

# Elements, Compounds, and Mixtures

# MATTER

- Makes up everything
- Anything that has
- Mass
- Takes up space (volume)
- Is made up of atoms.

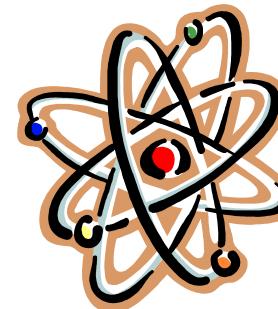
# Pure Substances

- A sample of matter that has definite chemical and physical properties.

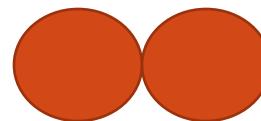
Elements



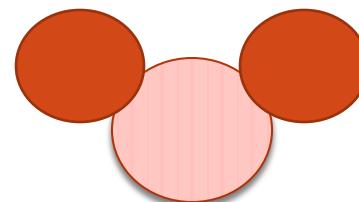
Atoms



Molecules



Compounds

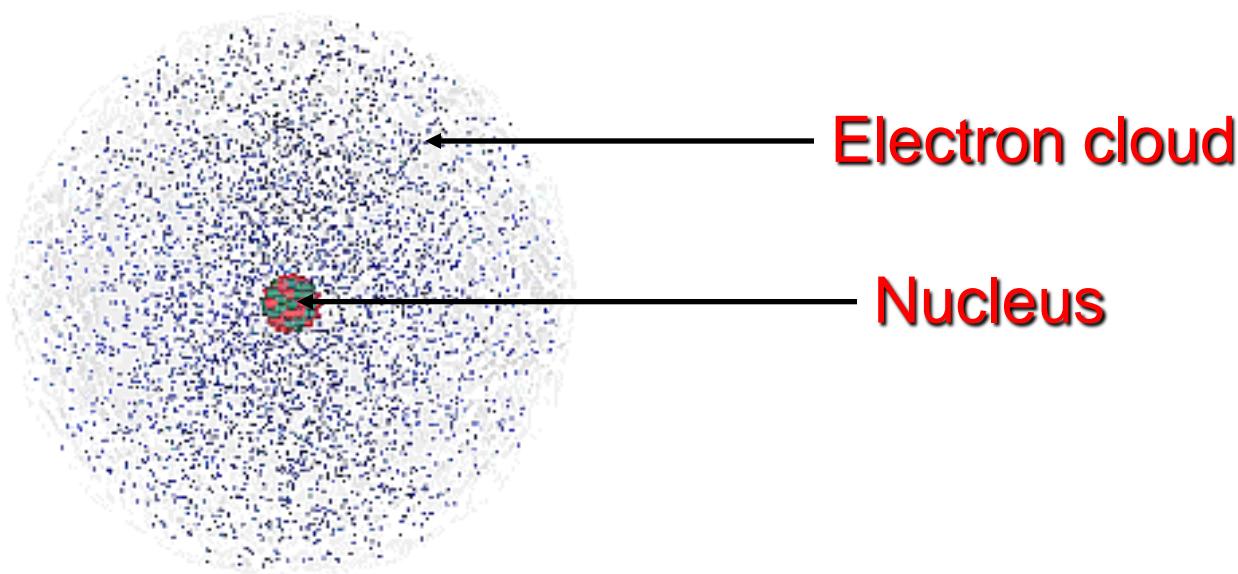


# The Atom

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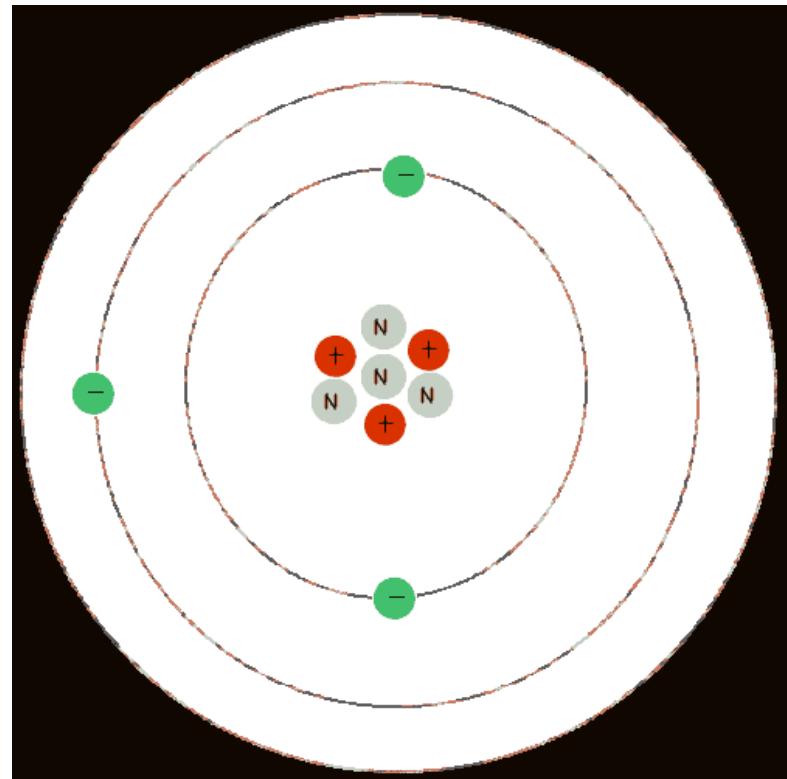
An atom consists of a

- Nucleus ( protons and neutrons)
- electrons in space around the nucleus.



