Pure Substances, Mixtures and Solutions

Instructions

Use your notes and your textbook (pg. 100-115) to help you complete the following:

Classifying Pure Substances

Mechanical

Classify each of the following substances as either a pure substance or a mixture. For the pure substances, label them as either an element or a compound. For the mixtures, label them as either a "mechanical" mixture (heterogeneous) or a mixture.

Scrambled Eggs Toothpaste Salt Sugar Rubbing Alcohol Sand Baking Soda Iron Aluminum Raisin Bread Cooking Oil 0xygen Food Colouring Air Mouthwash Gold Carbon Dioxide Quartz Cement Soil Fresh-squeezed orange juice Black Coffee "Double-double" coffee Ginger Ale

Pure Substances

Elements		Compounds
	Mixtures	

Solutions

Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Mixtures

1.	Describe the following terms:		
	a. Heterogeneous		
	b. Ho	omogeneous	
2.	Identify each mixture as homogeneous or heterogeneous:		
	a.	Dirt	
	b.	Sterling Silver Bracelet	
	c.	Sample of Pond Water	
	d.	Recycled Paper	
3.	Answer each of the following with a COMPLETE sentence.		
	a.	To the unaided eye, a mixture appears to be a white liquid with no visible substances floating around in it. Can this mixture be classified as homogeneous? Why or why not?	
	b.	Air can be classified as heterogeneous or homogeneous. Explain why this statement is true.	

4.	Read the descriptions below. In the space provided, indicate whether each mixture is a mechanical mixture (M) or a solution (S).	
	a.	The different substances in this mixture can be distinguished from each other with the unaided eye or a magnifying glass
	b.	The substances in this mixture cannot be separated by filtering.
	c.	When this mixture is left to stand undisturbed, the substances do not separate by floating to the top or sinking to the bottom.
	d. This mixture appears cloudy or opaque. You cannot see through It clea	