

I. Fill in the blanks

_____ properties can be observed without chemically changing matter. _____ properties describe how a substance interacts with other substances. _____ have definite shapes and definite volumes. _____ have indefinite shapes and definite volumes. _____ have indefinite shapes and indefinite volumes.

Phase changes are _____ changes. _____ point is the temperature at which a liquid turns to a solid. It is also equal to the _____ point which is the temperature at which a _____ turns to a _____. _____ point is the temperature at which a liquid turns to a gas, and _____ point is the temperature at which a gas turns to a liquid. Occasionally, a solid turns directly into a gas without turning into a liquid first. This is called _____.

A(n) _____ is a pure substance that is made of only one kind of atom. The symbol for a(n) _____ is always one or two letters. When the symbol contains two letters, the first letter is always _____, and the second letter is always _____.

A(n) _____ is a pure substance containing two or more elements that are _____ combined. A(n) _____ is represented by a chemical _____. The elements in a(n) _____ always combine in _____ proportions.

A(n) _____ is made of two or more substances that are _____ combined. A(n) _____ that is uniformly mixed is called _____. A special name for this is a(n) _____. A(n) _____ that is not uniformly mixed is called _____. A special type of mixture that is a solid _____ of two or more metals is called a(n) _____.

The property used to separate a mixture of sand and iron filings is _____. The technique used to separate liquids based on boiling points is called _____. The spinning machine used to separate mixtures based on densities is a _____.

Density describes the relationship between the _____ and _____ of a sample of a substance. The most common units for density are _____ and _____. The density of water is _____.