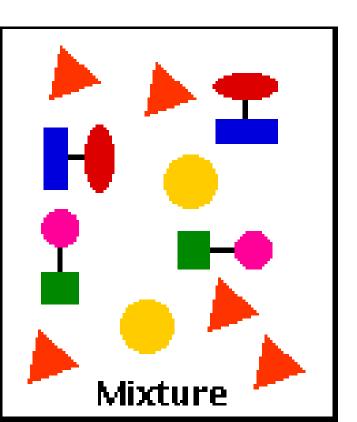
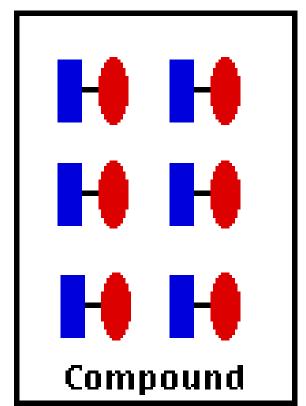
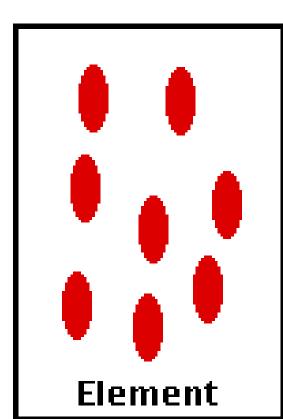
#### **CHEMISTRY**

#### **ELEMENTS, COMPOUNDS & MIXTURES**









#### tangular SHOMEWORK

It is important to read the topics we cover in class to re-enforce your learning





#### **Lesson Intentions**

In this lesson we will classify substances as **Elements, Compounds, Mixtures** \Checklist

#### Key Words

- 1. Compounds
- 2. Mixtures
- 3. Elementary
- 4. Symbols
- 5. Reaction
- 6. Properties
- 7. Ratio

#### Periodic Table of Elements

Welcome to

1
Н
Hydrogen

		_			Hydr	rogen											Hellium
3	4											5	6	7	8	9	10
Li	Be											В	C	N	0	F	Ne
Lithium	Beryllium											Boron	Carbon	Nitrogen	Oxygen	Fluorine	Neon
11	12											13	14	15	16	17	18
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	CI	Ar
Sodium	Magnesium											Aluminium	Silicon	Phosphorus	Sulfur	Chlorine	Argon
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Petessium	Calcium	Scandium	Titanium	Venedium	Chromium	Manganese	Iron	Cobalit	Nickel	Copper	Zinc	Gallium	Germanium	Arsenic	Selenium	Bromine	Kypton
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Rυ	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te		Xe
Rubidium	Strontium	Yttrium	Zirconium	Niebium	Molybdenum	Technetium	Ruthenium	Rhodium	Palladium	Silver	Cadmium	Indium	Tin	Antimony	Tellurium	lodine	Xenon
55	56	57	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Aυ	Hg	TI	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Caesium	Barium	Lanthanum	Hafnium	Tantalum	Tungsten	Rhenium	Osmium	ridium	Platinum	Gold	Mercury	Thollium	Lead	Bismuth	Polonium	Astotine	Radon
87	88	89															

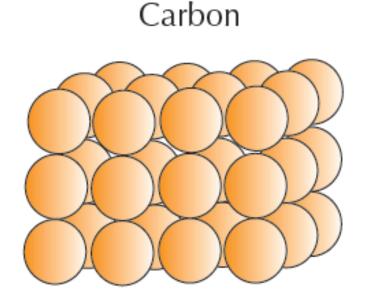
### An Element is a simple substance that cannot be split up into simpler substances by chemical means.

