## Common Compounds

H <sub>2</sub> O = WATER	about 75% of earth is covered with this compound; the reason earth is called Blue Planet
CO2= CARBON DIOXIDE	- animals exhale this compound; plants take this compound in through stomata and use it during photosynthesis to make sugar for themselves; this compound is called Dry Ice when frozen; it is denser than air thus sinks in air
co = <u>CARBON</u> MUNUXID	poisonous gas found in fumes; produced any time you burn fuel in cars or trucks, small engines, stoves, lanterns, grills, fireplaces, gas ranges, or furnaces; don't burn anything or run any engine inside without an air vent!
SO2= SULFER PLOXIDE	pollution; compound released by factories and released during volcanic eruptions
C6H12O6= GLUCOSE	created when plants photosynthesize; a form of sugar plants use for energy
CaCO3 = CALCIUM CARBONAT	E - chalk; limestone is made of this; coral animals make this exoskeleton
HCI = HYDROCHCOPIC ACID	<ul> <li>very strong acid found in your stomach; breaks food down into smaller molecules; helps you digest food by "dissolving" food; hazardous substance</li> </ul>
Nacl = SO DIUM CHLORIPE	table salt; used to flavor food and preserve food; your heart requires Na!
CH4= METHANE	<ul> <li>natural gas; used in houses for gas burners; gas released by animals during digestion;</li> <li>flammable</li> </ul>
NH3 = AMMONIA	colorless gas with a pungent odor; used in cleaning products; hazardous
H2O2= HYDROGEN PEROXID	colorless; can be used as a bleaching agent (in toothpaste) and as a disinfectant
SIO2= SILICON DIOXIDE	glass; quartz; most common ingredient found in beach sand
Fe2O3 = IRIN OXIDE	rust; forms when oxygen and iron chemically combine; reddish orange
C3H8= PROPANE	gas that is sold in tanks and used in grills for cooking

<u>Directions</u>: Use the Legos to make the compounds listed above.

## > Use this key when making your compounds.

Color with colored pencil	Color Name	Element Name	Element Symbol
5 <b>3 3 (3 2 )</b>	Black	Carbon	C
( 10 m) ( ( m) ( 1)	Red	Oxygen	0
- MARKET STORY	Green	Chlorine	Cl
. 2	White	Hydrogen	H
	Yellow	Sulfur	S
Section Section 24 and 2	Silver Gray	Sodium	Na
	Blue	Calcium	Ca
	Orange	Iron	Fe
Scangering das de-	Brown	Silicon	Si
	Tan	Nitrogen	N

- Each different color of Lego represents a different element
- One Lego represents one atom of a particular element
- When you snap or join the Legos together, that represents a chemical bond
- Legos that are not snapped together are free elements; they do not make a compound until they are chemically bonded or snapped together with a different element.