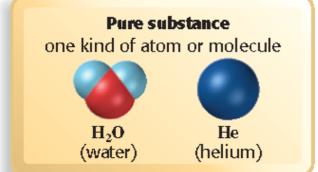
## **Classifying Matter**

- Volume is the space an object occupies.
- Mass is a measure of the amount of matter.
- Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space.

Classifying Matter

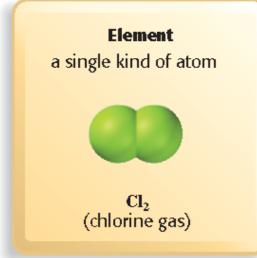
Write this!

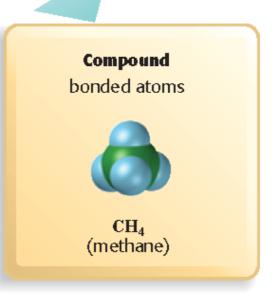


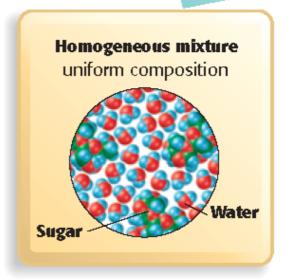


#### Mixture

more than one kind of atom or molecule (not bonded together)









## Types of Matter

A mixture is a blend of two or more kinds of matter, each of which retains its own identity and properties.

- Different types of matter are not bonded together, just sharing the same space like the different gases found in air (N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Mixtures can be separated by physical means:

**Filtration** 

Solubility

Evaporation

Chromotography

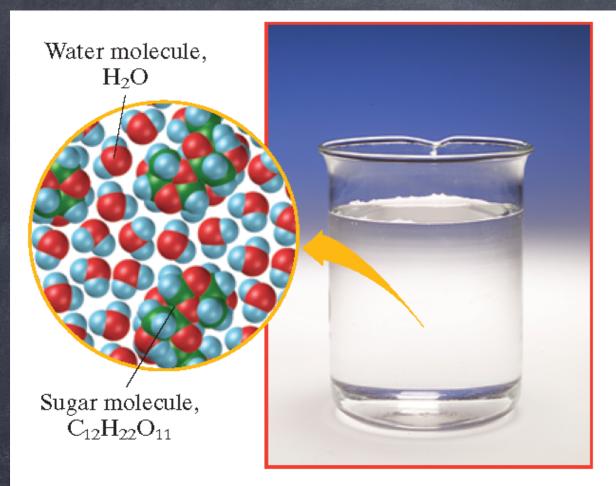
### Types of Mixtures

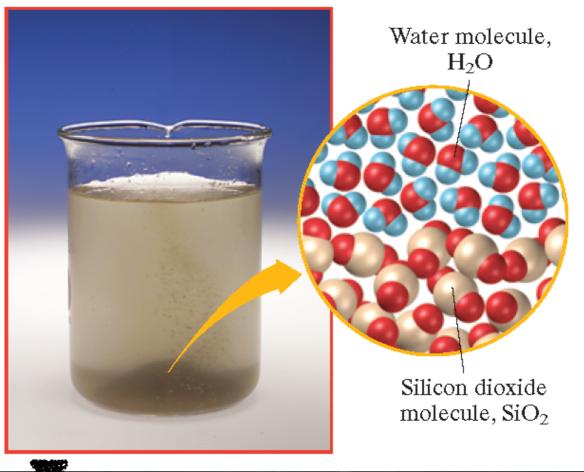
- Homogeneous mixtures are called solutions and are uniform in composition (salt-water solution)
- 2. Heterogeneous mixtures are not uniform throughout (sand)



Homogeneous	Iced tea—uniform distribution of components; components cannot be filtered out and will not settle out upon standing  Stainless steel—uniform distribution of components		
	Maple syrup—uniform distribution of components; components cannot be filtered out and will not settle out upon standing		
Heterogeneous	Orange juice or tomato juice—uneven distribution of components; settles out upon standing Chocolate chip pecan cookie—uneven distribution of components Granite—uneven distribution of components		
	Salad—uneven distribution of components; can be easily separated by physical means		

## Examples of Mixtures





Homogeneous

Heterogeneous

Don't write this!

## Types of Matter

Pure substance - matter with a fixed composition, NOT a mixture

-Cannot be separated by physical means

### Types of Pure Substances

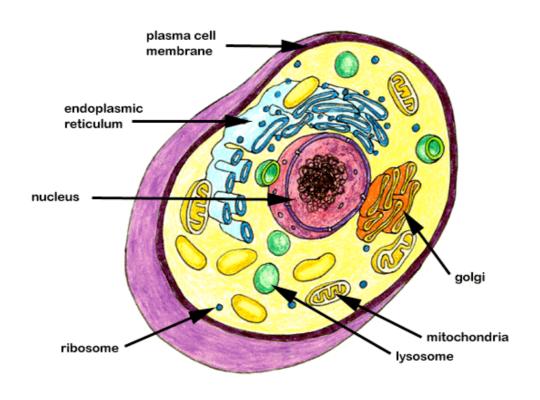
- 1. Elements composed of only 1 type of atom (1 box on the periodic table)
- cannot be broken down into simpler substances
- Examples: Na, O2, Mg
- 2. Compounds composed of 2 or more atoms chemically bonded together
- can be broken down into simpler substances through chemical changes
- Examples: H<sub>2</sub>O, NaCl

## Matter Classification Practice

Mix	ture	Pure Substance	
Heterogenous	Homogeneous	Element	Compound

To be completed in class! (one word will fill each box)

# How would you classify...blood?



It's a ... heterogeneous mixture!