Classifying Matter Lesson 1-2



What is matter made of?



What are the two types of mixtures?

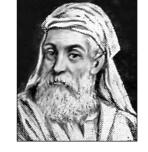
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What is matter made of

Empedocles

Around 450 BC

Greek philosopher



Answered the question of the make up of matter

Said 4 elements made matter- fire, air, water, earth

This idea lasted for about 2,000 years

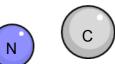
Elements

1600's experiments by early chemists showed that matter was made up of more than 4 elements

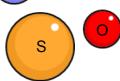
★ Scientists know that matter is made up of more than 100 different substances called elements



Element is a substance that cannot be broken down into any other substance by physical or chemical means



- ★ Elements are simplest substance
- Represented by one or two letters- C,O, Ca, Au



PROTON

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Atoms are basic particles from which all elements are made of particle theory of matter explains all matter is made of atoms atoms have a positive charged center/nucleus containing smaller particles, and a negative charged cloud surrounding the nucleus

Molecules

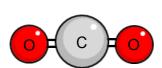
Atoms of most elements are able to bond with other atoms

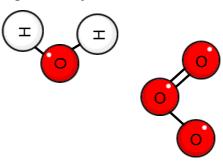
When atoms combine, they form chemical bonds (force of attraction)

Atoms combine to form molecules

Molecules- two or more atoms held together by chemical bonds

ex. molecule of water





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Compounds

A compound is a substance made of 2 or more elements that are chemically combined in a specific ratio

examples- water, ammonia, vinegar

A compound is represented by a chemical formula that shows the elements and the ratio

CO₂ - 1 Carbon & 2 Oxygen ratio is 1 carbon to 2 oxygen

Different numbers of atoms in a formula means a different compound

CO= carbon monoxide

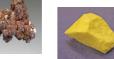
1 carbon and 1 oxygen

When elements chemically combine they form compounds with properties different from the original elements

copper = shiny metal

sulfur = yellow, dull

copper sulfide = black, flaky metallic





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What are the two types of mixtures

A mixture is made of two or more substances that are together in the same place, but not held together by a chemical bond

Most materials are mixtures

Mixtures differ from compounds- each element keeps its own identity

Not in set ratios

Two types of mixtures; heterogeneous and homogenous

Heterogeneous mixtures

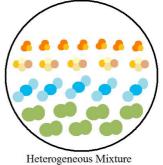
usually see different parts ex. sand, salad, trail mix











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Homogeneous Mixtures

Evenly Mixed

Can't see different parts

ex. air





Solutions are examples of homogenous mixtures
Solutions can be liquids, gases, or solids



Separating Mixtures

Since substances in a mixture keep their properties, you can use that to separate mixtures

Methods used to separate mixtures

filtration - using coffee filter or sieve magnetic attraction

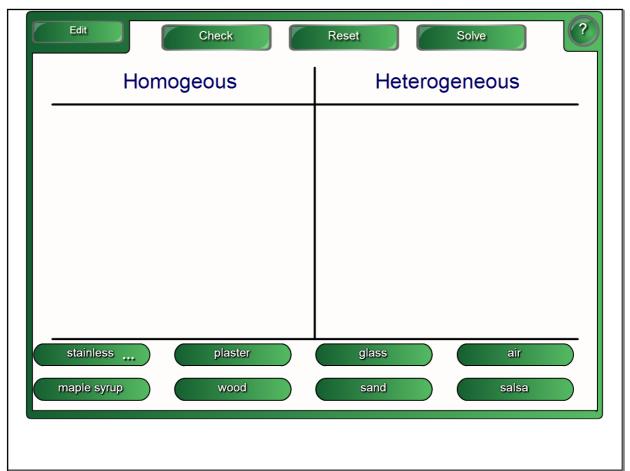
Evaporation

Density

Distillation- heating up to temperatures where one substance boils off leaving the other behind; steam is collected and cooled

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Lesson 2 - Classifying Matter Scientists know that all matter in the universe is made of more than substances called A mixture can be or



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