# Atoms

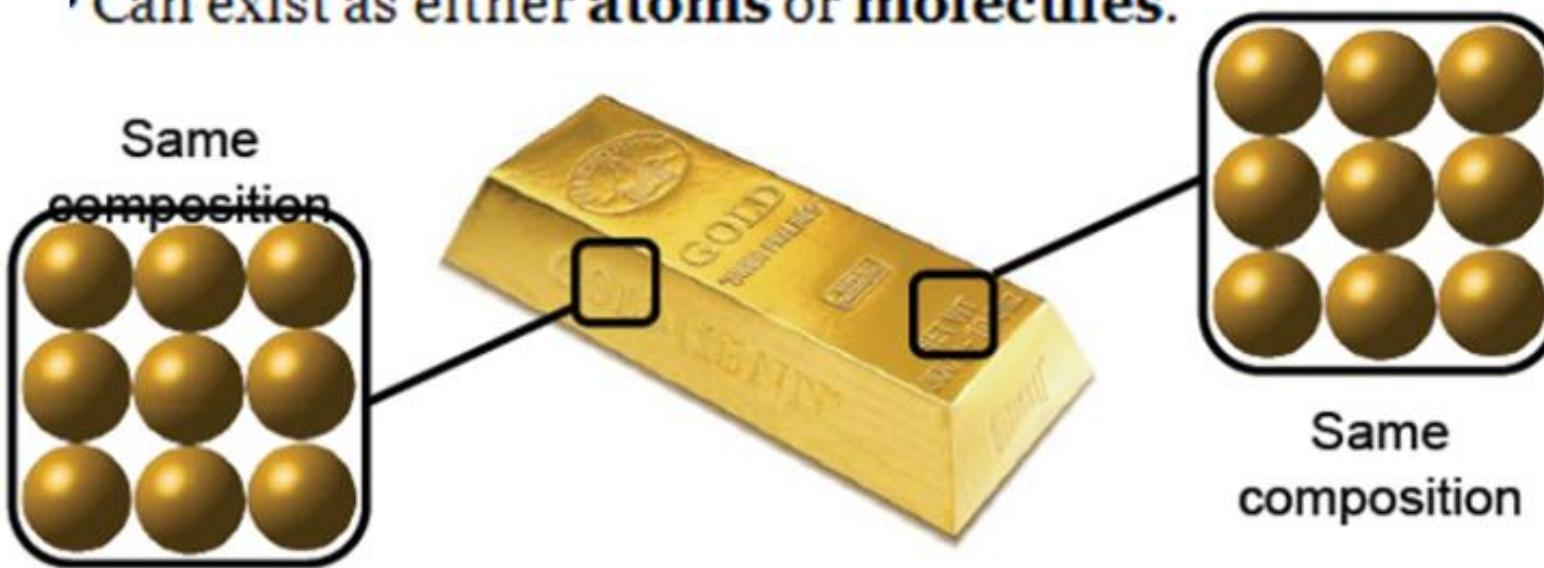
- The building blocks of Matter
- Consists of Protons (+), Electrons (-), and Neutrons (N).
- Smallest unit of an element that has all of the same properties of that element.



# Elements

PARTS... PROTONS, NEUTRONS  
AND ELECTRONS

- Consists of only one kind of **atom**,
- Cannot be broken down into a simpler type of matter by either physical or chemical means
- Can exist as either **atoms** or **molecules**.



# Elements

- pure substance that cannot be separated into simpler substance by physical or chemical means.

Periodic Table of the Elements																																											
IA		IIA								VIIA						O	He	2	Ne																								
1	H	2	Be							O	He	2	Ne																														
3	Li	4	Mg	11	Na	12	Mg	19	K	20	Ca	21	Sc	22	Ti	23	V	24	Cr	25	Mn	26	Fe	27	Co	28	Ni	29	Cu	30	Zn	31	Ga	32	Ge	33	As	34	Se	35	Br	36	Kr
5	Rb	38	Sr	39	Y	40	Zr	41	Nb	42	Mo	43	Tc	44	Ru	45	Rh	46	Pd	47	Ag	48	Cd	49	In	50	Sn	51	Sb	52	Te	53	I	54	Xe								
6	Cs	56	Ba	57	*La	72	Hf	73	Ta	74	W	75	Re	76	Os	77	Ir	78	Pt	79	Au	80	Hg	81	Tl	82	Pb	83	Bi	84	Po	85	At	86	Rn								
7	Fr	87	Ra	88	+Ac	104	Rf	105	Ha	106	Sg	107	Ns	108	Hs	109	Mt	110	111	112	113	113																					
* Lanthanide Series		58	Ce	59	Pr	60	Nd	61	Pm	62	Sm	63	Eu	64	Gd	65	Tb	66	Dy	67	Ho	68	Er	69	Tm	70	Yb	71	Lu														
+ Actinide Series		90	Th	91	Pa	92	U	93	Np	94	Pu	95	Am	96	Cm	97	Bk	98	Cf	99	Es	100	Fm	101	Md	102	No	103	Lr														

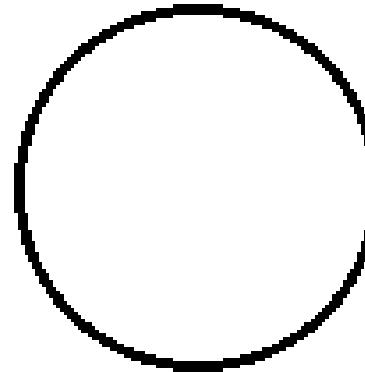
# Compounds

- Made of elements in a specific ratio that is always the same
- Have their own physical and chemical properties.
- Can only be separated by chemical means, not physically
- Smallest particle is a molecule



