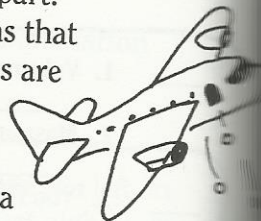
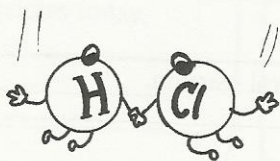


GREAT COMBINATIONS

Most of the solids, liquids, and gases around you exist because of their ability to combine, or chemically bond, with other elements and make new substances—called compounds. All compounds are created by chemical reactions in which the atoms rearrange themselves and share particles. Once atoms decide to bond, they often hang on tightly to their new arrangement and are not easy to split apart. Each of these groupings of atoms on this page and the next (page 81) shows the atoms that would make up one molecule of a compound. The compound is named, and the atoms are pictured. It's your job to write the formula that shows the makeup of the compound.



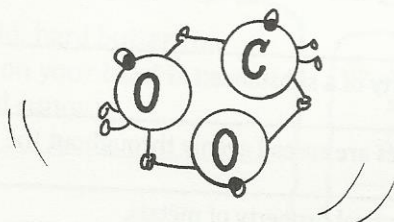
_____ 1. hydrogen chloride



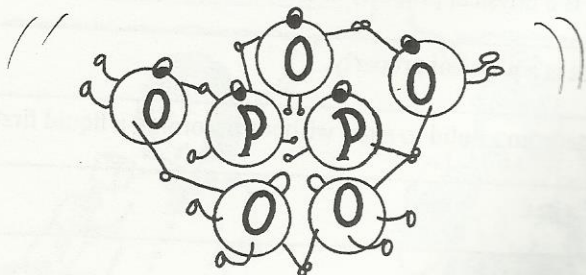
_____ 2. water



_____ 3. carbon dioxide

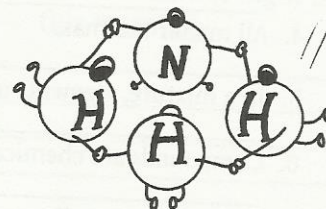


_____ 4. phosphorus pentoxide

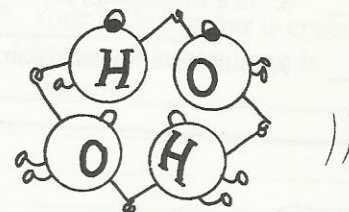


Use with page 81.

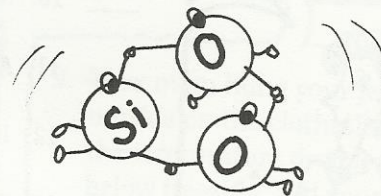
_____ 5. ammonia



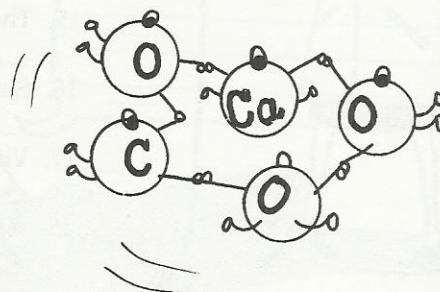
_____ 6. hydrogen peroxide



_____ 7. sand (silicon dioxide)



_____ 8. chalk (calcium carbonate)



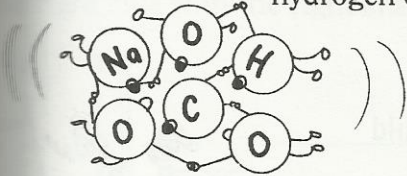
Name _____

GREAT COMBINATIONS, CONTINUED

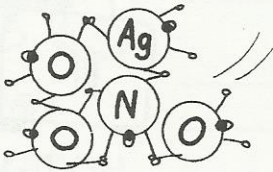
Use with page 80.

Write the chemical formula for each compound.

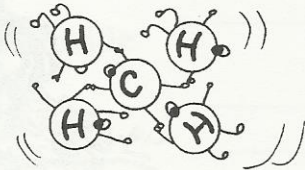
_____ 9. baking soda (sodium hydrogen carbonate)



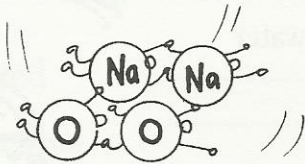
_____ 10. silver nitrate



_____ 11. methane



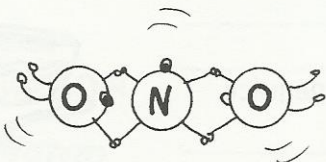
_____ 12. sodium peroxide



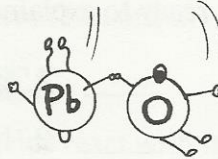
_____ 13. carbon monoxide



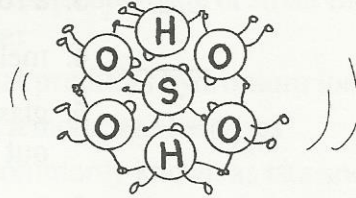
_____ 14. nitrogen dioxide



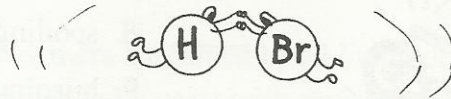
_____ 15. lead monoxide



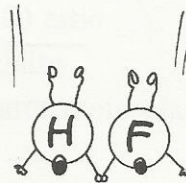
_____ 16. sulfuric acid



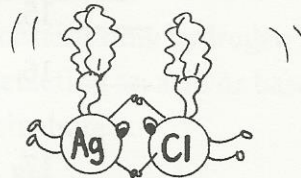
_____ 17. hydrogen bromide



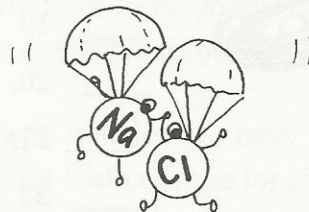
_____ 18. hydrogen fluoride



_____ 19. silver chloride



_____ 20. salt (sodium chloride)



Name _____