in a solution bases on their boiling points.

Physical change - occurs when some of the properties of a material change, but the substance in the material remain the same.

Chemical property- any ability to produce a change in the composition of matter.

Flammability - a material's ability to burn in the presence of oxygen.

Reactivity - describes how readily a substance combines chemically with other substances.

Chemical change - occurs when a substance reacts and forms one or more new substances.

Precipitate - a solid that forms and separates from a liquid mixture.