2

# Compounds

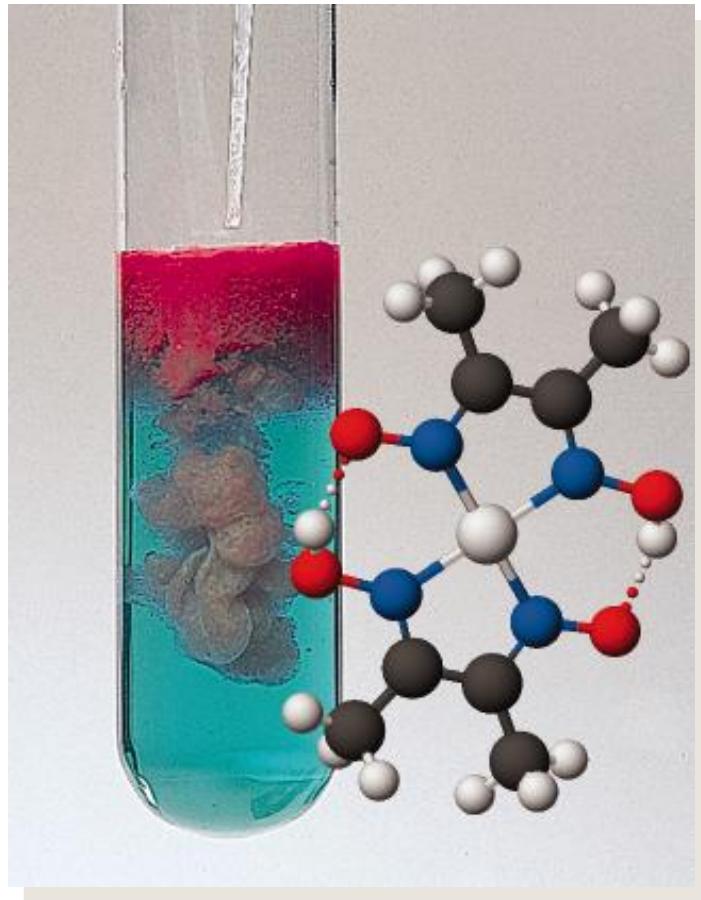


- Atoms of two or more different elements joined together by chemical bonds.

In the animation above, water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) is a compound made of Hydrogen and Oxygen.

# **CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS** are

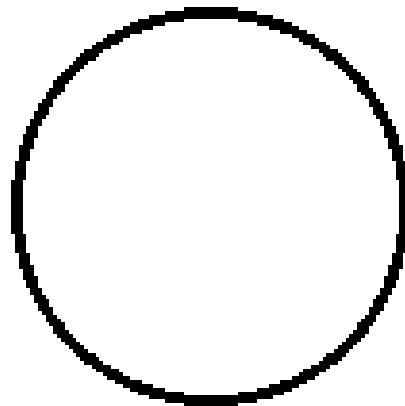
**composed of atoms and so can be  
decomposed to those atoms.**



The red compound is composed of

- nickel (Ni) (silver)
- carbon (C) (black)
- hydrogen (H) (white)
- oxygen (O) (red)
- nitrogen (N) (blue)

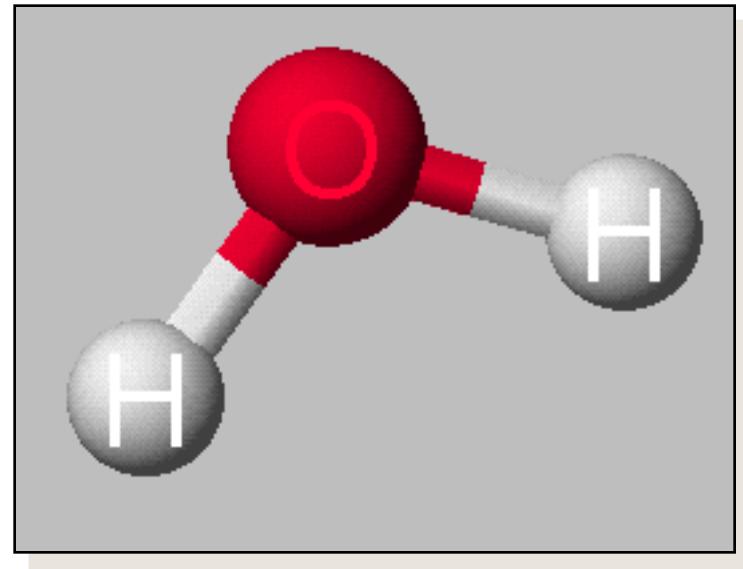
# Molecules



- A **molecule** consists of **two or more atoms** of the **same** element, or **different** elements, that are chemically bound together.
- In the animation above, two nitrogen atoms ( $N + N = N_2$ ) make one **Nitrogen molecule** .

