

## Pure Substances

- \* Made of one type of particle
- \* Look the same throughout
- \* Ex. Gold, CO<sub>2</sub>, Sugar, Distilled Water



# Elements

- \* Pure substance
- \* Contains a single type of atom
- Cannot be separated into other substances
- Symbol: first letter capitalized, second letter lowercase - Ca, Na, Ir, O



### Compounds

- Two or more elements combine chemically to form compounds
- \* Ex. water molecules & chalk
- Water is a compound because it is made of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen



## **Properties of Compounds**

- Can be different from the properties of the elements that make them up
- \* Ex. water molecule 🍝
- \* All compounds are molecules, but not all molecules are compounds. Ex. O<sub>2</sub>



#### **Chemical Formulas**

- Used to show the different elements that make up a compound
- \* Letter tells you what elements are in the compound
- Number tells you how many atoms of that element has in the compound

### **Chemical Formulas**

- \* CaCO3 calcium carbonate
- \* NH3 ammonia
- \* C8H10N4O2 caffeine
- \* CH4 methane

## Mixtures

- \* Made of two or more kinds of particles
- \* Can be separated by physical means



# Two Types of Mixtures

- \* Homogeneous the same throughout
- \* Heterogeneous different visible parts



#### Homogeneous

- Also called solutions a substance is dissolved in another substance
- \* The same throughout no "chunks"
- \* Often transparent
- \* Ex. salt water, air



### Solutions

- \* Solvent: the substance that a solute is dissolved into ex. nail polish remover
- \* Solute: the substance that gets dissolved into the solvent ex. nail polish



## Heterogeneous

- \* Have different parts that you can see
- \* Are not transparent
- \* Ex. granola bar, fruit salad



# A Mixture of Mixtures

\* MILK is BOTH homogeneous and heterogeneous because it has visible "blobs" of fat, but it also has minerals, sugar, and vitamins dissolved in it.



