

Elements, Compounds, & Mixtures Worksheet

1. Read the following information on elements, compounds and mixtures. Fill in the blanks where necessary.

Elements:

- The simplest form of matter that has a _____ set of properties.
- Are always uniform all the way through (_____).
- Are able / unable to be broken down into simpler substances. (*circle the correct term*)
- Exist in over 100 forms that are listed and classified on the _____.

Compounds:

- A pure substance containing two or more kinds of _____.
- The atoms are _____ combined in some way. Often times (but not always) they come together to form groups of atoms called molecules.
- Are always homogeneous (uniform).
- Are able / unable to be separated by physical means. Separating a compound requires a chemical reaction. (*circle the correct term*)
- The properties of a compound are usually _____ than the properties of the elements it contains.

Mixtures:

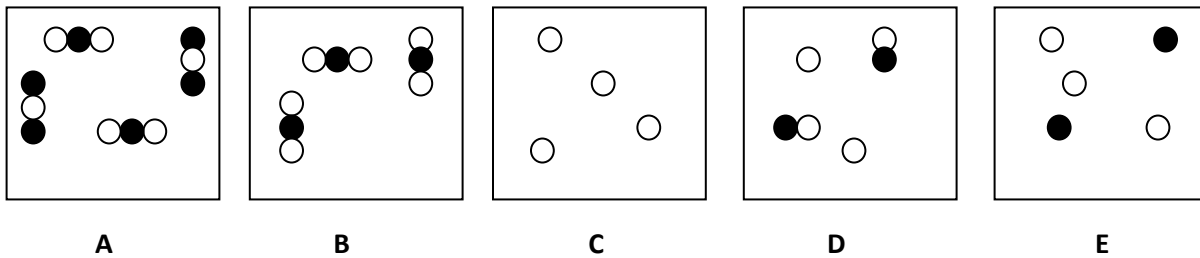
- Two or more _____ or _____ NOT chemically combined.
- No reaction between substances.
- Mixtures can be uniform (called _____) and are known as solutions.
- Mixtures can also be non-uniform (called _____).
- Mixtures can be separated into their components by _____ means.
- The properties of a mixture are _____ to the properties of its components.

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

2. Classify each of the following as element (E), compound (C) or mixture (M). Write the letter X if it is none of these.

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| _____ Diamond (C) | _____ Uranium (U) | _____ Wood |
| _____ Sugar (C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆) | _____ Popcorn | _____ Bronze |
| _____ Milk | _____ Water (H ₂ O) | _____ Ink |
| _____ Iron (Fe) | _____ Alcohol (CH ₃ OH) | _____ Pizza |
| _____ Air | _____ Pail of Garbage | _____ Dry Ice (CO ₂) |
| _____ Sulfuric Acid (H ₂ SO ₄) | _____ A dog | _____ Baking Soda (NaHCO ₃) |
| _____ Gasoline | _____ Ammonia (NH ₃) | _____ Titanium (Ti) |
| _____ Electricity | _____ Salt (NaCl) | _____ Concrete |
| _____ Krypton (K) | _____ Energy | |
| _____ Bismuth (Bi) | _____ Gold (Au) | |

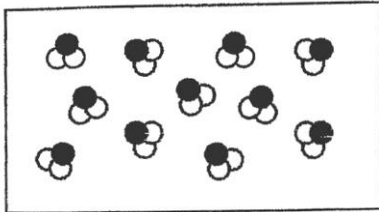
3. Match each diagram with its correct description. Diagrams will be used once.

