Elements

Answers

KS3 science quick questions

This topic online

Activate 1: Elements, atoms and compounds | Exploring Science 7H

Q	Answer	Remember
1	element	Every element has its own box on the periodic table.
2	atom	Atoms are so small that millions fit across a full stop.
3	compound	In a compound the atoms are bonded, so it is hard to split them apart.
4	molecule	Oxygen gas is made of molecules of two oxygen atoms joined together.
5	O	One capital letter. Some symbols have a second small letter, but oxygen does not.
6	Fe	Fe comes from ferrum, the old Latin word for iron.
7	sodium	Na comes from natrium, an old name for sodium.
8	potassium	K comes from kalium. Bananas are a good source of potassium.
9	copper	Cu comes from the Latin name linked to the island of Cyprus, where it was mined.
10	H_2O	Two hydrogen atoms joined to one oxygen atom.
11	carbon dioxide	"Di" means two - there are two oxygen atoms.
12	3	One carbon plus two oxygen atoms makes three.
13	3	Count the capital letters: H, S and O.
14	polymers	"Poly" means many - many small units joined in a chain.
15	mixture	In a mixture the substances are just mingled, not bonded.
16	24	6 + 12 + 6 = 24. The small numbers tell you how many of each atom.
17	magnesium oxide	Metal name first, then the non-metal with its ending changed to "-ide".
18	iron sulfide	Two elements only, so the name ends in "-ide".
19	2	The 2 outside the brackets doubles everything inside them.
20	In the mixture the iron and sulfur are not joined, so a magnet can pull the iron out, but in iron sulfide they are chemically joined and cannot be separated this way.	A compound has new properties of its own - iron sulfide is not magnetic like iron.

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