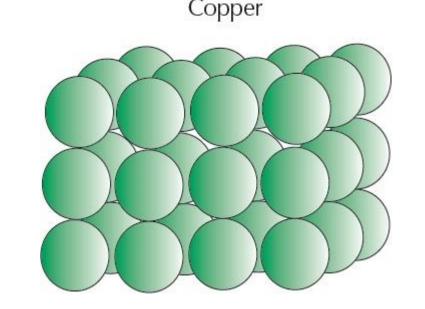


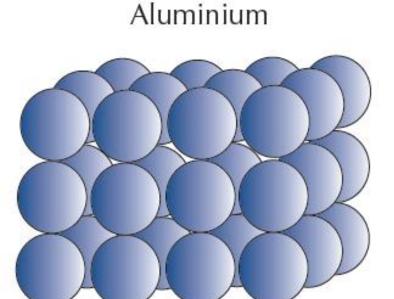
# Use the art material to demonstrate an element



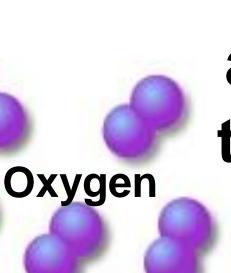
## The smallest part of an element is an Atom







An element is made up of only one kind of atom....no matter how many of them there are they are still the same element



When two or more atoms join together they are known as a molecule.

When the atoms are the same kind this molecule is still an element

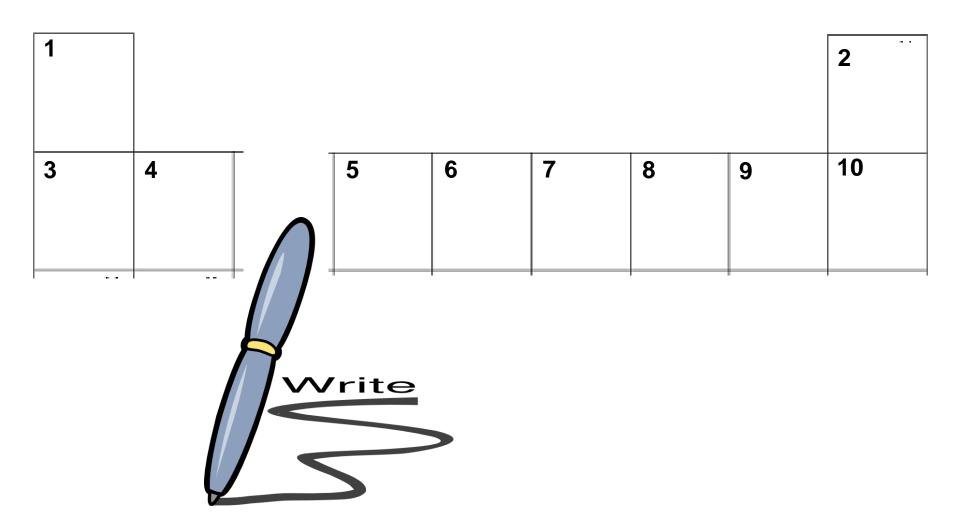




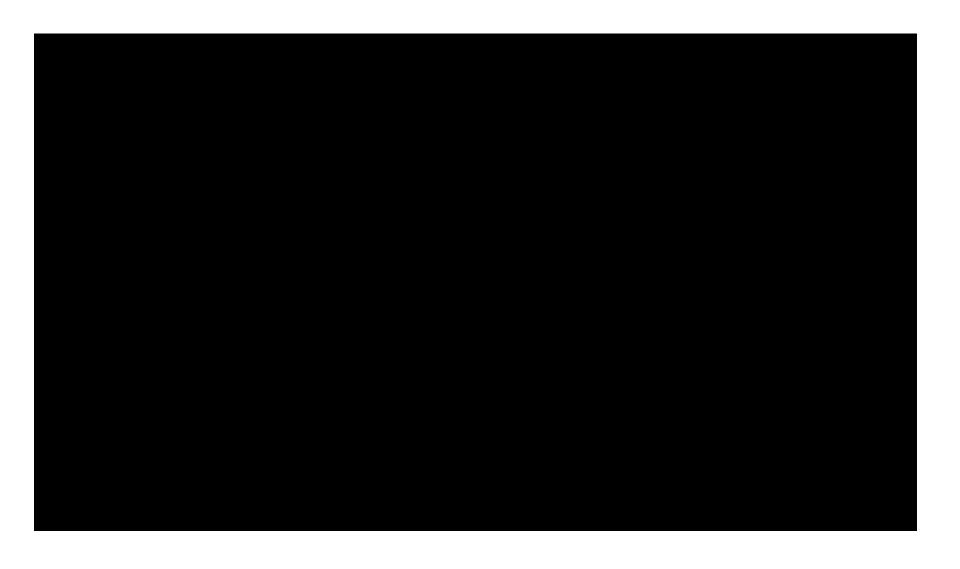
Use the art material to demonstrate an element with more than on atom



