Card 1

Chapter 16

Question:

Made up of two types of matter that can be physically separated.

Card 2

Chapter 16

Question:

Mixture or substance? Salt water

Card 3

Chapter 16

Question:

Mixture of substance? Silver

Card 4

Chapter 16

Question:

Two samples might not be the same.
(Two samples could be the same, but other parts are different)

Card 5

Chapter 16

Question:

Any two samples will have the same makeup.
(same throughout)

Card 6

Chapter 16

Question:

Has only one kind of atom in the sample.

Card 7

Chapter 16

Question:

Contains two kinds of atoms that cannot be physically separated.

Card 8

Chapter 16

Question:

Cannot be separated by physical means
(only by chemical means).

Card 2

Chapter 16

Answer:

mixture
(you can separate the salt out by boiling off the water, which is a physical process)

Card 1

Chapter 16

Answer:

mixture

Card 4

Chapter 16

Answer:

Heterogeneous mixture

Card 3

Chapter 16

Answer:

substance
(if you heat it, it is just hot silver; if you break it up, it is just small silver, but still silver)

Card 6

Chapter 16

Answer:

element

Card 5

Chapter 16

Answer:

homogeneous mixture

Card 8

Chapter 16

Answer:

Cannot be separated by physical means
(only by chemical means).

Card 7

Chapter 16

Answer:

substance or non-mixture

Card 9

Chapter 16

Question:

A classification of anything that has mass and takes up space.

Card 10

Chapter 16

Question:

Homogeneous or heterogeneous mixture?
Salt water? Chicken soup?

Card 11

Chapter 16

Question:

Name a heterogeneous ice cream.

Card 12

Chapter 16

Question:

What is the correct order shortest to longest?
Kilometer millimeter
meter centimeter

Card 13

Chapter 16

Question:

Convert 3.2 kilometers to meters

Card 14

Chapter 16

Question:

Convert 0.23 centimeters to meters

Card 15

Chapter 16

Question:

Convert 0.23 centimeters to meters

Card 16

Chapter 16

Question:

Convert 2500 milliliters to liters

Card 10

Chapter 16

Answer:

Salt water is a homogeneous mixture because any two samples will be the same (same throughout). Chicken soup is a heterogeneous mixture because two sample might not be different (like noodles or broth).

Card 9

Chapter 16

Answer:

Matter

Card 12

Chapter 16

Answer:

millimeter; centimeter; meter; kilometer

Card 11

Chapter 16

Answer:

Rocky road; neopolitan; chocolate chip.
Any type that has is not the same throughout.

Card 14

Chapter 16

Answer:

0.0023 meters
(move decimal two places to left)

Card 13

Chapter 16

Answer:

3200 meters

Card 16

Chapter 16

Answer:

2.5 liters

Card 15

Chapter 16

Answer:

120 milliliters
(3 decimal places to the right)

Card 17

Chapter 16

Question:

Convert 4500 grams to kilograms

Card 18

Chapter 16

Question:

22 cm3 = _____ mL = _____ g

Card 19

Chapter 16

Question:

A centimeter is the width of:

Card 20

Chapter 16

Question:

The size of a liter is:

Card 21

Chapter 16

Question:

Convert 4500 grams to kilograms

Card 22

Chapter 16

Question:

A gram is about:

Card 23

Chapter 16

Question:

22 cm3 = _____ mL = _____ g

Card 24

Chapter 16

Question:

What are the differences
between solids and liquids?

Card 18

Chapter 16

Answer:

22 cm3 = 22 mL = 22 g
(1 cm3 = 1 mL = 1 g)

Card 17

Chapter 16

Answer:

4.5 kilograms

Card 20

Chapter 16

Answer:

Just bigger than a quart.
So 4 liters would be more than a gallon.

Card 19

Chapter 16

Answer:

your little finger

Card 22

Chapter 16

Answer:

the weight of a dollar bill
or approximately 2 paperclips

Card 21

Chapter 16

Answer:

3.3 feet or just bigger than a yard.

Card 24

Chapter 16

Answer:

Liquids can change shape, solids can't.

Card 23

Chapter 16

Answer:

a pencil lead

Card 25

Chapter 16

Question:

A centimeter is the width of:

Card 26

Chapter 16

Question:

A gram is about:

Card 27

Chapter 16

Question:

The size of a liter is:

Card 28

Chapter 16

Question:

The temperature at which a solid turns to liquid is:

Card 29

Chapter 16

Question:

The temperature at which a liquid turns to a gas:

Card 30

Chapter 16

Question:

The temperature at which a gas turns to liquid:

Card 31

Chapter 16

Question:

The temperature at which a liquid turns to a solid:

Card 32

Chapter 16

Question:

When a solid turns straight to a gas:

Card 26

Chapter 16

Answer:

Gases are compressible, liquids are not.

Card 25

Chapter 16

Answer:

Neither are compressible, so they retain their volume regardless of their container.

Card 28

Chapter 16

Answer:

melting point
(0 degrees celsius for water)

Card 27

Chapter 16

Answer:

Both can change shape
(take shape of their containers).

Card 30

Chapter 16

Answer:

condensation point

Card 29

Chapter 16

Answer:

boiling point
(100 degrees celsius for water)

Card 32

Chapter 16

Answer:

Sublimation.
This is why we put covers on things in the freezer and why ice cubes slowly dissappear in the freezer.

Card 31

Chapter 16

Answer:

freezing point