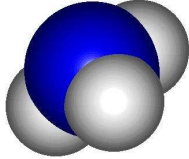
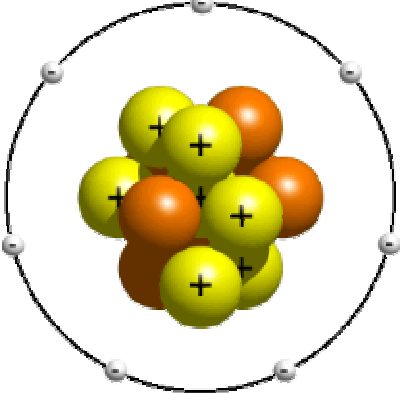


UNIT 1: MATTER.**REVISE UNIT ABOUT MATTER**

Dear language assistant,

The students are doing an exam in a few days, so we'd like to revise what they have learned in this unit. First of all, we can read some "AIMS IN ENGLISH" on page 24 and practise them:

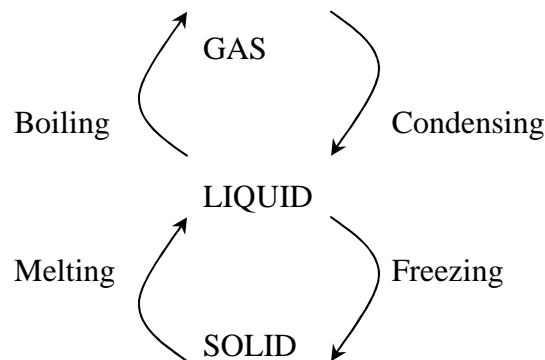
Aim number 20. A partir de fórmulas o de dibujos de moléculas y de átomos, contestar a cuestiones sobre cuántos componentes hay y dónde están (how many, where, there are, there is, have got). You can practise simple questions and answers with the teacher or with the students using simple drawings on the board.

	<p>This a molecule or a compound. How many chemical elements are there? There are two elements, the blue element and the white element. How many atoms are there in this molecule? There are four atoms.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">CaCO_3</p>	<p>This is another molecule or a compound but written with chemical symbols. How many elements has this molecule got? It has got three elements: calcium, carbon and oxygen. How many atoms has it got? It has got five atoms: one atom of calcium, one atom of carbon and three atoms of oxygen.</p>
	<p>This is an atom, not a molecule, so balls are particles inside the atom. What is the name for particles in the orbit? They are electrons? Where are protons? They are in the nucleus? How many electrons are there? There are seven electrons in the orbit? Where are neutrons? What is the atomic number of this atom? It is seven because it has got seven electrons and seven protons.</p>

Aim number 21. Formular y responder preguntas sobre cuál es el estado físico de un objeto.

- What state is air? It's a gas
- What state is the table? It's a solid.
- What state is the smoke from a chimney? It's a gas.
- What state is juice? Juice is a liquid
- Ask me about the state of milk. What state is milk?
- Ask me about the state of the computer. What state is the computer?

Aim number 22. Dado el estado físico de un objeto explicar qué le ocurre al ser calentado o enfriado (happen, become, cool, heat...). The students are practising this aim looking at page 20 where they have a scheme similar to this one.



- What happens when you cool down some liquid water?
- It becomes a solid (It turns into solid)
- What's the name for the change from liquid to solid?
- It is freezing.
- What happens when you heat up some liquid water?
- It becomes a gas.
- What's the name for the change from liquid to gas?
- It's boiling (sometimes we say evaporating although it is not exactly the same)
- What's condensing?
- It's the change from gas to liquid.
- What's freezing?
- It's the change from liquid to solid
- What is the melting point of water?
- It's 0 degrees Celsius.
- What's the boiling point of water?
- It's 100 degrees Celsius?

Finally we are playing a quiz to revise some vocabulary of this unit. We hand out a sheet with some blanks. Here you have the underlined words but the students won't have them; they have to note them down while you dictate. Then they have to guess the

solutions which are the words in capital letters. After that, a volunteer has to read the full sentence and you have to check it. (The teacher can write the answers on the board)

1. The you use to measure is the _____.
2. The process to separate from water is _____
3. This has got different close together. It is a _____
4. This is a process when a substance a liquid. It is _____
5. This is a very small and it has got charge. It is a _____.
6. To say the you use this: _____.
7. This a of matter in which shape never It is _____.
8. The process to water from is _____.
9. This substance has got several but you can easily them. It is a _____.
10. This is a state of and you can imagine it as particles completely free. It is a _____.
11. Which part of the atom are in? They are in the _____.
12. happens when a becomes a _____.

SOLUTIONS

1. The instrument you use to measure temperature is the THERMOMETER.
2. The process to separate sand from water is FILTRATION
3. This substance has got different atoms close together. It is a COMPOUND OR A MOLECULE.
4. This is a process when a solid substance becomes a liquid. It is MELTING.
5. This is a very small particle and it has got positive charge. It is a PROTON.
6. To say the temperature you use this unit: DEGREE CELSIUS.
7. This a state of matter in which shape never change . It is SOLID.
8. The process to separate water from oil is DECANTING.
9. This substance has got several components but you can easily separate them. It is a MIXTURE.
10. This is a state of matter and you can imagine it as particles moving completely free. It is a GAS.
11. Which part of the atom are neutrons in? They are in the NUCLEUS.
12. Boiling happens when a liquid becomes a GAS.

Thank you

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