

# Elements, Compounds and Mixtures

Content 

## Elements

### Classifying Elements

| Properties                 | Metal  | Metalloids  | Non-metals   |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Appearance                 | Shiny (lustrous)   | Shiny (lustrous)  | Dull (non-lustrous)  |
| Physical State in r.t.p    | Mostly Solids (Except for Mercury)   | Solids  | Gases, Volatile liquids or solids                                  |
| Melting and Boiling Points | Mostly high (Except for Alkali Metals and Mercury)   | High  | Low (Except for Carbon and Silicon)                                |
| Ductility and Malleability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ductile (Can be easily drawn to wires)</li><li>- Malleable (Can be hammered into different shapes without breaking)</li><li>- Sonorous (Makes a ringing sound when struck)</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Brittle (easily broken when hammered)</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Brittle if solid</li></ul> |
| Heat Conductivity          | Good   | Moderate  | Poor (Except Diamond and Graphite)                                 |
| Electrical Conductivity    | Good   | Moderate  | Poor (Except Graphite)   |

### Composition of Compounds

- Made up of molecules or ions (electrically charged particles)
- Ions particularly carries either carry a positive or negative charge

### Mixtures vs Compounds

| Property       | Mixtures   | Compounds  |
|----------------|--|--|
| Separation     | The components of a mixture can be separated by physical processes                                     | A compound can only be broken down into its elements or into simpler compounds by chemical processes.  |
| Properties     | The chemical properties of a mixture are the same as those of its components                           | The physical and chemical properties of a compound are different from its constituent elements   |
| Energy Changes | No chemical reaction takes place when a mixture is formed; usually there is little or no energy change | A chemical reaction takes place when a compound is formed; Usually is an energy change, being either exothermic (heat is released) or endothermic (heat is taken in) |
| Composition    | The components of a mixture can be mixed in any proportion   | The elements in a compound are always combined in a fixed proportion   |

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## Test yourself

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1. Define
  - i. Elements
  - ii. Compounds
  - iii. Mixtures
  - iv. Monoatomic atoms
  - v. Diatomic molecules
  - vi. Polyatomic molecules
2. What are the differences between Compounds and Mixtures?

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## Glossary of Terms

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|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Element              | Defined as a pure substance that cannot be broken down into two or more simpler substances by chemical |
| Compound             | Defined as a pure containing two or more elements that are chemically combined in a fixed ratio        |
| Mixture              | Defined as two or more substances that are not chemically combined together.                           |
| Diatomic molecules   | Formed by the combination of two atoms   |
| Polyatomic molecules | Formed by the combination of three or more atoms   |
| Atoms                | Defined as the smallest particles of an element that have the chemical properties of that element      |
| Molecules            | Defined is a group of two or more atoms that are chemically combined together                          |