## Elements and symbols that you should know:



## Elements and symbols that you should know:



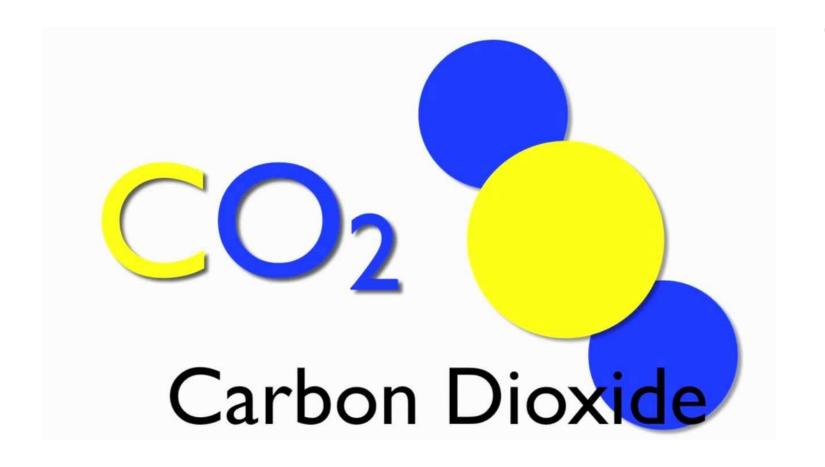


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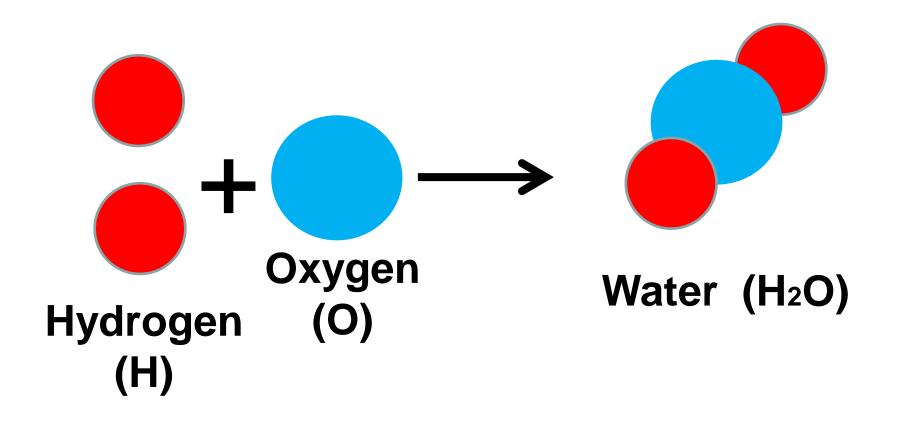