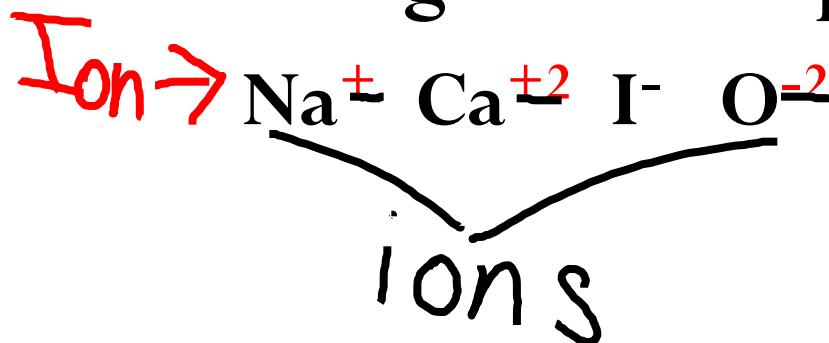
# Chemical Bonds

- **Molecules** are held together by bonds
- Ionic bonds
- Covalent bonds



# IONS

- IONS are atoms or groups of atoms with a positive or negative charge.
- To tell the difference between an atom and an ion, look to see if there is a charge in the superscript! Examples:

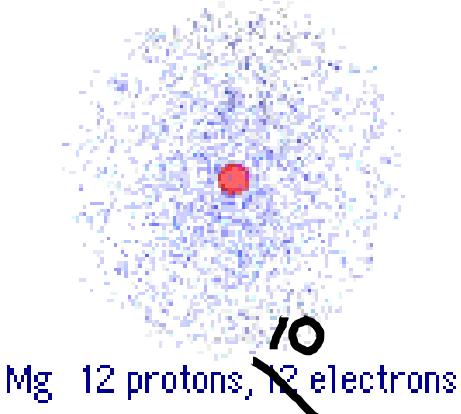


*atoms*  
 $\text{Na}$      $\text{Ca}$      $\text{I}$     *or*    *atom*

# Forming Positive & Negative Ions

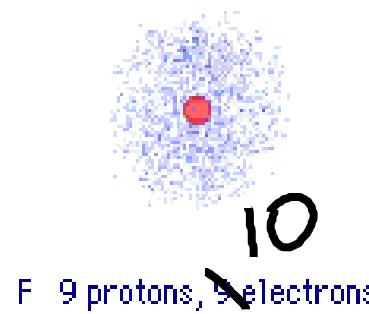
A Positive ion forms when an atom loses one or more electrons.

Cation



An Negative ion forms when an atom gains one or more electrons

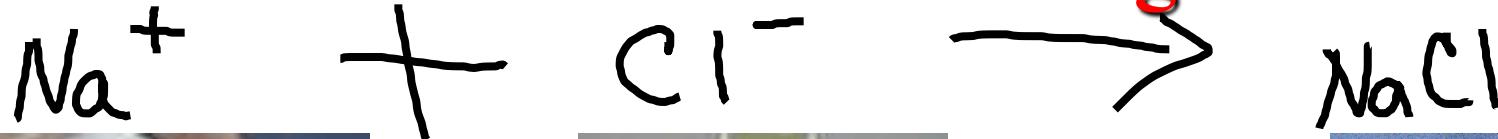
Anion



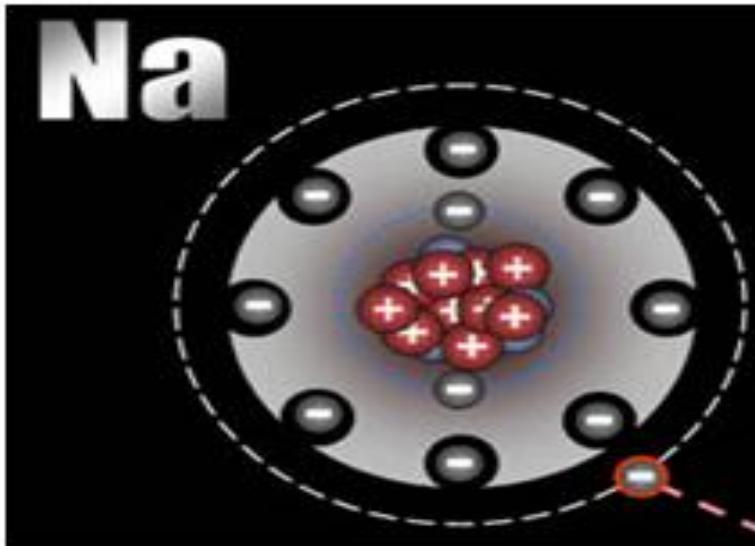
# IONIC BONDS

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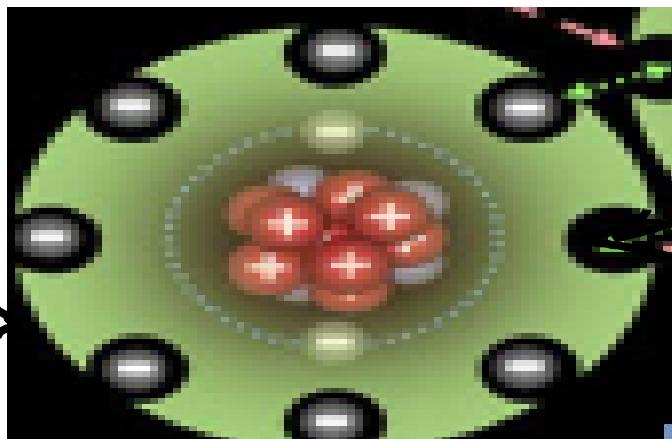
- metals (Mg) lose electrons --> positive ion
- nonmetals (F) gain electrons --> negative ion
- OPPOSITES ATTRACT EACH OTHER!
- positive ion IS ATTRACTED TO negative ion



