

Chapter 3 Review Questions

(Honors Chemistry)

Chemical & Physical Properties

- How is physical change different from chemical change?
 Physical: Change in state or appearance
 Chemical: change in composition
- Compare physical properties and chemical properties.
 Physical: color, texture, state
 Chemical: ability to react
- Give examples of physical properties.
 Color, texture, melting point
- Give examples of chemical properties.
 Burning, rusting, Bubbling, rotting
- When can filtration be used to separate a mixture?
 undissolved materials
- When can distillation be used to separate a mixture?
 Dissolved materials
- Compare extensive and intensive properties.
 Ex: size or mass of like substances
 In: composition of different substances
- Compare the products and reactants in a chemical equation
 Reactant → Products
- What is the difference between vapor and gas?
 Vapor is a gas that was produced when a liquid is heated
- Compare pure and impure substance.
 Pure: Same throughout
 Impure: combining pure substances
- Classify each of the following as a chemical or physical change:
 - Grape juice turns into wine **Chemical**
 - Wood burns to ashes **Chemical**
 - Water begins to boil and release water vapor **Physical**
 - A broken leg mends itself **Chemical**
 - Grass grows **chemical**
 - An infant gains 10 pounds **Chemical**
 - Melting of butter **physical**
 - Smashing rock salt with a hammer **physical**
 - Dissolving of salt in water **physical**
 - Rusting of iron **Chemical**
 - Evaporating water **physical**

Elements, Compounds, & Mixtures

Classify the following as an element, compound, heterogeneous mixture, or homogeneous mixture:

- a. Milk (87% water, 4% fat, 5% sugars, 4% calcium, protein and other minerals)
Heterogeneous mixture
- b. Steel (Hint: is there an element called steel)
Homo mixture
- c. Salt Water (Salt dissolved in water)
Homo mixture
- d. Distilled Water (H_2O)
Compound
- e. Sodium
element
- f. Blood (White blood cells, Red blood cells, water, Platelets)
Homo mixture
- g. Sulfur
element
- h. Beach sand (Hint: is beach sand uniform?)
Heterogeneous mix
- i. Sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$)
Compound
- j. Sulfur mixed with iron ($Fe + S$)
Hetero mix
- k. Air ($N_2 + O_2 + Ar + H_2 + CO_2$)
Homo mix
- l. Juice (water, sugar, minerals, flavoring)
Homo mix
- m. Oil and Water
Hetero mix
- n. Sand and Salt (Sand + NaCl)
Hetero mix
- o. Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)
Compound
- p. Gold
element
- q. Ammonia (NH_3)
compound