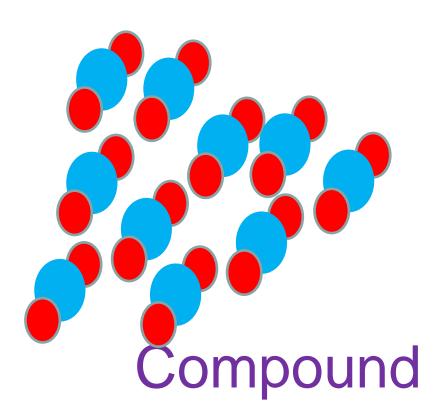
### COMPOUNDS

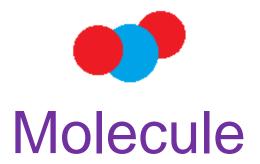
### A Compound is a substance that is made up of two or more different elements combined together chemically



The element Hydrogen is chemically added to the element Oxygen and this yields the compound water

# The Smallest part of a compound is also a molecule









#### Examples of molecules (which are also compounds)

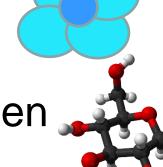
Water – Hydrogen and Oxygen



Table Salt – Sodium and Chlorine

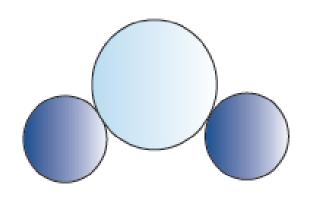


Sand – Silicon and Oxygen

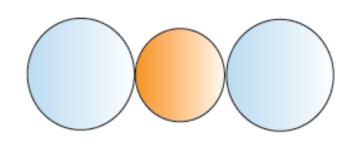


Sugar – Carbon , Hydrogen and Oxygen

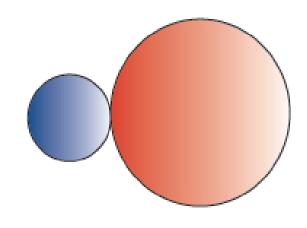




Water  $(H_2O)$ 



Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)



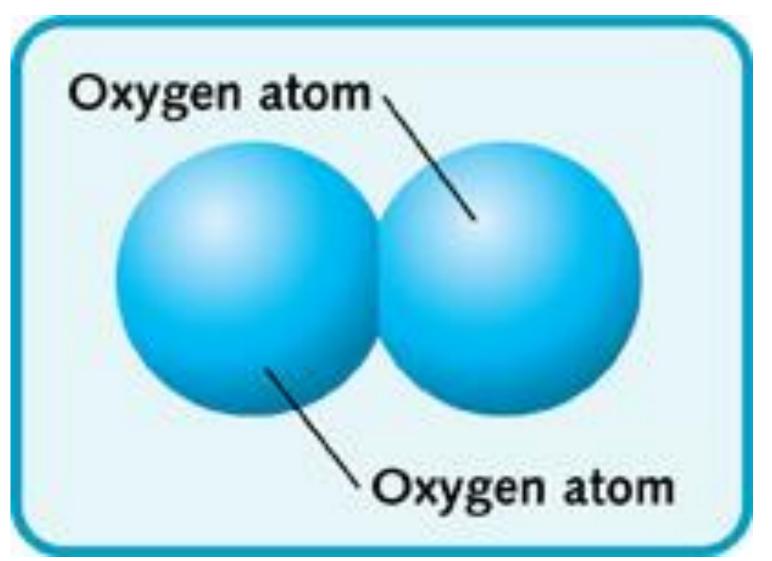
Hydrochloric acid

Molecules of water, Carbon Dioxide, Hydrochloric acid.

