

Atoms, elements, compounds and mixtures quiz

	Question	Answer
1.	What S does the chemical symbol Na stand for?	
2.	What E are hydrogen, carbon, oxygen, lead and gold all examples of?	
3.	What M is shiny, a good conductor of heat and electricity and capable of being bent without being broken?	
4.	What A is everything made from, including ourselves?	
5.	What D might pure carbon exist as?	
6.	What C is said to be the basic element in all organic compounds?	
7.	What PT is used to chart all the different elements?	
8.	What A is a base that is soluble in water?	
9.	What G is opaque, black, soft and conducts heat?	
10.	What A is a compound that yields hydrogen ions when in aqueous solution, has a sour taste and turns litmus paper red?	
11.	What C are chemicals made from atoms of different elements joined by chemical bonds?	
12.	What M can be separated using techniques such as filtration, chromatography, evaporation and distillation?	
13.	What W do hydrogen and oxygen react together to form?	
14.	What B are the strong forces that chemically join together the atoms in a compound?	
15.	What R describes metals that easily take part in chemical reactions to make new substances?	

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	Question	Answer
1.	What S does the chemical symbol Na stand for?	sodium
2.	What E are hydrogen, carbon, oxygen, lead and gold all examples of?	elements
3.	What M is shiny, a good conductor of heat and electricity and capable of being bent without being broken?	metal
4.	What A is everything made from, including ourselves?	atoms
5.	What D might pure carbon exist as?	diamonds
6.	What C is said to be the basic element in all organic compounds?	carbon
7.	What PT is used to chart all the different elements?	periodic table
8.	What A is a base that is soluble in water?	alkali
9.	What G is opaque, black, soft and conducts heat?	graphite
10.	What A is a compound that yields hydrogen ions when in aqueous solution, has a sour taste and turns litmus paper red?	an acid
11.	What C are chemicals made from atoms of different elements joined by chemical bonds?	compounds
12.	What M can be separated using techniques such as filtration, chromatography, evaporation and distillation?	mixture
13.	What W do hydrogen and oxygen react together to form?	water
14.	What B are the strong forces that chemically join together the atoms in a compound?	bonds
15.	What R describes metals that easily take part in chemical reactions to make new substances?	reactive