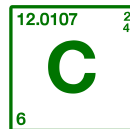


classroom



chemistry

Vocabulary

| Word | Definition | Picture and Example |
|------------------|---|---------------------|
| Chemistry | the study of matter, its properties, composition and changes | |
| Matter | a physical substance that occupies space | |
| Acid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an acid is a chemical compound which is soluble in water, tastes sour and turns blue litmus paper pink. -acids neutralize bases. -acids may be divided into two groups, strong acids and weak acids. | |
| Base | A base is a compound that can neutralize an acid. A strong base can be very corrosive (just like an acid). Strong bases are called Alkali, and turn pink litmus paper blue. | |
| pH Scale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -pH scale is a measure of how acidic or basic a chemical substance is. -pH stands for 'Power of Hydrogen' -usually measured with Litmus Paper on a scale from 0-14 -a pH of 7 is neutral -a pH less than 7 is acidic -a pH greater than 7 is basic | |

| Word | Definition | Picture and Example |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Atom | the smallest part of an element that can exist | |
| Element | a pure substance in which all the atoms are the same (H) | |
| Compound | a pure substance containing 2 or more elements connected chemically (H ₂ O) | |
| Molecule | the smallest part of a compound that can exist (two or more atoms connected) | |
| Pure Substance | all the atoms (element) or molecules (compound) are the same. | |
| Mixture | two or more pure substances mixed together (they can be separated) | |
| Homogenous Mixture | a substance in which two or more components are evenly mixed but not bonded together | |

| Word | Definition | Picture and Example |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Heterogeneous Mixture | a substance in which components are mixed but don't blend together | |
| Physical Properties | properties that are associated with physical change- state of matter, colour, density, boiling point, melting point, magnetic, conductor of electricity | |
| Physical Change | a change where there is no new substance made and no chemical reaction like a change of state (such as solid to liquid or a mixture) where the original substance can be recovered | |
| Chemical Properties | describe how chemicals react with one another – chemical reactions, solubility, acidity, heat, flammability, oxidation (rust), toxicity | |
| Chemical Change | a change in substances that have had a chemical reaction. The original substance is changed to a new substance and cannot easily be changed back | |
| Reactant | a substance that undergoes a change in a chemical reaction | |
| Product | a substance that is made from a chemical reaction | |

| Word | Definition | Picture and Example |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------|
| States of Matter | matter can be gas, liquid or solid and can change from one to another. The state of matter can change because of temperature or pressure | |
| Gas | -one of the states of matter -substance takes the shape of it's container – very low density | |
| Liquid | -one of the states of matter -has a definite volume, takes the shape of the container, can be poured | |
| Solid | a state of matter that has a definite shape and definite volume | |
| Density | -the amount of mass of a substance per unit of volume -how close together the molecules of a substance are | |
| Solution | -A liquid mixture in which the solute is evenly dissolved throughout the solvent (solutions stay mixed) -also known as a homogeneous mixture | |
| Solvent | the substance in a solution that does the dissolving (the major part) | |

| Word | Definition | Picture and Example |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Solute | the substance that is dissolved in a solution (the minor part) | |
| Saturated | a solution that cannot hold any more solute at a given temperature | |
| Suspension | a mixture in which the component are dispersed but large enough to see and to settle out | |
| Decanting | to pour off the top layer without disturbing the layers below | |
| Filtering | to separate the solid from a liquid by poring it through a filter (such as paper or a sieve) | |
| Distillation | the process of vaporizing then condensing a liquid (to separate the parts) | |