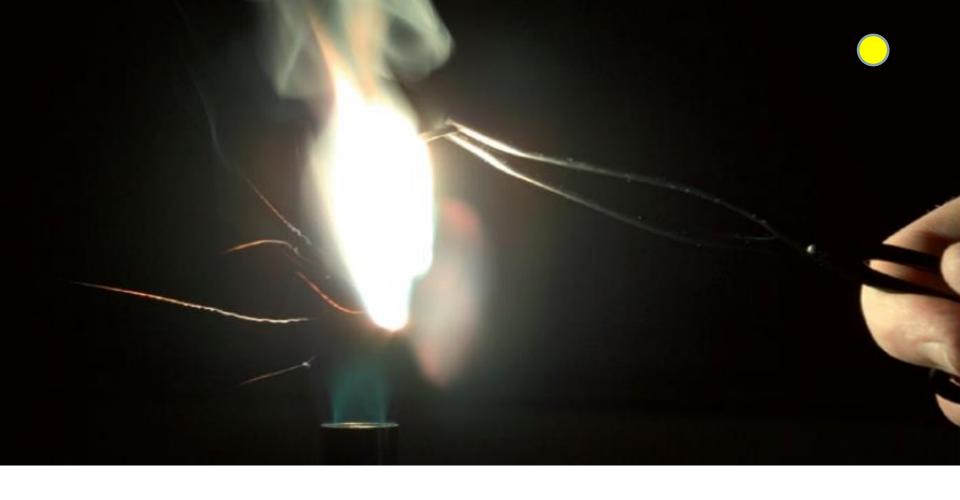


Are all molecules compounds? No because compounds must have more than two different types of

elements



Oxygen is molecule but not a compound

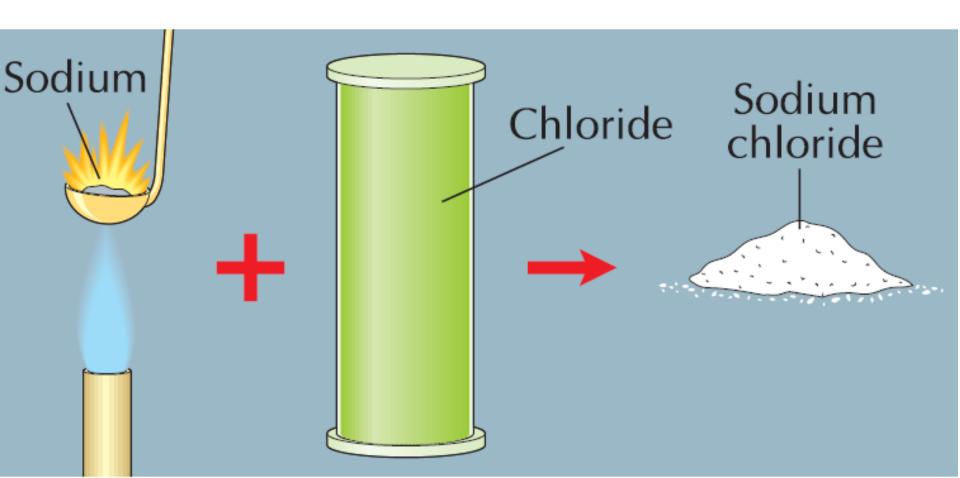


#### MAKING COMPOUNDS



Burn the **element** Magnesium (Mg) in air it combines chemically with the **element**Oxygen (O) to form the **compound**Magnesium Oxide (MgO)

When the element Sodium (Na) is burned with the molecule Chlorine (Cl<sub>2</sub>) the compound Sodium Chloride (NaCl)





