NAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_PRACTICE VOCABULARY/ADJECTIVES/TERMINOLOGY

DIRECTIONS: For each question, use your notes, your Periodic Table which lists metals and nonmetals, and your grasp of terms to identify the following substances. **Read the short descriptions, and check off ALL APPROPRIATE terminology, found in the boxed area, directly below the descriptions.**

1) Given: Potassium chloride (KCl) is very soluble in water, breaking up into ions rather readily. It is a

relative of regular table salt. It tastes like table salt, and is used as a “salt substitute” for those of

the population on a low sodium diet. Since it lacks sodium (possessed by table salt), it can be used

to flavor food(s) and help to maintain a lower blood pressure.

Check all that apply. Hint, there are 5

🖵 a molecular element made of many, but the same type of atom(s)

🖵 a molecular (covalent) compound

🖵 an ionic compound

🖵 has covalent bonds, primarily

🖵 has ionic bonds, primarily

🖵 organic substance (compound or element)

🖵 inorganic substance (compound or element)

🖵 electrolyte in H2O so it can conduct electricity

🖵 non-electrolyte so it won’t conduct a current

🖵 could be decomposed into simpler substances

🖵 cannot be decomposed into simpler substances

2) Given: C12H22O11 is called sucrose (table sugar). It is a disaccharide (di-sack-ar-ide). This means that it is

two simpler sugars bonded to each other. As we all know, sucrose is nicely soluble in water, but

it does not form ions in water. Taste buds on our tongues detect its presence because the shape of

the molecule “fits” into certain receptors on cells and triggers the nerve impulse we recognize as

“sweet”. Sugar can be combusted (burned or oxidized) in the presence of oxygen gas.

Check all that apply. Hint, there are 5

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🖵 a molecular (covalent) compound

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🖵 organic substance (compound or element)

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3) Given: NaF is the formula for one of the fluoride-containing substances found in toothpaste. It helps to

deliver the fluoride ion into tooth enamel, in order to convert and to strengthen the naturally

occurring enamel, hydroxyapatite into fluorapatite, which is 100 times more resistant to the

attack of acids! It dissolves easily into water, which is a real advantage because the fluoride ion

can be deposited by water and saliva to all enameled surfaces, with careful brushing.

Check all that apply. Hint, there are 5

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4) Given: Benzene has the formula of C6H6. It is used as a starting point for a large number of other

materials. Benzene is carcinogenic (car-sin-oh-jen-ic) and can mutate human DNA. It is

poorly soluble in water and thus, it does not dissolve or break into ions. It is very flammable,

which means it is easily combusted (oxidized).

Check all that apply. Hint, there are 5

🖵 a molecular element made of many, but the same type of atom(s)

🖵 a molecular (covalent) compound

🖵 an ionic compound

🖵 has covalent bonds, primarily

🖵 has ionic bonds, primarily

🖵 organic substance (compound or element)

🖵 inorganic substance (compound or element)

🖵 electrolyte in H2O so it can conduct electricity

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