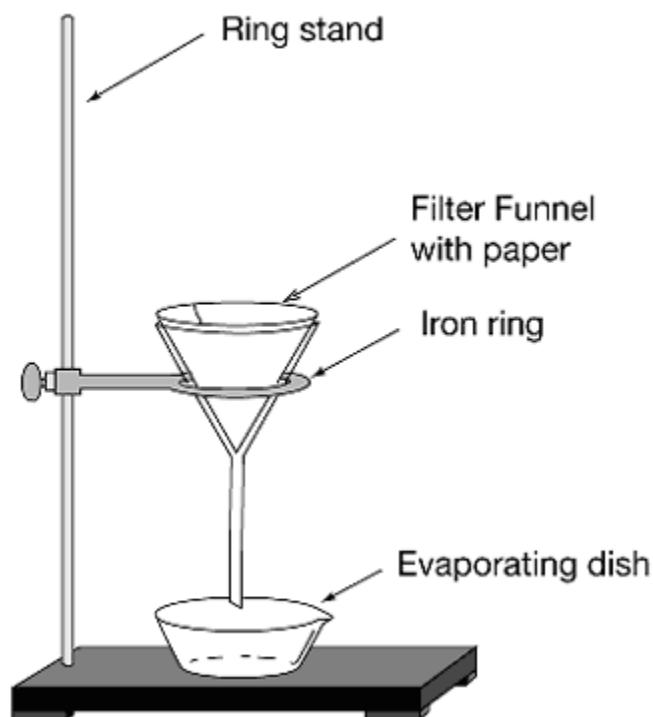


Quiz #5 over reading 3.3 and 3.4

1. A heterogeneous mixture is poured through a piece of filter paper that is positioned here. What is the substance that is collected in the evaporating dish?
- A. heterogeneous mixture
 - B. solid
 - C. solution
 - D. homogeneous solution
 - E. Not enough information is given so it is unknown what may be present in the dish.



2. Which of the following is a *compound*?
- A. Neon
 - B. Water
 - C. Steel
 - D. Crude oil
 - E. Table salt
3. The *horizontal rows* on the periodic table are called:
- A. Groups
 - B. Periods
 - C. Classes
 - D. Atoms
 - E. Families
4. Generally, the elements on the *left side* of the periodic table are:
- A. Non-metals
 - B. Metalloids
 - C. Metals
 - D. Gases
 - E. Compounds

5. A pure substance that *cannot be broken down further by chemical means* is a(n):
- Substance
 - Mixture
 - Compound
 - Element
 - Atom
6. A technique that uses a filter to *separate heterogeneous mixtures* is:
- Distillation
 - Chromatography
 - Filtration
 - Crystallization
 - Evaporation
7. The special name that we give to a *solid solution of metals* is:
- Pure metal
 - Heterogeneous mixture
 - Element
 - Solid
 - Alloy
8. Which of the following is a *homogeneous gas mixture*?
- Tap water
 - Orange juice with pulp
 - Blueberry muffin
 - Air
 - 14 carat gold
9. What type of compounds are compared in the *law of multiple proportions*?
- Two compounds composed of the same elements
 - Two compounds composed of different elements
 - Three compounds composed of a minimum of three elements
 - Two elements composed of the same isotopes
 - None of the above
10. Which of the following is described as *a compound is always composed of the same elements in the same proportion by mass regardless of the amount of the substance*?
- Law of gravity
 - Law of multiple proportions
 - Law of definite proportions
 - Law of conservation of mass
 - Law of conservation of matter