# Use the art material to demonstrate Compounds





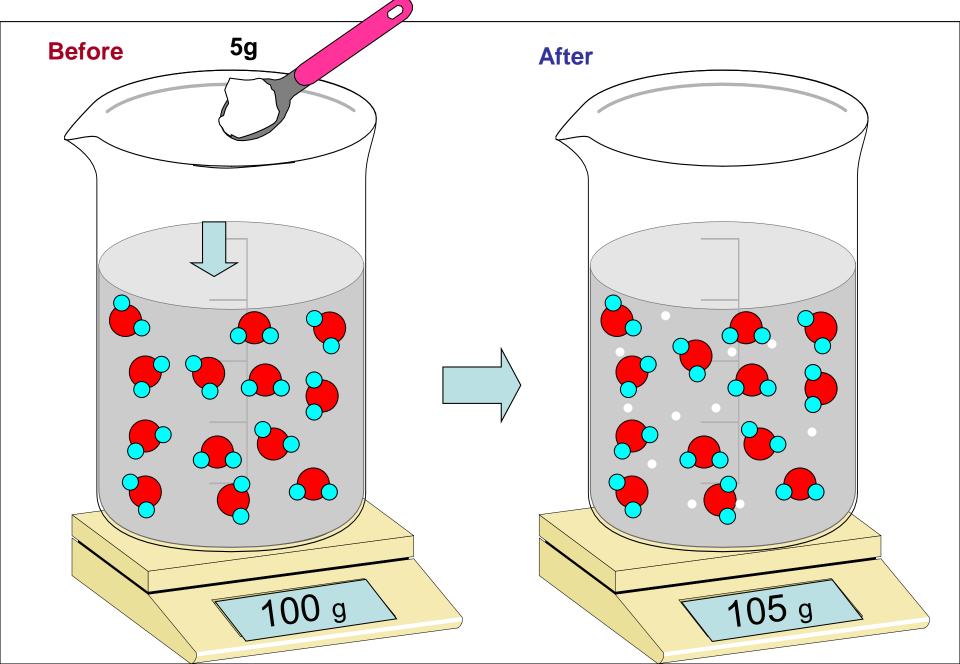
A Mixture consists of two or more different substances mingled with each other but not chemically combined.



# Use the art material to demonstrate a Mixture



#### Mixtures e.g. salt & water



#### Examples

#### Sea water:

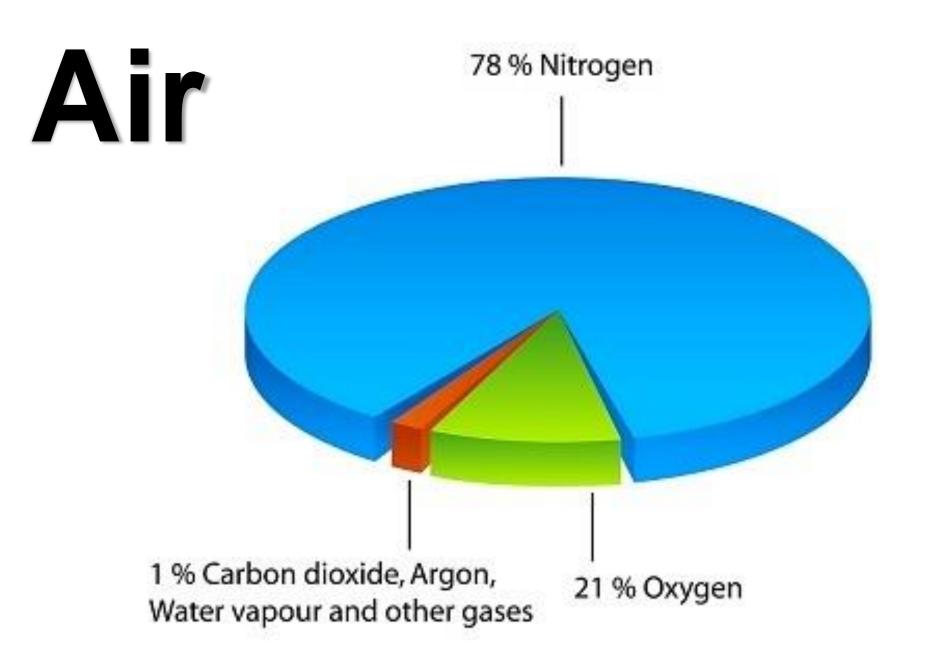
 water, salt (NaCl) and a number of other substances.

#### Air is a mixture of gases :

- Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide, Inert gases.

#### Crude oil :

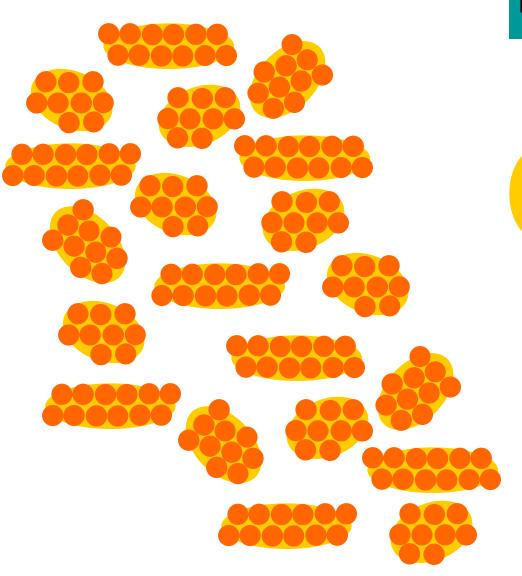
petrol, diesel, paraffin and other substances.



The following slides describe an experiment to show the difference between a Mixture and a Compound using two elements Iron and Sulphur



#### iron particles



Key:

one iron particle

strong bonds between iron particles

iron particles held together by strong bonds



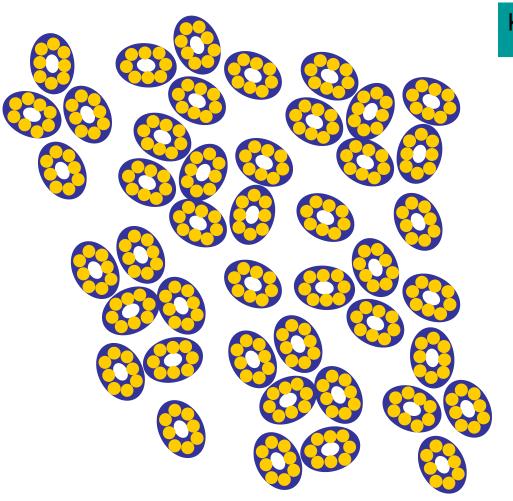
#### Iron particles



iron particles **are** attracted to a magnet



#### Sulfur particles



Key:

one sulfur particle

strong bonds between sulfur particles

sulfur particles held together by strong bonds



#### sulfur particles



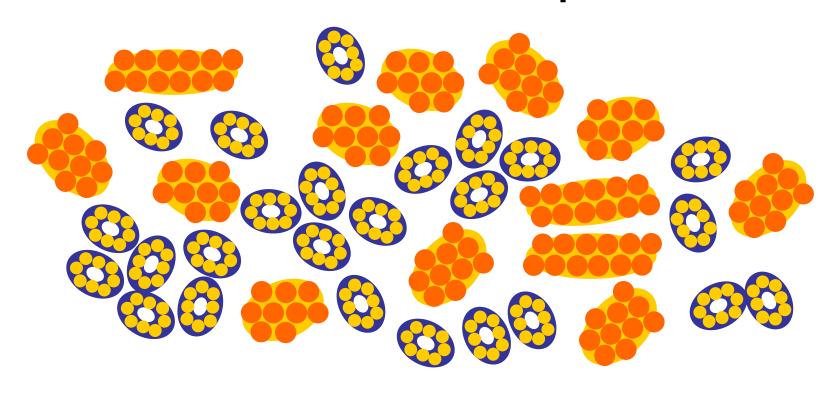


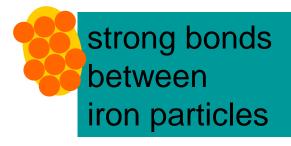
iron sulfur particles particles

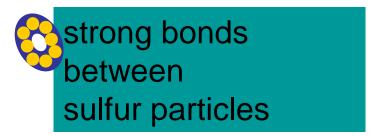
#### What's this?

