# Properties of Substances

Name - _____

Hardness –

Measurement scale -

Ductility –

Malleability –

Lustre –

Viscosity –

Diffusion –

Measurement scale -

Vapour –

Vapour pressure –

# Atoms, Molecules and Ions

Element – a substance which cannot be separated into simpler substances as a result of any chemical process. Ex. – silver metal, copper metal or oxygen gas

Atom – smallest possible unit of an element which retains the fundamental properties of the element.

Molecule – cluster of 2 or more atoms held together strongly by electrical forces.

Ex. – water ($H_2O$), ethanol ($CH_3CH_2OH$), hydrogen gas $H_2$

Compound – pure substance made up of 2 or more types of atoms. Ex. – water $H_2O$

Ion – an atom or molecule which possesses an electrical charge. Ex. – sodium ion $Na^+$, phosphate $PO_4^{-3}$

Particle – general terms used to describe a small bit of matter such as an atom, molecule or ion.

Homogeneous substance – consists of only one phase. Phase refers to a substance that has an individual set of properties. Ex. – water

*** Phase – ***

Heterogeneous substance – consists of more than one phase. Ex. – ice in water

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