### Chemistry I

- Matter

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- Pure Substance vs. Mixture
- Properties

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- 1. Space particles
- 2. Skin cells
- 3. Man-made pollution
- 4. Pollen
- 5. All of the above

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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P21a5Uty-uc



#### Matter

<u>Matter</u>: anything that has <u>mass</u> and takes up <u>space</u>

- Classification of matter
  - <u>Pure substance</u>: made up of <u>one type</u> of particle; <u>cannot be separated</u> by physical means
  - <u>Mixture</u>: made up of <u>two or more</u> pure substances; <u>can be separated</u> by physical means

Matter is either a <u>pure substance</u> or a <u>mixture</u>



#### Video: What is Matter

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ELchwUIIWa8&ab\_channel=CrashCourseKids



#### Mixture

#### Mixtures can be classified as

- <u>Homogeneous</u> mixtures (solutions): mixed <u>uniformly</u>; cannot see their components
  - Example: <u>air</u> (nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen), <u>steel</u> (iron and other elements), <u>coffee</u>





• Heterogeneous mixture: have different components that you

can see

• Example: granola bar, cereal





#### Pure Substances

Pure substances can be classified as

• <u>Elements</u>: made up of <u>one type of atom</u>; cannot be broken down into simpler substances (example: <u>gold</u>)



 <u>Compounds</u>: made up of <u>two or more elements</u>; can be broken down into simpler substances (example: <u>sodium chloride</u>)



#### **Properties of Matter**

Matter can be described by

- <u>Physical properties</u>: characteristics that can be <u>observed</u> or <u>measured</u> without changing is chemical identity (examples: <u>colour</u>, <u>texture</u>)
- <u>Chemical properties</u>: describe the ability of matter to <u>react with another substance</u> to form different substances (examples: <u>combustibility</u>, lack of reactivity)



Physical Properties		
Colour	The colour of the substance or material	
<b>Malleability</b>	The ability for metals to be hammered or rolled into a thin sheet	
<u>Texture</u>	The feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or a substance.	
<u>Viscosity</u>	A measure of a fluid's resistance to flow (i.e., low viscosity flows easily)	
<b>Conductivity</b>	The ability to conduct/transmit heat, electricity, or sound	
State of matter	Solid, liquid, or gas	
Melting point	The temperature where a substance changes from solid to liquid	
<b>Boiling Point</b>	The temperature where a substance changes from liquid to gas	
<u>Hardness</u>	A description of how hard or soft a material is	
<u>Solubility</u>	The ability for a substance to be dissolved into a liquid	
Ductility	The ability of a material to have its shape changed without losing strength or breaking	

Chemical Properties		
<u>Combustibility</u>	How easily a substance bursts into flame	
<u>Reactivity</u>	The tendency for a substance to undergo a chemical reaction	



#### **Physical Change**

- A change to <u>physical properties</u> of a substance.
- They are usually <u>reversible</u>.
- E.g.: crushing a can, shredding paper, melting an ice cube Physical Changes





### **Chemical Change**

- A process in which one or more substances are altered into one or more <u>new and different substances</u>.
- A chemical reaction involving the <u>rearrangement</u> of atoms.
- Also known as a <u>chemical reaction</u>.
- E.g.: cooking an egg, metal rusting, a fire burning
- Signs of a chemical change:
  - Bubbling
  - Changes in <u>colour</u>
  - A <u>new substance</u> is formed
  - Release of <u>heat</u> and <u>light</u>
  - Change in <u>odour</u>



#### Video: Physical vs Chemical Change

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x49BtB5dOwg&ab\_channel=FreeSchool



### Video: The chemistry of cookies

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n6wpNhyreDE



#### Is it possible to unboil an egg?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CHMY4G9gTPA&ab\_channel=TED-Ed

#### Practice

Matter Flow Chart

