

Matter

Physical Science Ch 15

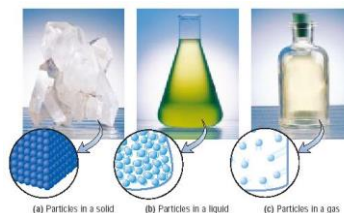
Matter

Matter – any thing takes up space

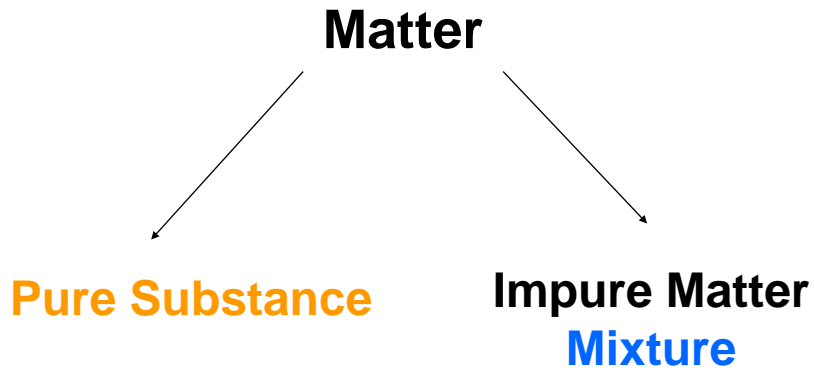
- **Mass**- how much matter an object or substance contains
- What is NOT matter?
 - Energy
- What are the two criteria for matter
 - Does it take up space?
 - Does it have mass?
- Mass vs. Weight??
 - Mass doesn't change
 - Weight is a measure of the force of gravity pulling on a object

3 states of matter

- **Solid** – definite shape and volume
- **Liquid** – definite volume and takes shape of container
- **Gas** –takes the volume and shape of its container

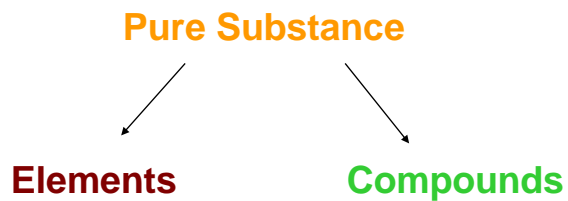


What is the composition of matter?

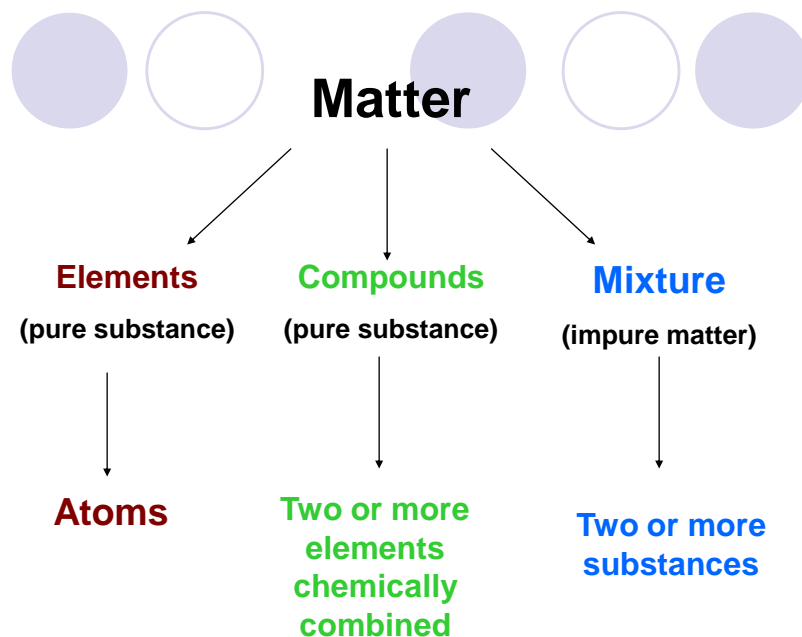


What is a pure substance?

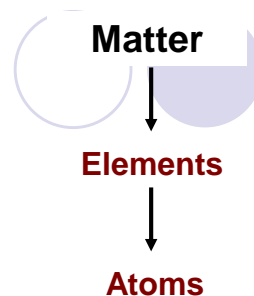
- Types of Substances



- A **pure substance** has a definite & uniform composition
 - Can **NOT** be separated by physical means
 - Compound can be separated into individual elements by chemical means



Types Matter: Elements



Elements

- Matter in which all the atoms are alike
- Matter which cannot be broken down any simpler
- Elements or atoms are called the basic building blocks of all matter
- **Atom** – smallest particle of element that maintains the properties of that element
- Each element is represented by a **chemical symbol**
 - All elements are listed on the periodic table

Examples:

H=hydrogen, **C**=carbon, **Na**=sodium, **Hg**=mercury

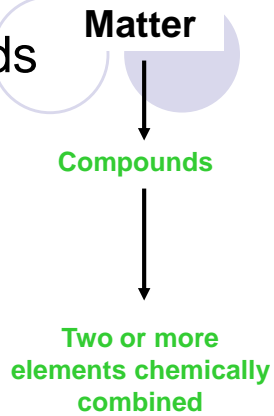
Chemical Symbol Facts

- One or two letters may be used.
- The first letter is upper case while the second is lower case
- Some symbols come from Latin or Greek names of the elements

Types of Matter: Compounds

- **Compounds**

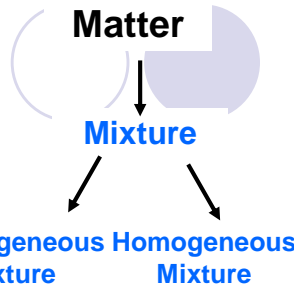
- Combination of atoms of two or more elements
- **Chemical Formula**
 - A combination of symbols that shows the ratio of elements in an compound
- Compounds will always have the same ratios
 - Chemical formulas: H₂O, CO₂, HCL
 - Ratios: 2:1, 1:2, 1:1



Types of Matter: Mixtures

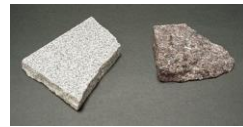
- **Mixture** is a blend of two or more substances, each of which retains its own identity and properties

- maybe separated by physical means
 - Air, salt water, milk, brass metals



- **Heterogeneous mixture** different materials are spread out unevenly

- Gravel
- Vegetable Soup



- **Homogeneous mixture**

- They have the same proportion of components throughout.
- Homogeneous mixtures are called **solutions**
 - Salt water
 - vinegar