

CHEMAGUIDES

Simplifying Common Matter Substance: Rock Salt

Common rock salt is a chemical compound. Its molecules are made up of two elements: sodium and chlorine.

Sodium has an atomic number of 11. This means that each atom contains 11 protons. Therefore, the protons must be balanced out by 11 electrons. Sodium, when it loses one electron, becomes a positively charged ion.

Chloride is a negatively charged ion. It is made when a chlorine atom gains an extra electron. Chlorine has an atomic number of 17 and a mass number of 35. This is the sum of its 17 protons plus 18 neutrons.

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

1 _ proton

4 __ electron

2 _ matter 5 _ compound

3 _ neutron

- A anything containing material and taking up space
- B a positively charged part of an atom
- C a negatively charged part of an atom
- D a part of an atom without a charge
- E a combination of two or more elements
- 4 Read the sentence pairs. Choose where the words best fit the blanks.
 - 1 atom / ion

A An ____ has a positive or a negative charge.

_ contains equal numbers of protons and electrons.

2 atomic number / mass number

A Every atom of chlorine has the same

B One atom of chlorine might have a different _____ than another.

3 element / molecule

A A(n) ____ _ contains only one type of atom.

 $\mathbf{B} \quad A(n)$ _ can contain multiple types of atoms.

Get ready!

electron shells

Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

electron

Hydrogen

1.00794

13.5984

- 1 What are the parts of an atom?
- 2 Which part has a positive charge?

Reading

- Read the quick guide. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).
 - 1 _ Multiple elements are present in sodium.
 - 2 _ Sodium contains equal numbers of protons and electrons.
 - 3 _ Chlorine contains more protons than sodium.

5 Listen and read the quick guide again. What is the atomic number of sodium?

Listening

- 6 Listen to a conversation between an instructor and a student. Choose the correct answers.
 - 1 What is the main idea of the conversation?
 - A methods for identifying chlorine
 - B the difference between elements and compounds
 - C which substance has the highest atomic number
 - D the number of protons and neutrons in an element
 - 2 What does the student identify incorrectly?
 - A the compound in salt
 - B the elements in a compound
 - C the mass number of sodium chloride
 - D the atomic number of chlorine
- 7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Instructor:	Okay,	Ralph.	What's	the	1	

in rock salt?

Student: Let's see. That's 2___

right?

Instructor: Correct. And what's the 3 _____

of sodium?

Student: Well, it often has a 4 ______

of eleven.

Instructor: Not quite. That only includes the protons.

It usually has 5 _____, too.

Student: Oh, so eleven is the atomic number. I

always get those mixed up.

Instructor: That's okay. It 6 _____

of students. Do you want to try again?

Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

What's the compound in ...? What's the chemical makeup of ...? I always get those ...

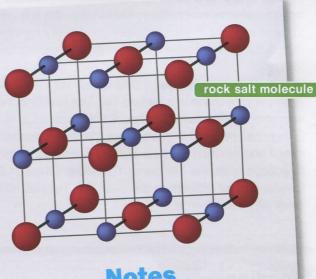
Student A: You are an instructor. Talk to Student B about:

- a chemical compound
- properties of the compound
- an error he or she makes

Student B: You are a student. Talk to Student A about a chemical compound.

Writing

9 Use the quick guide and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the student's notes.



Notes

Substance: Rock Salt

Compound:

No. of protons and neutrons: _

Mass number: _