

DISSOLVE

SOLUTE

SOLVENT

To break apart into molecules or tiny particles and pass into a solution

The substance that dissolves in a solution

The substance into which the solute dissolves in a solution

SOLUTION

A special type of mixture where two or more substances are evenly distributed throughout, but not chemically combined

INSOLUBLE

Not able to be dissolved

MIXTURE

A combination of two or more substances that do not chemically combine

NUCLEUS

The cluster of protons and neutrons at the center of an atom

PROTON

A particle within an atom that has a positive charge

NEUTRON

A particle within the nucleus of an atom that has a neutral charge

ATOM

The smallest unit of matter; it contains protons, neutrons, and electrons

ELECTRON

A particle within an atom that has a negative charge

ELECTRON SHELL

The cloud of electrons orbiting the nucleus of an atom

PLASMA

DENSITY

MATTER

A state of matter where there is definite volume and semi-definite shape

The amount of matter in a given space; shows how closely packed the molecules are

Anything that has mass and takes up space

MASS

The amount of
matter in an
object

WEIGHT

The pull of gravity
on an object

VOLUME

The amount of
space something
takes up

ELEMENT

a basic kind of matter, made of one kind of atom, that cannot be broken into smaller pieces

EVAPORATION

The process of a liquid changing into a gas

CONDENSATION

The process of a gas changing into a liquid

CHEMICAL CHANGES

When one or more substances react to form a chemically new substance

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Properties such as state, size, shape, texture, density, color, luster; these properties can be seen and measured without changing the chemical properties.

PHYSICAL CHANGES

A change where the physical properties of a substance change but the chemical properties do not change

PRODUCT

A substance made by a chemical reaction

REACTANT

A substance used in a chemical reaction

**CHEMICAL
PROPERTY**

The property of a substance that describes how it will react with other substances.

SOLID

LIQUID

GAS

A state of matter where there is definite volume and a definite shape

A state of matter where there is definite volume but no definite shape

A state of matter where there is no definite volume or shape

CONDUCTOR

Materials that allow heat and electricity to travel through them easily

BUOYANCY

The upward force of water or air on an object

COMPOUND

A substance made of two or more different elements or atoms

INSULATOR

A substance that does not allow heat or electricity to easily flow through it

CONCENTRATE

A SOLUTION THAT HAS MORE SOLUTE THAN SOLVENT

DILUTE

A SOLUTION WITH VERY LITTLE SOLUTE

SATURATED

This happens in a solution when a solvent contains all of the solute that can be dissolved in it

ACIDS

MEASURE FROM ONE TO SIX ON Ph SCALE,
TASTE SOUR,
CORRODE METALS,
NEUTRALIZE BASES

BASES

MEASURE FROM EIGHT TO FOURTEEN ON Ph SCALE, TASTE BITTER, FEEL SLIPPERY,
NEUTRALIZE ACIDS

SUBSTANCE

a general term for a kind of matter

MOLECULE

The smallest particle of a substance made from more than one atom that still has the properties of that substance

ENERGY

Power such as Heat or electricity