Compounds Reading Guide Name:

**Read pgs 58- 61 in your book and use your notes to help you answer the following questions about Compounds.**

1. What is a compound?
2. What has to happen for a compound to form?

1. Imagine you have three bottles on your desk that are labeled Compound A, B, and C all are white powders. How could we tell what compounds they are, how could figure it out?

1. The Rubber compounds consist of Carbon and hydrogen atoms. Carbon is a brittle solid non-metal that can be black, grey or a clear diamond and hydrogen is a colorless, odorless explosive gas. Why doesn’t rubber have the same properties as the atoms that make it up?
2. If you wanted to break a compound down into simpler parts, “take it apart” basically. What would you have to do?

1. Brass is a mixture of the metals called an Alloy, if you want to separate the Copper and Zinc that make it up you heat it until the Zinc melts away from the Copper. Knowing this, is Brass a compound? Explain your answer.
2. Compare and contrast elements and compounds. (Venn Diagram is fine)
3. Using the examples you read about or others that you may know fill in the table below with the compounds you use or encountered in an average day. (minimum 4, more is extra credit)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Compound** | **How did you use/encounter it?** | **Elements in the Compound?** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |