

GIARRANO-JUNIOR COSMETOLOGY- OFF-SITE LEARNING PACKET DAY 7

DIRECTIONS:

1. IF YOUR PACKET BEGINS WITH A SUMMARY AND REVIEW PLEASE READ THOSE PAGES FIRST
2. COMPLETE THE WORK SHEETS AND VOCABULARY WHERE IF INCLUDED. YOU MAY GOOGLE AND REFERENCE THE MILADY WEB SITE FOR VOCABULARY WORDS. NOT ALL ASSIGNMENTS CONTAIN VOCABLARY, OR WORK SHEETS. THEY MAY BE SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT.
3. COMPLETE THE PRACTICE TESTS TO THE BEST OF YOUR ABILITY.
4. YOU MAY USE YOUR MILADY OR COURSEMATE ONLINE PROGRAM TO ASSIST YOU IN ANY WAY.
5. PLEASE PUT YOUR NAME ON EVERY PAGE YOU HAVE COMPLETED.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

✓ TEST—CHAPTER 12—BASICS OF CHEMISTRY

- Organic chemistry is the study of all substances containing _____.
 - hydrogen
 - nitrogen
 - carbon
 - sulfur
- The branch of chemistry that deals with products without carbon is called _____.
 - organic chemistry
 - inorganic chemistry
 - atomic chemistry
 - molecular chemistry
- What term refers to anything that occupies space, has physical and chemical properties, and exists in a solid, liquid, or gas form?
 - Matter
 - Compound
 - Element
 - Organic substance
- Everything known to exist in the universe is either made of matter or _____, which does not occupy space or have mass.
 - chemicals
 - molecules
 - water
 - energy
- Substances that cannot be reduced to simpler substances are called _____.
 - bases
 - solutes
 - elements
 - gases
- What is the basic unit of matter that cannot be divided into simpler substances by ordinary chemical means?
 - Proton
 - Neuron
 - Atom
 - Electron
- When two or more atoms are joined together chemically, a(n) _____ is created.
 - molecule
 - atom
 - neuron
 - electron
- Which substance is an example of an elemental molecule?
 - Ethyl alcohol
 - Ozone
 - Distilled water
 - Silicone
- A new substance formed by chemically combining two or more atoms of different elements is known as a(n) _____.
 - synthetic
 - compound
 - solution
 - emulsion
- All matter exists in one of three different physical forms: solid, liquid, and _____.
 - gas
 - water
 - energy
 - solution
- When one chemical changes its state of matter, the change is called a _____.
 - reaction
 - compound
 - chemical change
 - physical change

12. What type of change occurs when ice melts and becomes water?
- Chemical
 - Physical
 - Soluble
 - Reactive
13. When a substance gains oxygen, the substance is _____.
- reduced
 - subtracted
 - oxidized
 - suspended
14. Redox is also known as _____.
- oxidation-reduction
 - reduction-oxygenation
 - reaction-oxidation
 - organic reaction
15. A chemical reaction in which oxygen is subtracted from or hydrogen is added to a substance is called a(n) _____.
- physical change
 - oxidation reaction
 - reduction reaction
 - organic reaction
16. A substance that adds hydrogen to a chemical compound or subtracts oxygen from the compound is known as a(n) _____.
- reaction agent
 - reducing agent
 - hydrogen agent
 - oxidizing agent
17. A combination of substances that are held together by physical rather than chemical ties is known as a _____.
- physical mixture
 - compound
 - synthesis
 - solvent
18. What is made when salt is dissolved in water?
- Suspension
 - Ointment
 - Emulsion
 - Solution
19. In creating a solution, the liquid used to dissolve a substance is called the _____.
- solute
 - solvent
 - suspension
 - emulsion
20. Because it has the ability to dissolve more substances than any other solvent, _____ is known as a universal solvent.
- ethyl alcohol
 - isopropyl alcohol
 - hydrogen peroxide
 - water
21. Liquids that mix easily are known as _____.
- miscible
 - immiscible
 - compatible
 - incompatible
22. Nail polish containing glitter is an unstable physical mixture of undissolved particles in a liquid, which is known as a(n) _____.
- solution
 - emulsion
 - surfactant
 - suspension

23. A mixture of two or more substances that are united with the aid of a binder is a(n) _____.
- ointment
 - emulsion
 - suspension
 - solution
24. Substances that act as a bridge to allow oil and water to mix or emulsify are _____.
- miscibles
 - surfactants
 - compounds
 - solutions
25. The head of a surfactant molecule is _____, meaning *water-loving*.
- amphiphilic
 - lipophilic
 - hydrophilic
 - oligophilic
26. The tail of a surfactant molecule is _____, meaning *oil-loving*.
- neophilic
 - lipophilic
 - hydrophilic
 - oligophilic
27. What is a special type of oil used in nail polish dryers and as a skin protectant?
- Silicone
 - Glycerin
 - Ammonia
 - Alcohol
28. The separating of a substance into ions is known as _____.
- deionization
 - ionization
 - canonization
 - decomposition
29. Only products that contain _____ can have a pH.
- alcohols
 - water
 - hydrogen
 - hydroxide
30. Pure water with a pH of seven is considered to be _____.
- neutral
 - alkaline
 - acid
 - mineral
31. A product with a pH of 8.9 is considered _____.
- neutral
 - acid
 - alkaline
 - balanced
32. Another name for alkalis is _____.
- nonmetals
 - bases
 - foundations
 - metals
33. When acids and alkalis are mixed together in equal proportions, they _____ each other.
- react with
 - oppose
 - combine with
 - neutralize