

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 7 Basics of Chemistry

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| 1. The science that deals with the composition, structure, and properties of matter and how matter changes under different conditions | A. Hydrogen |
| 2. The study of substances that contain the element carbon | B. Organic chemistry |
| 3. The branch of chemistry dealing with compounds that do not contain the element carbon, but may contain the element hydrogen | C. Chemical properties |
| 4. Any substance that occupies space and has mass | D. Elemental molecules |
| 5. The simplest form of chemical matter; can't be broken down without a loss of identity | E. Liquids |
| 6. The particles from which all matter is composed | F. Physical mixtures |
| 7. Formed by joining two or more atoms chemically | G. Nitrogen |
| 8. Contain two or more atoms of the same element that are united chemically | H. Physical change |
| 9. Chemical combinations of two or more atoms of different elements that are united chemically | I. Compound molecules |
| 10. Have definite size and a definite shape | J. Oxygen |
| 11. Have a definite size but a definite shape | K. Air |
| 12. Do not have a definite size or a definite shape | L. Chemical compounds |
| 13. Characteristics that can be determined without a chemical reaction and that do not cause a chemical change in the identity of the substances | M. Physical properties |
| 14. Characteristics that can be determined only with a chemical reaction and that cause a chemical change in the identity of the substance | N. Hydrogen peroxide |
| 15. Change in the form or physical properties of a substance without the formation of a new substance | O. Chemical change |
| 16. Change in the chemical composition of a substance, in which a new substance are formed having properties different from the original | P. Gases |
| 17. Combination of two or more atoms of different elements united chemically; fixed chemical composition, definite proportions, distinct properties | Q. Molecule |

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| 18. Combination of two or more substances that are united physically, in any proportions with combined properties | R. Chemistry |
| 19. (H) colorless, odorless, tasteless gas and the lightest element known | S. Solids |
| 20. (O) The most abundant element found on earth, is a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas | T. Elements |
| 21. (N) Colorless, gaseous element. makes 4/5 of the air, found in the form of ammonia and nitrates | U. Atoms |
| 22. Gaseous mixture that makes up the Earth's atmosphere | V. Inorganic chemistry |
| 23. (H ₂ O) The most abundant of all substances, comprise about 75% of the Earth's surface | W. Water |
| 24. (H ₂ O ₂) Chemical compound of hydrogen and oxygen, colorless liquid with a characteristic odor and a slightly acid taste | X. Matter |