Name _____ Honors Chemistry _____/_____/_____

Chapter 1 Vocabulary Matching – Write the letter of the definition in front of its term.

1. _____ accuracy

A. a property that has to do with the amount of matter present

2. _____ allotropes

B. the basic unit of matter

3. _____ atom

C. property that does not have to do with the amount of matter present

4. _____ centrifuge

D. a separation technique used to separate a mixture where liquids are poured off and solids are left behind

5. _____ chemical change

E. a physical or chemical change in which a system absorbs energy from its surroundings

6. _____ chemical properties

F. a device in which solid or liquid particles of different densities are separated by rotating them in a tube in a horizontal circle

7. _____ chemical reaction

G. anything that has mass and volume

8. _____ chemical symbol

H. the simplest substances from which more complex materials are made

9. _____ chemistry

I. stored energy

10. _____ chromatography

J. the solidification of a vapor; the opposite of sublimation

11. _____ compounds

K. a mixture that is not uniform throughout

12. _____ decant

L. properties that can be observed only when substances interact with one another

13. _____ deposition

M. the vaporization of a liquid in an open container

14. _____ distillation

N. condition of a substance being a solid liquid, gas, plasma or neutron star

15. _____ elements

O. the closeness of a measurement to the true value of what is being measured

16. _____ endothermic change

P. a separation technique used to separate mixtures by virtue of their absorbency on a stationary medium

17. _____ energy

Q. the changing of substances into other substances by the breaking of old bonds and the formation of new bonds

18. _____ evaporation

R. energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred

19. _____ exothermic change

S. a physical or chemical change in which energy is released by a system to its surroundings

20. _____ extensive property

T. a change that only affects physical properties

21. _____ filtration

U. a one or two letter abbreviation of an element's name

22. _____ gas

V. energy that moving objects possess

23. _____ heterogeneous mixture

W. pure substances composed of two or more different elements

24. _____ homogeneous mixture

X. the molecular properties belonging to magnets; separation technique where a magnet is used to separate items in a mixture

25. _____ intensive property

Y. a state of matter that has a definite shape and volume

26. _____ kinetic energy

Z. the degree of exactness or refinement of a measurement

27. _____ law of conservation of energy

AA. matter that has no definite shape or volume; it adopts the shape and volume of its container

28. _____ liquid

BB. separation technique used to separate substances in a mixture through the use of a barrier

29. _____ magnetism

CC. the process of boiling a liquid and condensing and collecting the vapor; it is used to purify liquids and to separate liquids by boiling point

30. _____ mass

DD. properties that can be observed or measured without changing the composition of the matter

31. _____ matter

EE. any part of a system that has uniform composition and properties

32. _____ mixture

FF. a state of matter that flows, has a fixed volume and takes the shape of its container

33. _____ molecule

GG. a measurement which gives definite numeric results

34. _____ phase

HH. a measurement which gives a descriptive, nonnumeric result

35. _____ physical change

II. two or more pure substances physically mixed together

36. _____ physical properties

JJ. ability to do work

37. _____ volume

KK. the study of matter, its structure, properties, and composition, and the changes that matter undergoes

38. _____ potential energy

LL. different molecular forms of an element in the same physical state

39. _____ precision

MM. a change in which a solid is transformed directly to its gas phase without going through the liquid state

40. _____ pure substance

NN. a neutral group of atoms held together by chemical bonds

41. _____ qualitative measurement

OO. the amount of space an object occupies

42. _____ quantitative measurement

PP. a mixture that has a uniform composition

43. _____ solid

QQ. the amount of matter in an object

44. _____ state

RR. a change that produces one or more new substances

45. _____ sublimation

SS. matter composed of only one type of atom or molecule