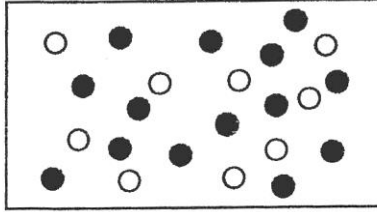


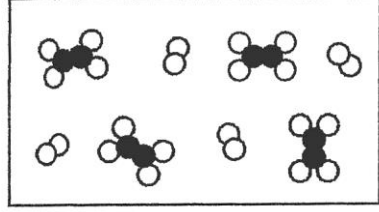
- _____ Element
- _____ Mixture of elements
- _____ Compound
- _____ Mixture of compounds
- _____ Mixture of elements and compounds

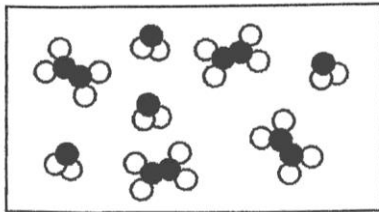
4. Continue the classification from the question above. For each of the images presented, place the correct label on the blank below:

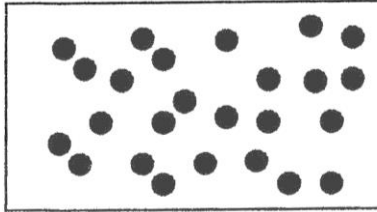
- A = Element
- B = Compound
- C = Mixture of elements
- D = Mixture of compounds
- E = Mixture of elements and compounds

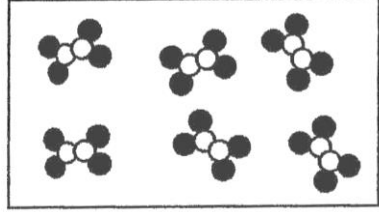


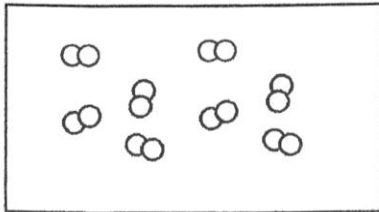


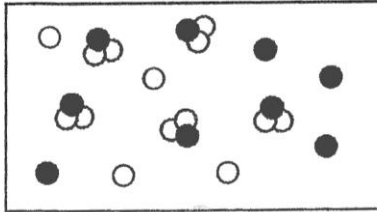


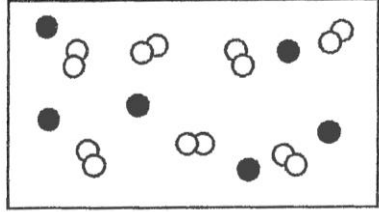


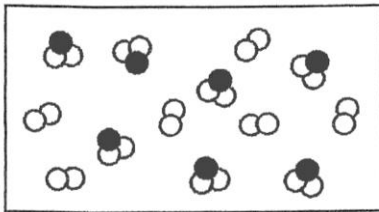


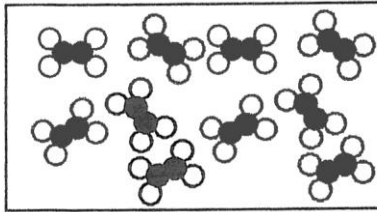


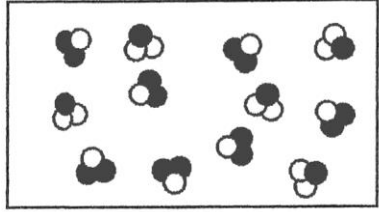


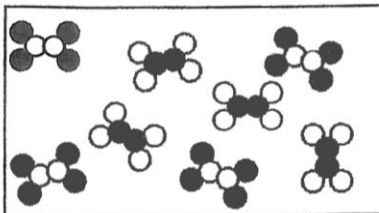


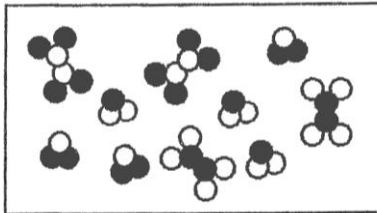


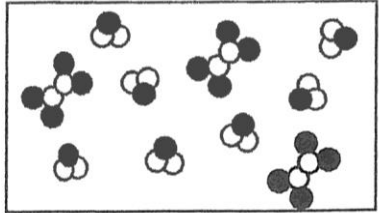












Elements, Compounds & Mixtures Worksheet

Part 1: Read the following information on elements, compounds and mixtures. Fill in the blanks where necessary.

