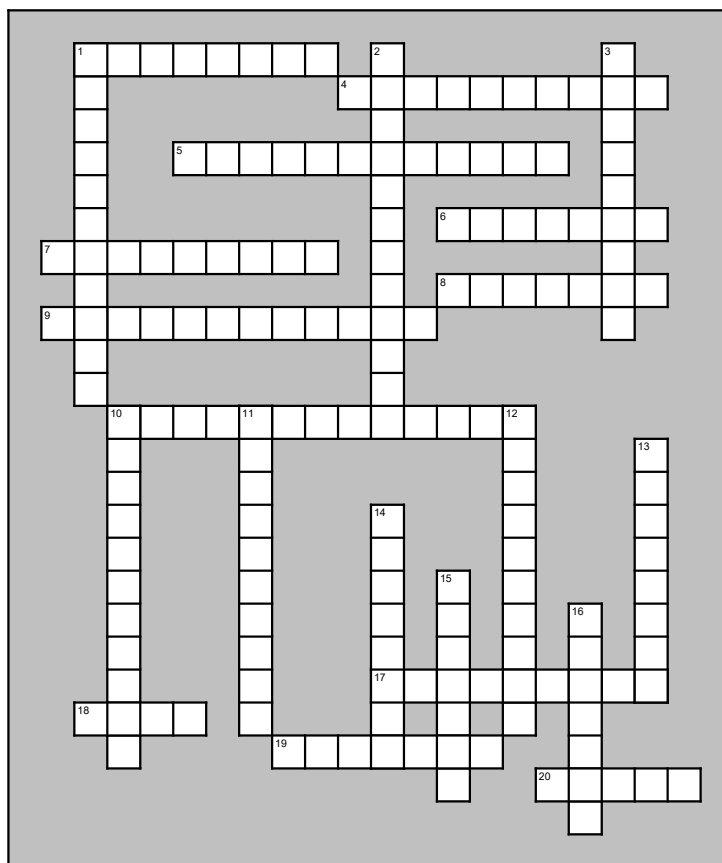


# Crossword



## Across

- Describe attributes or characteristics of substances or mixtures which do NOT change that substance or mixture. Density, texture, phase changes.
- A process that separates heterogeneous mixtures based on the size of their particles. e.g. drip method to brew coffee; strainer; wire screen to separate soil.
- A material's ability to allow heat to flow (or electrons). Conductors. e.g. metals have high \_\_\_\_; wood's is low.
- Heterogeneous mixtures with intermediate size particles (smaller than suspension and larger than solution). Can settle out over a long time. Scatters light but do not separate easily into layers as a suspension. e.g. fog, homogenized milk.
- The tendency of a liquid to keep from flowing. The greater the \_\_\_\_, the slower the liquid flows. e.g. honey/syrup have high \_\_\_\_; water's is low.
- Point (the temperature) at which a substance changes from solid to liquid. e.g. 0 C for water.
- The ability for a solid to be hammered and shaped without shattering. Metals have high \_\_\_\_; ice and glass would be low.
- "Different kind." Type of mixture whose parts are noticeably different from each other. Include solutions, suspensions and colloids. e.g. sand, orange juice, stained glass.
- When atoms combine chemically they form \_\_\_\_, pure substances that contain two or more elements joined in a fixed proportion. Properties differ from the substances they are made from.
- Substances that have the same properties with fixed, uniform characteristics. e.g. table salt, sugar.
- Point (the temperature) at which a substance changes from liquid to gas. e.g. 100 C for water.
- All matter is thought to be composed of these ... the smallest particle of an element.

## Down

- Any solid that forms and separates from a liquid mixture. e.g. coagulation
- A process that separates the substances in a solution (homogeneous mixture) based on their boiling points. e.g. desalinization (purifying sea water).
- Homogeneous mixture that do not separate into distinct layers over time, whose particles do not settle out. Cannot be filtered. When in the liquid state, do not scatter light, but light passes directly through them.
- "One kind." Type of mixture that is so evenly distributed that it appears to contain only one substance. Includes solutions. e.g. stainless steel.
- Chemical property that describes how easily a substance combines chemically with another.
- Heterogeneous mixtures that separate over time because particles settle out. Can be filtered and scatter light because particles are relatively large. e.g. paint, salad dressing ... need shaking.
- More than one element combined physically whose composition is not fixed (not evenly distributed). Classified by the size of the particles and by how well the parts are distributed throughout.
- Properties producing a change in the composition of matter into a new substance. e.g. flammability, reactivity. Commonly have a color change, form a gas or a precipitate.
- A substance that cannot be broken down into simpler substances by ordinary chemical means. Contains only one type of atom. e.g. carbon, oxygen, nitrogen.
- A physical property that compares the mass of a substance with its volume. Used to test purity of substances and to identify substances.