# Na



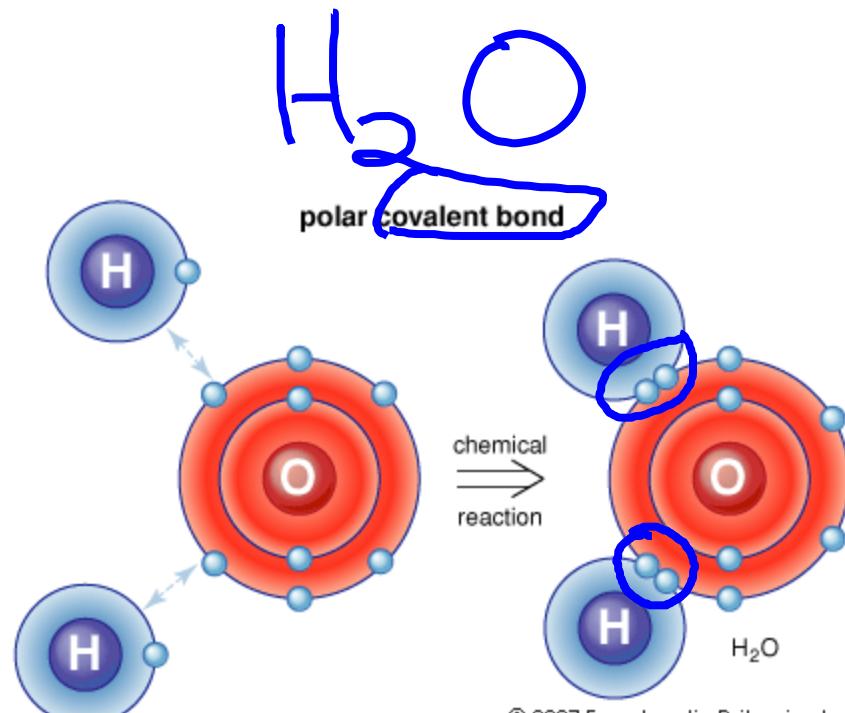
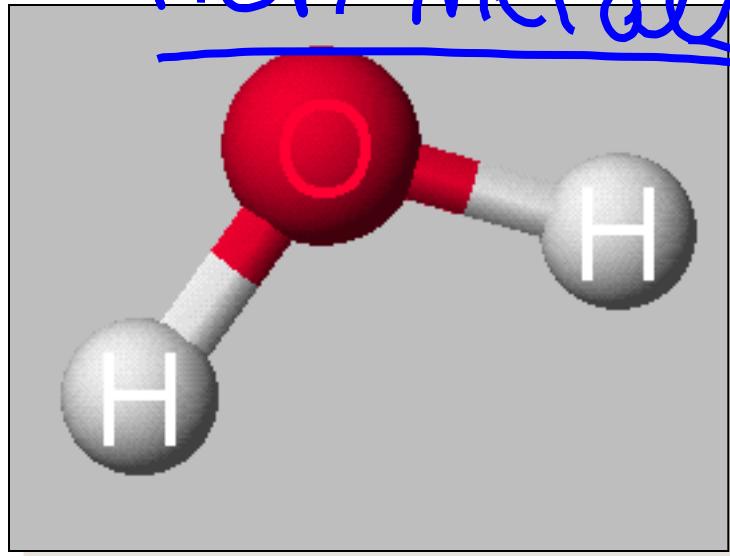
# Cl



# Covalent Bonds

Form when two or more atoms SHARE electrons

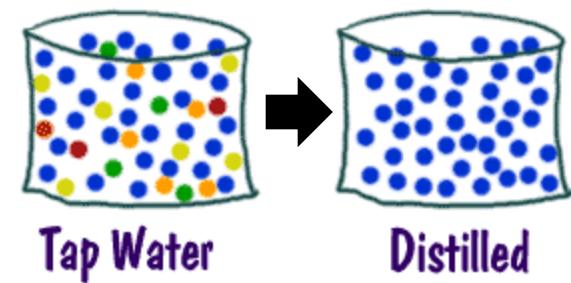
\* Form between Non-Metals



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# Mixtures

- A combination of two or more pure substances that are not chemically combined.
- substances held together by *physical forces, not chemical*
- No chemical change takes place
- Each item retains its properties in the mixture
- They can be separated physically



# Homogeneous

- Uniform Distribution.
- Example: Sugar and Water

## Solutions

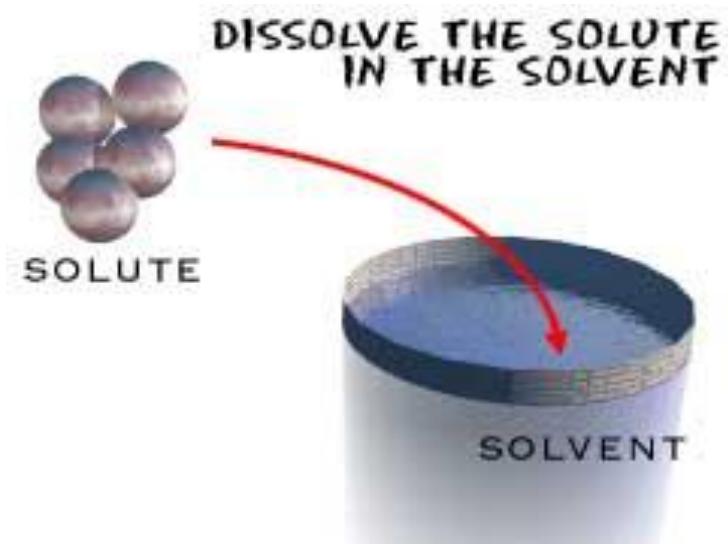
- Solutions are groups of molecules that are mixed up in a completely even distribution.