Elements:

- A pure substance containing only one kind of atom.
- An element is always uniform all the way through (homogeneous).
- An element cannot be separated into simpler materials (except during nuclear reactions).
- Over 100 existing elements are listed and classified on the Periodic Table.

Compounds:

- A pure substance containing two or more kinds of atoms.
- The atoms are chemically combined in some way. Often times (but not always) they come together to form groups of atoms called molecules.
- A compound is always homogeneous (uniform).
- Compounds cannot be separated by physical means. Separating a compound requires a chemical reaction.
- The properties of a compound are usually different than the properties of the elements it contains.

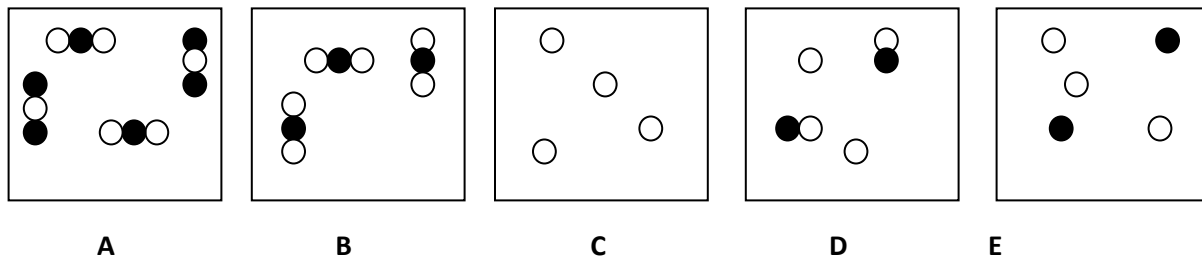
Mixtures:

- Two or more elements or compounds NOT chemically combined.
- No reaction between substances.
- Mixtures can be uniform (called homogeneous) and are known as solutions.
- Mixtures can also be non-uniform (called heterogeneous).
- Mixtures can be separated into their components by chemical or physical means.
- The properties of a mixture are similar to the properties of its components.

Part 2: Classify each of the following as elements (E), compounds (C) or Mixtures (M). Write the letter X if it is none of these.

- E Diamond (C) C Sugar (C₆H₁₂O₆) M Milk E Iron (Fe)
M Air C Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄) M Gasoline X Electricity
E Krypton (K) E Bismuth (Bi) E Uranium (U) M Popcorn
C Water (H₂O) C Alcohol (CH₃OH) M Pail of Garbage M A dog
C Ammonia (NH₃) C Salt (NaCl) X Energy E Gold (Au)
M Wood M Bronze M Ink M Pizza
C Dry Ice (CO₂) C Baking Soda (NaHCO₃) E Titanium (Ti) M Concrete

Part 3: Match each diagram with its correct description. Diagrams will be used once.



Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

C 1. Pure Element – only one type of atom present.

E 2. Mixture of two elements – two types of uncombined atoms present.

B 3. Pure compound – only one type of compound present.

A 4. Mixture of two compounds – two types of compounds present.

D 5. Mixture of a compound and an element.

Part 4: Column A lists a substance. In Column B, list whether the substance is an element (E), a compound (C), a Heterogeneous Mixture (HM), or a Solution (S). (Remember a solution is a homogeneous mixture.) In Column C, list TWO physical properties of the substance.

Column A	Column B	Column C
1. Summer Sausage	HM	Chunky, Brown
2. Steam	C	Gas, Hot
3. Salt Water	S	Liquid, Clear
4. Pencil lead (Pb)	E	Grey, Solid
5. Dirt	HM	Brown, Solid
6. Pepsi	HM	Brown, Liquid
7. Silver (Ag)	E	Silver, Solid
8. Toothpaste (Na ₂ HPO ₄)	C	White, Thick
9. A burrito	HM	Multi-colored, Solid
10. Italian Dressing	HM	Liquid, Greasy
11. Chicken Soup	HM	Liquid/Solid, Brown
12. Lemonade	S	Yellow, Liquid