





# Unit 2- Matter

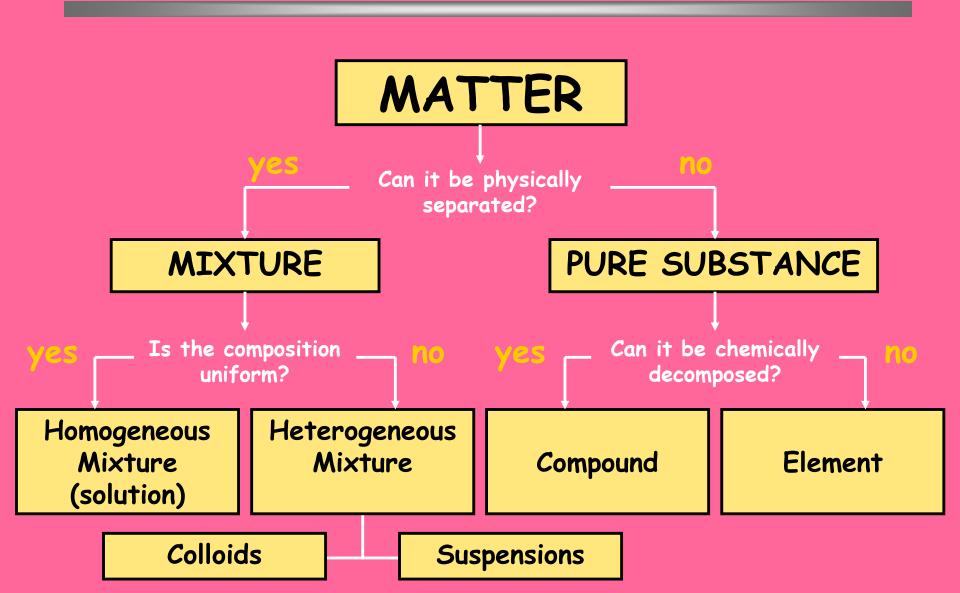
# II. Classification of Matter (p.15-17, Modern Chemistry)

- Matter Flowchart
- Pure Substances
- Mixtures





# A. Matter Flowchart



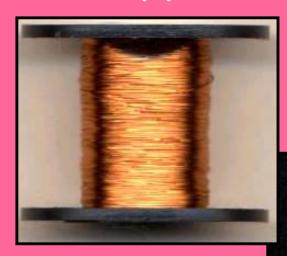
# A. Matter Flowchart

#### Examples:

- graphite
- pepper
- sugar(sucrose)
- paint
- soda

- element
- hetero. mixture
- compound
- hetero. mixture
- solution

- Element
  - composed of one type of atom
  - EX: copper wire, aluminum foil





# Compound

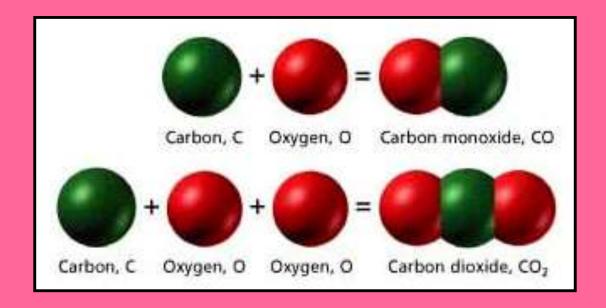
- composed of 2 or more elements in a fixed ratio
- properties differ from those of individual elements
- EX: table salt (NaCl)



- Law of Definite Composition
  - A given compound always contains the same, fixed ratio of elements.

- Law of Multiple Proportions
  - Elements can combine in different ratios to form different compounds.

For example...



Two different compounds, each has a definite composition.

 Variable combination of 2 or more pure substances.



Heterogeneous



Homogeneous

- Solution
  - homogeneous
  - very small particles
  - no Tyndall effect
  - particles don't settle
  - EX: rubbing alcohol



Tyndall Effect



- Colloid
  - heterogeneous
  - medium-sized particles
  - Tyndall effect
  - particles don't settle
  - EX: milk



- Suspension
  - heterogeneous
  - large particles
  - Tyndall effect
  - particles settle
  - EX: fresh-squeezed lemonade



- Examples:
  - mayonnaise
  - muddy water
  - fog
  - saltwater
  - Italian salad dressing

- colloid
- suspension
- colloid
- solution
- suspension