

The ionic and covalent compounds lab

Some important things to know about ionic and covalent compounds are

1. Ionic compounds are solid at room temperature and covalent compounds can sometimes be liquid or gaseous when it is at room temperature
2. Ionic bonds have high polarity and covalent bonds have low polarity
3. Ionic bonding can only form between metal and nonmetals and covalent bonding can only form between non-metallic elements

Procedure: We poured approximately 100-150 mL of distilled water to each beaker then we mixed one spatula of baking soda into one beaker and using the other spatula to pour the sugar into the other beaker

Results: Nothing happened when we put the battery in the sugar water but when we put the battery in the baking soda mixture bubbles started to form around the tips of the red and black wire, After a few minutes we looked back and the red wire's tip was discolored

Conclusion: In conclusion the baking soda mixture is the ionic compound and the sugar water is the covalent compound

Vocabulary

1. Compound-A substance that can be decomposed into elements by chemical means
2. Chemical reaction-A process by which one or more substances change into one or more different substances
3. Ionic compound- A compound formed by ions
4. Covalent compound- a compound formed by atoms that share electrons
5. Mixture- a substance that contains different compounds and or elements
6. Solution- the result of one or more solutes being dissolved in a solvent