Section 1 Summary

1.1 Elements

- a) There are about 100 elements from which everything in the world is made from. An Element is made up of only one type of atom.
- b) Every element has its own name, symbol and atomic number (p1 of data booklet)
 e.g. Magnesium, Mg, atomic number 12
- c) Elements are arranged in the Periodic Table
 - o If a substance is not on the periodic table then it is not an element.
- d) There are more metals than non-metals in the periodic table.
 - A heavy black line on the Periodic Table divides the metals from the non-metals. Metals lie to the left of the line.
- e) Many elements are **solid** at room temperature e.g. carbon, gold, iron.
- f) Mercury and Bromine are the only two liquid elements at $20^{\circ}C$.
- g) Some elements are gases at room temperature
 - e.g. hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen and helium
- h) Some elements have been known for a very long time
 - e.g. gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, iron, mercury
- i) The most **recently discovered** elements are made by scientists.
- j) Elements in the same column (called a group) have the same chemical reactions and properties
 - e.g. Potassium, sodium and lithium metals all react fast with water.

k) Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine and Fluorine are all non-metals in the same group and have the similar chemical properties. 2

Section 1 Summary

1.2 Compounds and Mixtures

- a) Compounds are formed when 2 or more elements join together.
- b) A compound is a **new substance** formed and is different from the elements from which the compound is made.
- c) Compound have names derived from the elements inside them
 - i. Compounds ending in -IDE
 - -ide compounds contain only the two named elements.
 - e.g. sodium chloride contains sodium + chlorine
 - ii. Compounds ending in -ATE
 - -ate compounds contain the two named elements and oxygen
 - e.g. sodium chlorate contains sodium + chlorine + oxygen
 - iii. Compounds ending in -ITE
 - -ite compounds contain the two named elements and oxygen
 - e.g. sodium chlorite contains sodium + chlorine + oxygen
- d) **Mixtures** happen when 2 or more substances <u>come together without</u> <u>chemically joining</u>
- e) **Air** is a mixture of gases approx 80% nitrogen gas approx 20% oxygen gas
- f) Oxygen gas relights a glowing splint

• Air does not relight a glowing splint not enough oxygen in air to get the fire going again in the glowing splint.

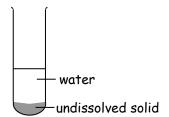
Section 1 Summary

1.3 Solutions

- a) A solution is when a solid is dissolved in a liquid
- b) Soluble means a substance which does dissolve
- c) Insoluble means a substance which does not dissolve
- d) A <u>solid</u> which is dissolved in a liquid is the **solute**. e.g. salt
 - A <u>liquid</u> that does the dissolving is the **solvent**. e.g. water

A solution is formed by dissolving a solute in a solvent e.g. salt water solution

e) When a substance is insoluble in water, the solid substance does not dissolve and settles at the bottom of the water. The undissolved solid can be removed by filtering



- f) When no more solid dissolves the solution is a saturated solution.
 - The extra solid lies on the bottom of the container
 - Extra solid can be removed by filtering.
- g) A dilute solution has less substance dissolved in it than in a concentrated solution
- h) A solution is diluted by adding more water to it
- i) Carbon dioxide turns lime water milky
- j) Fizzy drinks have the gas carbon dioxide dissolved in it.
- k) Fluoride is added to drinking water to reduce tooth decay.
- 1) Chlorine is added to drinking water to kill bacteria.
- m) Lead dissolved in drinking water can be harmful to your health.

Summary 1.4

Section 1 Summary

1.4 Hazards & Safety

a) Learn the following Hazard Warning Labels.







Corrosive

Flammable

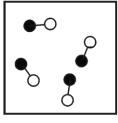




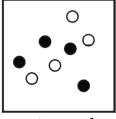


Explosive

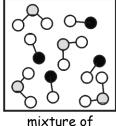
b) Learn the following Elements, Compounds and Mixtures Diagrams



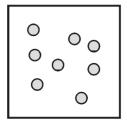
pure compound



mixture of elements



mixture of — compounds



Pure element