Images are from <http://www.chem4kids.com>

# Solute

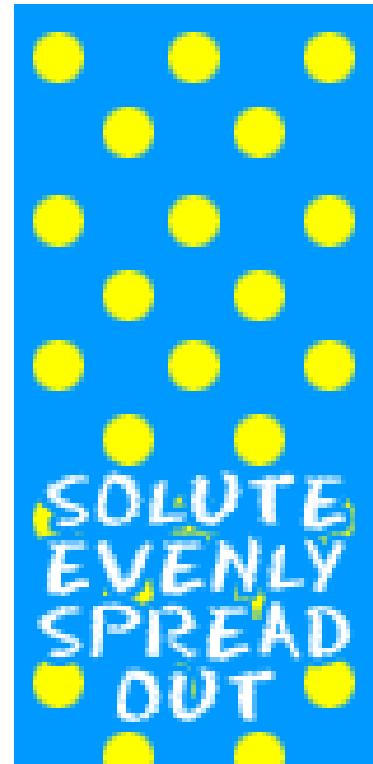
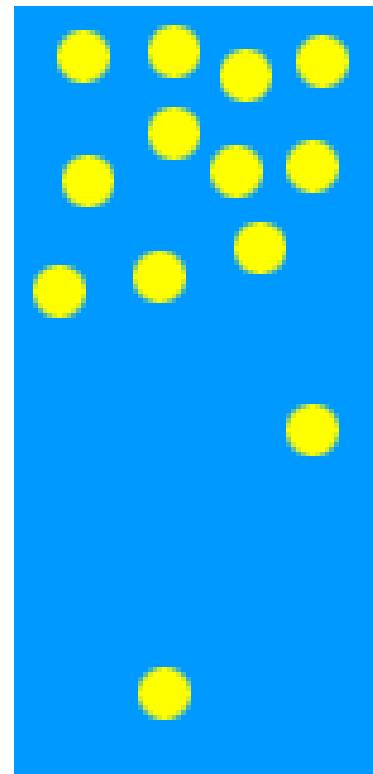
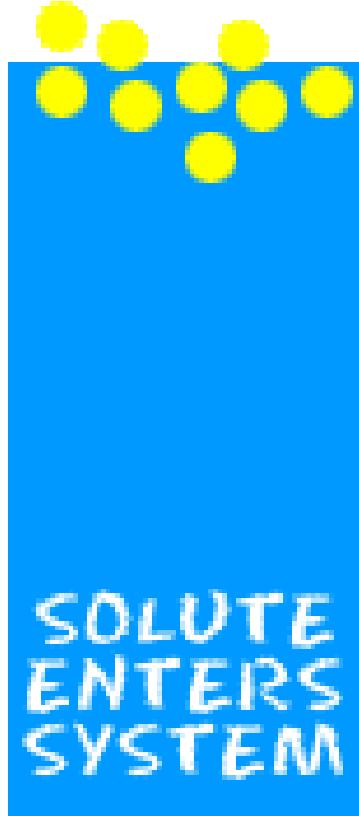
- The substance to be dissolved.



# Solvent

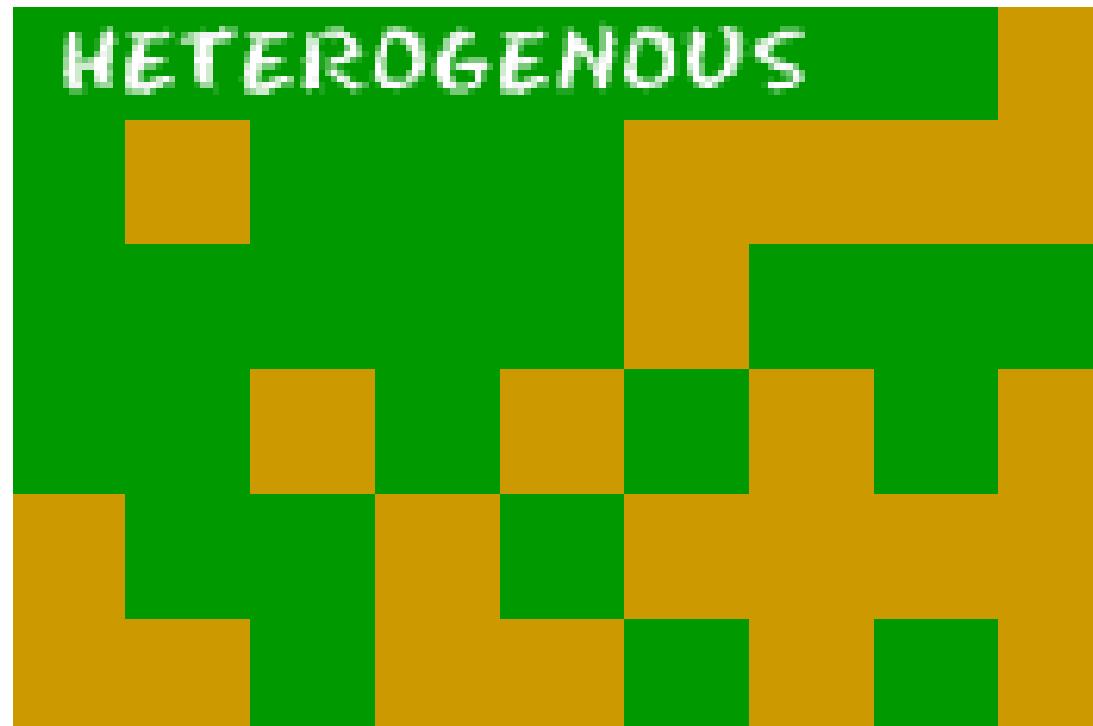
- The one doing the dissolving.

# Making a Solution



# Heterogeneous

- The substances are not uniformly mixed.
- Example: Sand in a glass of water.