#### A mixture

#### of iron and sulfur particles

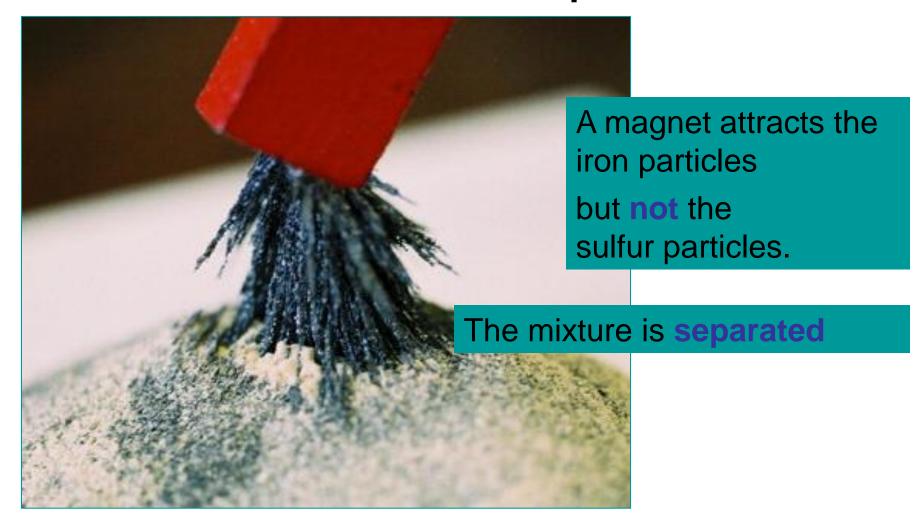






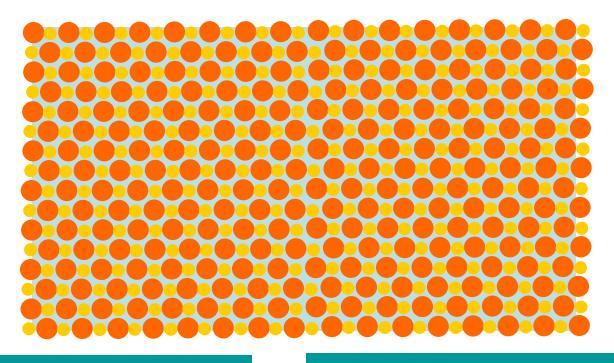


## A mixture of iron and sulfur particles





# What's this? A compound between iron and sulfur particles



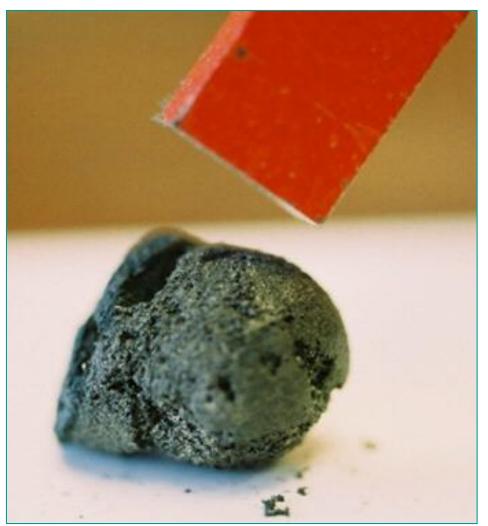
one iron particle

one sulfur particle

strong bonds between iron and sulfur particles



## A compound between iron and sulfur particles



strong bonds between iron and sulfur particles

The magnet cannot separate iron and sulfur particles in a compound



## Differences between Mixtures and Compounds

#### **MIXTURE**

- 1. Amounts of the substances can vary.
- 2. Contains two or more substances.
- 3. Properties are similar to those of the substances in the mixture.
- 4. Usually easy to separate
- 5. Practically no energy changes when a mixture is made.

#### COMPOUND

- 1.Elements always present in the same ratio
- 2. Compound is a single substance.
- 3. Properties are different to those of the elements which form the compound.
- 4. Usually difficult to separate
- 5. Heat is usually given out or taken



#### tangular SHOMEWORK

It is important to read the topics we cover in class to re-enforce your learning



