Fireworks Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit you should know:

Lesson	1.	All substances are made of atoms.
1-2	2.	An atom consists of a nucleus containing positively
		charged protons and neutral neutrons, surrounded
		by negatively charged electrons.
	3.	The atomic number of an atom tells us how many
		protons it has in its nucleus.
	4.	Protons and neutrons have a mass of 1amu.
	5.	Electrons have negligible mass.
	6.	Protons and neutrons make up the mass number of
		the atom.
3-5	7.	The elements can be arranged and classified on the
		Periodic Table (metal, non metal/solid, liquid, gas).
	8.	Elements contain only one type of atom.
	9.	The columns of elements are called groups.
	10.	The common names of the main groups are:-
		Group 1 Alkali metals, Group 7 Halogens,
		Group 0 Noble gases, Transition metals
	11.	The rows of elements are called periods.
6-8	12.	Compounds contain 2 or more different types of
		atom joined by a chemical bond.
	13.	Compounds containing only 2 elements end with -ide.

	14. Compounds containing only 3 elements, one of which
	is oxygen, end with -ate.
	15. The chemical formula of a compound tells us the
	numbers of each type of atom present, e.g. H ₂ O
	has twice as many hydrogen atoms as oxygen atoms.
9-10	16. Electrolysis breaks down compounds into elements
	using DC electricity.
11	17. A change where no new substance is made is a
	physical change.
	18. A change which makes a new substance is a
	chemical change (reaction).
	19. Certain signs indicate when a chemical reaction
	takes place; energy change, colour change, gas
	released (bubbles) or solid produced (goes cloudy).
12-13	20. Burning is a chemical reaction - also called
	combustion.
	21. Combustion is the reaction between a fuel and
	oxygen producing energy.
	22. When a fuel containing carbon and hydrogen burns
	in air it makes carbon dioxide and water.
	23. Exothermic reactions give out heat (energy).
	24. Carbon dioxide turns limewater cloudy.
	25. Water turns blue cobalt chloride paper pink.