## LeSSon 1

ANSWER KEYS

## Figure 2



## Figure 4

## Model It_

## Molecules and Atoms

Figure 4 Explain Phenomena The four molecules shown here are made of different combinations of carbon, oxygen, or hydrogen atoms. Below each molecule, list the types of atoms in it and how many atoms there are of each type. The first answer is completed as an example.

| Water | Oxygen | Carbon dioxide | Methane |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 oxygen atom, | 2 oxygen atoms | 1 carbon atom, | 1 carbon atom. |
| 2 hydrogen atoms |  | 2 oxygen atoms | 4 hydrogen atoms |

SEP Develop Models
Draw a model of a
two-atom molecule
of hydrogen and label the atorns.


## Reading Checks

READING CHECK Infer Flammability is a measure of how easily something burns. Is this a physical or chemical property? Explain, using an example.
If's a chemical properly. When substances burn, they are reacting with oxygen to become something else. For example, methane is flammable because when it combines with oxygen.
it burns.
V READING CHECK Integrate With Visuals How are pure carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen different from the compound ethanol which contains all three of those elements? Ethanol is a compound, while pure carbon, oxygen, and bydrogen are molecules each made of a single element. Ethanol also has different properties from the pure elements; it is made from sugars in corn.

VREADING CHECK Apply Scientific Reasoning Think about a lake. Would you describe it as a homogeneous mixture, a heterogeneous mixture, or both? Explain.
If's both. The water itself is a solution, but the water has lots of other stuff in it including algae, fish, and other organisms.

