Classifying Matter Quiz 2

**Directions:** Choose the letter that best answers the question or completes the statement

1. Mixtures are divided into two classes. What are they?
	1. Homogeneous and elements
	2. Compounds and substances
	3. Heterogeneous and compounds
	4. Homogenous and heterogeneous
2. If you add oil to water and shake the two liquids together, you will form a
	1. Homogeneous mixture
	2. Pure substance
	3. Compound
	4. Heterogeneous mixture
3. Which of the following is *not* a pure substance?
	1. Compound
	2. Element
	3. Mixture
	4. Atom
4. Which type of matter classification does the diagram to the right illustrate?
	1. Mixture
	2. Element.
	3. Compound.
	4. None of the above
5. Which statement is true about apple juice and orange juice?
	1. Both juices are homogeneous mixtures.
	2. Both juices are heterogeneous mixtures.
	3. Apple juice is a homogeneous mixture, and orange juice (with pulp) is a heterogeneous mixture.
	4. Apple juice is a heterogeneous mixture, and orange juice (with pulp) is a homogeneous mixture.
6. True or false: All mixtures cannot be separated, whether homogenous or heterogeneous.
	1. True
	2. False
7. If vinegar is pours into two test tubes containing white powders that look identical, which of the following statements is a reasonable conclusion as to why bubbles form in one test tube, but not the other?
	1. The test tubes contain two different mixtures
	2. One test tube contains an element, and the other contains a compound
	3. The materials in the two test tubes cannot be the same substance
	4. The contents of the test tubes are two different pure substances
8. Another name for a homogeneous mixture is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Mixture
	2. Element
	3. Solution
	4. Substance
9. Matter that varies in arrangement is called a(n)
	1. Element
	2. Pure substance
	3. Compound
	4. Mixture
10. Nickel is an example of a(n)
	1. Heterogeneous mixture
	2. Element
	3. Homogeneous mixture
	4. Compound
11. Which of the following is a pure substance?
	1. Grape juice
	2. Salt water
	3. Lollipop
	4. Water
12. The diagram to the right illustrates a(n)
	1. Element
	2. Mixture
	3. Compound
	4. None of the above
13. A sample contains several pure substances that are physically combined. The sample is a(n)
	1. Elements.
	2. Compounds.
	3. Mixtures.
	4. Both (a) and (b)
14. Which of the following is a mixture?
	1. Air
	2. Salt (NaCl)
	3. Water (H1O)
	4. Sulfur (S)
15. Which of the following is best classified as a homogeneous mixture?
	1. Pizza.
	2. Lucky Charms
	3. Soda
	4. Italian dressing
16. Which type of matter classification does the diagram to the right illustrate?
	1. Compound
	2. Element
	3. Mixture
	4. None of the above
17. Pure substances can be
	1. Elements.
	2. Compounds.
	3. Mixtures.
	4. Both (a) and (b)
18. Water, H2O, is an example of a(n)
	1. Heterogeneous mixture
	2. Element
	3. Compound
	4. Homogeneous mixture
19. A substance that cannot be separated into simpler substances by chemical means
	1. Element.
	2. Homogeneous mixture
	3. .Compound.
	4. Heterogeneous mixture.



1. Which of the above beakers to the right contains a heterogeneous mixture?
	1. A
	2. B
	3. C
2. Which of the following substances is a compound?
	1. Air
	2. Carbon dioxide (CO­2)
	3. Nitrogen (N)
	4. Oxygen (O)
3. Physical means can be used to separate
	1. Mixtures.
	2. Elements.
	3. Pure substances.
	4. Compounds.
4. A substance formed by chemical means of 2 or more elements is a(n)
	1. Heterogeneous mixture.
	2. Compound.
	3. Solution.
	4. Homogeneous mixture.
5. When used to separate mixtures, which of the following procedures is not a physical means of separation?
	1. Attraction to a magnet
	2. Fusion
	3. Evaporation
	4. Filtration