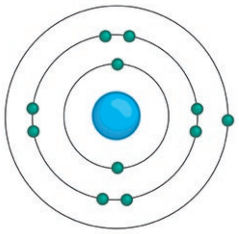
Sodium Information Card

- Sodium was discovered by Humphry Davy in 1807 and the name originates from the English word 'soda'. The chemical symbol 'Na' comes from the Latin word for sodium carbonate, which is 'natrium'.
- Sodium is a soft silver metal that tarnishes quickly when exposed to air.
- Sodium reacts vigorously when placed in water.
- Sodium is found in group 1 of the periodic table on the left-hand side.
- This is because each atom of sodium has 1 electron on its outer shell.
- Group 1 elements are called the alkali metals as they react with water to form alkaline solutions.



11 22.99
Na
sodium

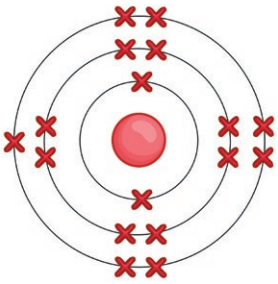
Melting point (to change from a solid to a liquid): 97.794°C

Boiling point (to change from a liquid to a gas): 882.940°C

Did You Know?
Sodium is a key element for all living organisms, including humans. It is used to send nervous impulses throughout the body and regulate water levels.

Chlorine Information Card

- Chlorine was discovered by Carl Wilhelm Scheele in 1774 and the name originates from the Greek word 'chloros', because of its green-yellow colour.
- Chlorine is a non-metal and a toxic gas, with an unpleasant smell.
- Chlorine is an extremely reactive element and the majority of chlorine in the earth's crust is found locked up in compounds.
- Chlorine is found in group 7 of the periodic table on the right-hand side.
- This is because each atom of chlorine has 7 electrons on its outer shell.
- Group 7 elements are called the halogens (salt-forming) as they react with metals to form salts.



17 35.45
Cl
chlorine

Melting point (to change from a solid to a liquid): -101.5°C

Boiling point (to change from a liquid to a gas): -34.04°C

Did You Know?
Chlorine is a key element for all living organisms, but is never found as a pure element in nature. We get most of the chlorine we need from our intake of sodium chloride (salt). It helps to balance positive ions, like potassium and sodium, in our bodies.