Quizlet Chemistry

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1.	**Chemistry**	the study of matter and how it changes
2.	**Matter**	Anything that has mass and takes up space
3.	**Substance**	A single kind of matter that is pure and has a specific set of properties
4.	**Physical Property**	A characteristic of a pure substance that can be observed without changing it into another substance
5.	**Chemical Property**	A characteristic of a pure substance that describes its ability to change into different substances
6.	**Element**	A pure substance made of only one kind of atom
7.	**Atom**	(physics and chemistry) the smallest component of an element having the chemical properties of the element
8.	**Chemical Bond**	An attractive force that holds together the atoms, ions, or groups of atoms in a molecule or compound.
9.	**Molecule**	(physics and chemistry) the simplest structural unit of an element or compound. A group a atoms bonded together.
10.	**Compound**	A substance made up of atoms of two or more different elements joined by chemical bonds
11.	**Chemical Formula**	A formula that gives the elements in a compound and the ratio of atoms.
12.	**Mixture**	A combination of two or more substances that are not chemically combined
13.	**Heterogeneous Mixture**	A mixture in which different materials can be distinguished easily
14.	**Homogeneous Mixture**	A mixture in which substances are evenly distributed throughout the mixture
15.	**Solution**	A homogeneous mixture of two or more substances
16.	**Weight**	A measure of the force of gravity on an object
17.	**Mass**	A measure of the amount of matter in an object
18.	**Volume**	How much space an object takes up
19.	**International System of Units**	A system of measurement based on multiples of ten and on established measures of mass, length, and time.
20.	**Density**	Mass per unit volume
21.	**Physical Change**	A change in a substance that does not involve a change in the identity of the substance
22.	**Chemical Change**	A change in matter that produces one or more new substances
23.	**Law of Conservation of Mass**	Matter is not created nor destroyed in any chemical or physical change
24.	**Energy**	Capacity to do work
25.	**Temperature**	A measure of how hot (or cold) something is; specifically, a measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles in an object.
26.	**Thermal Energy**	Energy that causes a transfer of heat between materials
27.	**Endothermic Change**	a change in which energy is taken in
28.	**Exothermic Change**	a change in which energy is given off
29.	**Kinetic Energy**	Energy that an object has due to its motion.
30.	**Potential Energy**	Energy that is stored and held in readiness
31.	**Chemical Energy**	Energy available in molecules for release in a chemical reaction
32.	**Electromagnetic Energy**	A form of energy that travels through space as waves
33.	**Electrical Energy**	Energy caused by the movement of electrons.
34.	**Electrode**	A metal strip that conducts electricity
35.	**Bohr Model**	model of an atom that shows electrons in circular orbits around the nucleus
36.	**Periodic Table**	A table that shows the elements, their atomic number, symbol, and average atomic mass; elements with similar chemical properties are grouped together.
37.	**Atomic Number**	A unique number for each element that equals the number of protons in an atom of that element.
38.	**Atomic Mass**	The approximate total mass of an atom; also called atomic weight. Given as a whole number, the atomic mass approximately equals the mass number.Number of Protons plus Neutrons.
39.	**Protons**	In the nucleus of an atom(postively charged)
40.	**Nuetron**	A small particle in the nucleus of an atom, with no electrical charge
41.	**Nucleus**	Center of an atom, made up of Protons & Nuetrons.
42.	**Electrons**	Light negatively charged particles that orbit around nucleus.

43.	**Electron Cloud**	A region around the nucleus of an atom where electrons are found
44.	**Element Family**	Sets of elements grouped together by their properties
45.	**Chemical Symbol**	A one or two letter representation of an element
46.	**Metals**	Elements that are good conductors of electric current and heat.
47.	**Metalloids**	Elements that may accept or donate electrons readily and possess a mixture of metallic and nonmetallic properties