Images are from <http://www.chem4kids.com>

# Mixtures

## Suspensions

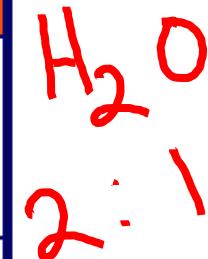
- Are **heterogeneous** mixtures consisting of parts that are visible to the naked eye.
- Substances will **settle** over time.



**Example:** the ingredients in salad dressing

# Mixtures vs. Compounds

	Mixture	Compound
Composition	Variable composition – you can vary the amount of each substance in a mixture.	Definite composition – you cannot vary the amount of each element in a compound. ratio
Joined or not	The different substances are not chemically joined together.	The different elements are chemically joined together.
Properties	Each substance in the mixture keeps its own properties.	The compound has properties different from the elements it contains.
Separation	Each substance is easily separated from the mixture.	It can only be separated into its elements using chemical reactions.
Examples	Air, sea water, most rocks.	Water, carbon dioxide, magnesium oxide, sodium chloride.



# Can you identify the following?

You will be shown a series of photos. Tell if each photo represents an item composed of an element, compound, or mixture.

## Review:

- An element contains just one type of atom.
- A compound contains two or more different atoms joined together.
- A mixture contains two or more different substances that are only physically joined together, not chemically.
  - A mixture can contain both elements and compounds.

# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

## Copper



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

Copper

Cu



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

Jelly Beans



# Element, Compound, or **Mixture**?

## Jelly Beans



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

Table Sugar



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

Table Sugar



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

Diamond



# **Element, Compound, or Mixture?**

C

Diamond



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

Tea



# Element, Compound, or **Mixture**?

Tea



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

Salt



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

NaCl

Salt



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

Neon Gas



# **Element, Compound, or Mixture?**

Ne

Neon Gas



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

Salad



# Element, Compound, or **Mixture**?

Salad



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

## Pure Water



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

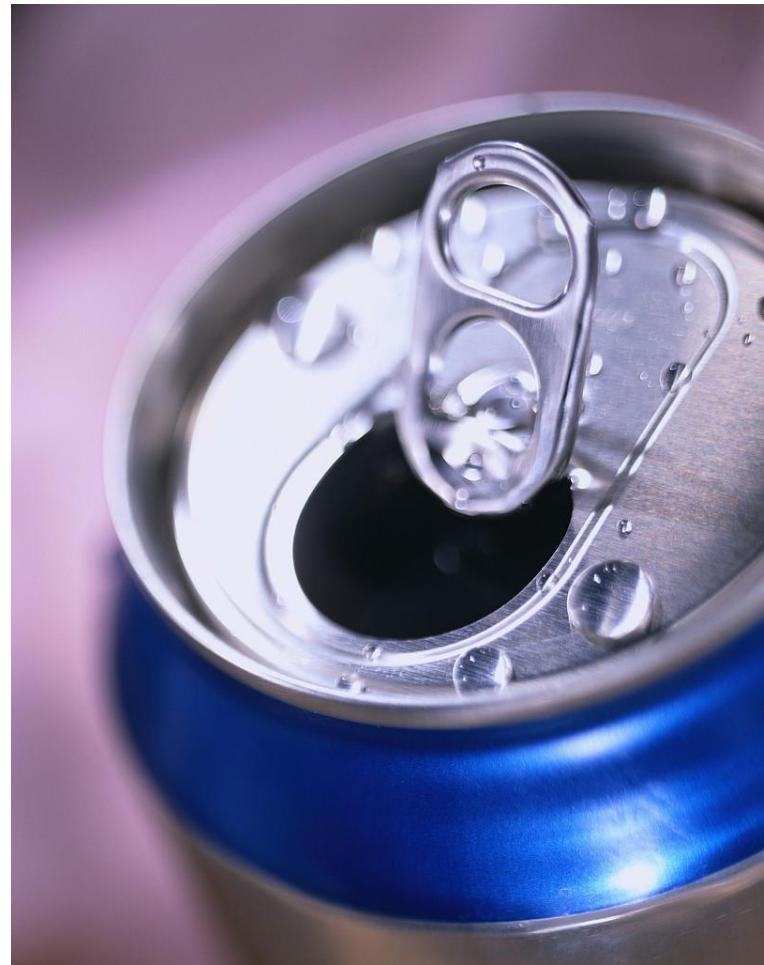


Pure Water



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

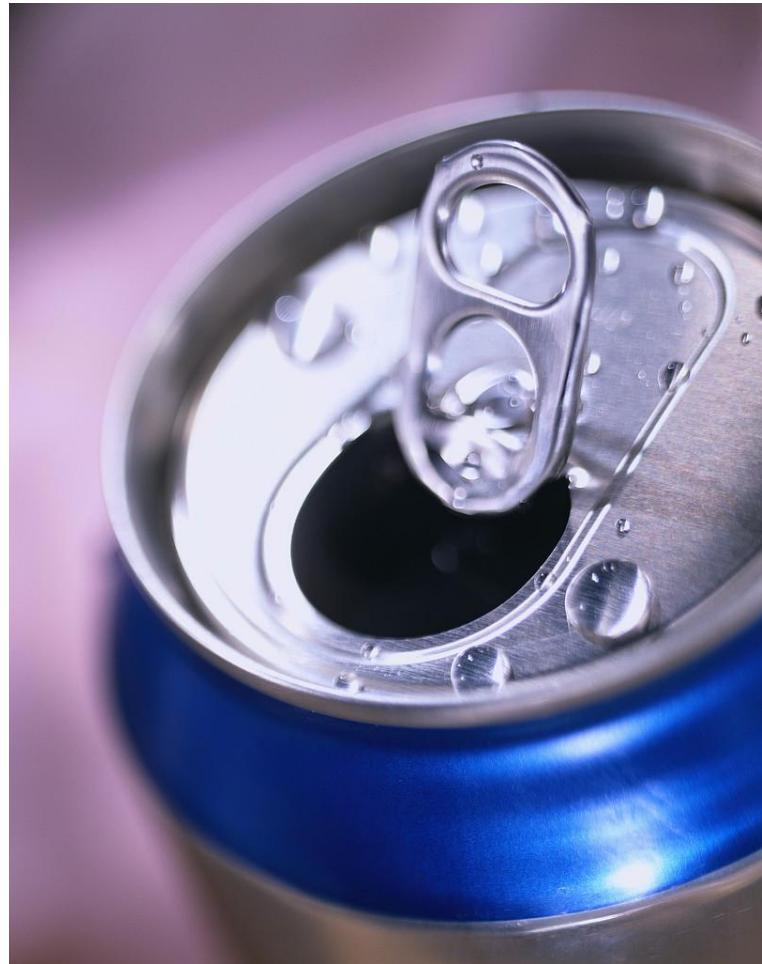
## Aluminum



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

Aluminum

Al



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

## Lemonade



# Element, Compound, or **Mixture**?

## Lemonade



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

Silver



# **Element**, Compound, or Mixture?

Silver

**Ag**



# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

Sand

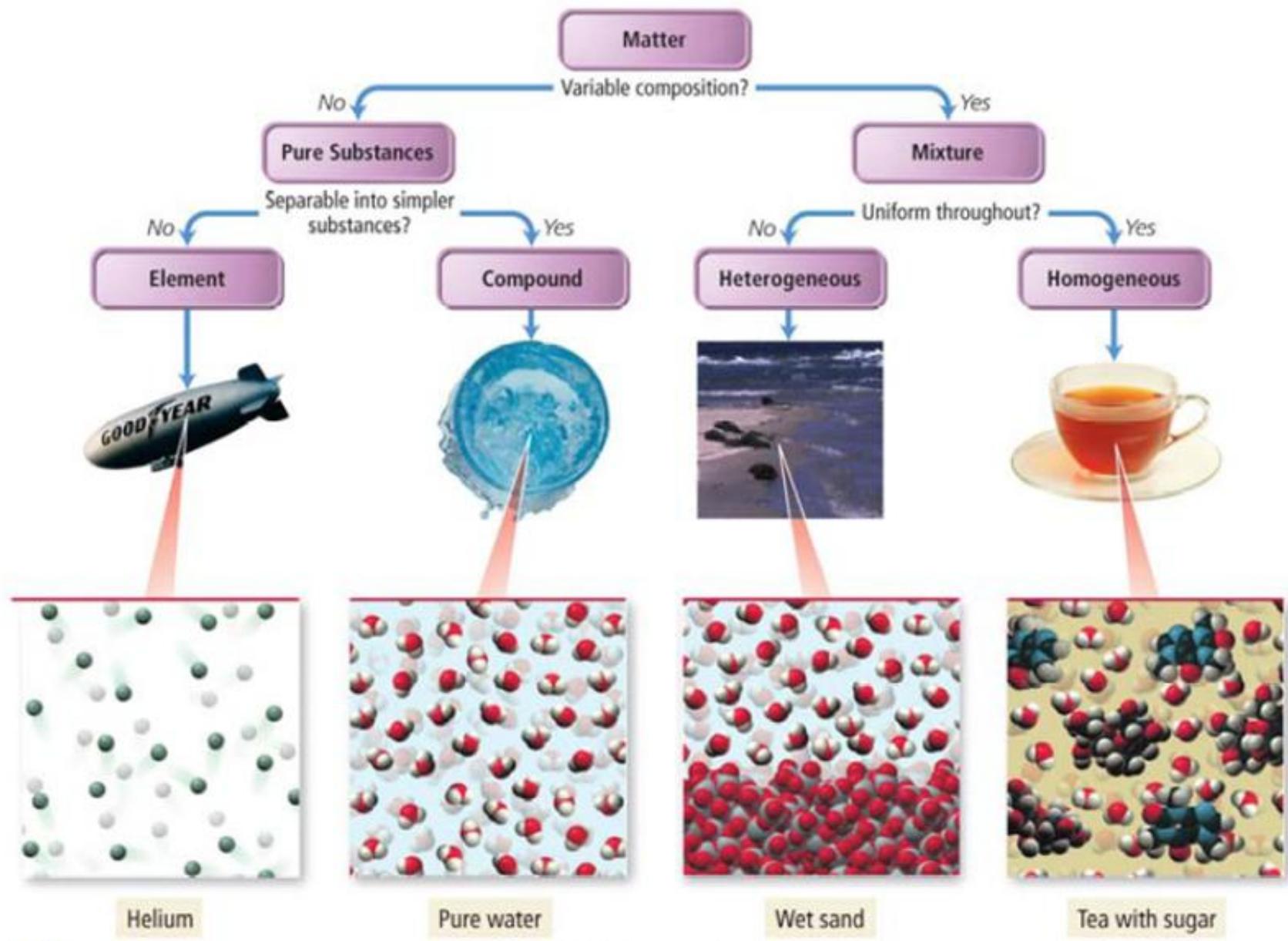


# Element, Compound, or Mixture?

$\text{SiO}_2$

Sand





# Notes

- Detailed notes are located at:

<http://www.middleschoolscience.com/elements-compounds-mixtures-notes-isn.pdf>

- Flow Chart:

<http://www.middleschoolscience.com/matter-flow-chart-isn.pdf>