C5 Keywords

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| **Keyword** | **Definition** |
| **Lithosphere** | Where rocks are found – earth’s crust and mantle |
| **Crust** | The outer layer of the lithosphere |
| **Mantle** | The layer of rock between the crust and the core of the earth |
| **Hydrosphere** | All the water on earth |
| **Atmosphere** | The layer of gases that surround earth |
| **Small molecules** | Particles of chemicals containing small numbers of atons. |
| **Attractive forces** | Forces that pull molecules together. These are weak. Molecular molecules have low melting and boiling points. |
| **Molecular models** | Models to show the arrangement of atom sin a molecule |
| **Electrostatic forces** | The force of attraction between opposite electric charges. E.g. positive and negative ions. |
| **Covalent bonding** | Strong attractive forces that hold atoms together in molecules (non-metals) |
| **Salts** | An ionic compound formed when an acid neutralises an alkali or a metal reacts with a non-metal. |
| **Dissolve** | Some chemicals dissolve in liquids. Ionic bonds are broken. |
| **Precipitate** | An insoluble solid formed when 2 liquids mix |
| **Ionic equation** | An equation that only shows the reacting ions in a solution |
| **Rock** | A naturally occurring solid made up of 1 or more minerals |
| **Mineral** | A naturally occurring element or compound in the Earth’s lithosphere |
| **Ore** | A natural rock that contains enough minerals to make it profitable to mine |
| **Abundant** | Plenty / common |
| **Ionic compound** | Compounds formed by electrostatic attraction between metal and non-metal ions. |
| **Ionic bonding** | Strong attractive forces that hold ions together |
| **Giant ionic lattice** | The structure of giant ionic compounds, in a 3D arrangement |
| **Graphite** | A form of carbon with a giant covalent structure. Conducts electricity. |
| **Diamond** | A form of carbon. Has a giant covalent structure and is very hard |
| **Giant covalent structure** | A giant 3D structure held together by covalent bonds. E.g. Silicon dioxide or diamond |
| **Oxides** | A compound of an element with oxygen |
| **Reactive metals** | A metal that reacts easily with other elements |
| **Extracting (a metal)** | The process of obtaining a metal by either reduction or electrolysis. |
| **Reduction** | A reaction that removes oxygen from a chemical |
| **Reducing agent** | A chemical that removes the oxygen from another chemical |
| **Oxidised** | A chemical that has reacted with oxygen |
| **Relative atomic mass** | The mass of an atom of an element compared to the mass of an atom of carbon. |
| **Relative formula mass** | The combined relative atomic masses in a molecule. |
| **Electrolysis** | Splitting chemicals into their elements by passing a current through it. |
| **Electrode** | A conductor made of metal or graphite that passes a current through a substance. Can be an anode (+) or cathode (-). |
| **Electrolyte** | A chemical that can be split by electrolysis e.g. salt |
| **Metallic bonding** | Very strong attractive forces that hold metal atoms together in a metal solid. |
| **Alloys** | A mixture of metals |