

WHY IS SLIME STRETCHY?

Chemists study what materials are made of and why they behave the way they do. Slime is stretchy because the glue and activator combine to make a *cross-linked polymer*. The polymer molecules are very large and shaped like a string of tiny Xs that can be stretched out long and skinny.



Like to play with slime?
You're doing chemistry!

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Los químicos estudian de qué están hechos los materiales y por qué se comportan de la manera como lo hacen. El limo o *slime* es elástico porque el pegamento y el activador se combinan para crear un *polímero de estructura reticular*. Las moléculas de un polímero son muy grandes y su forma se parece a una cuerda de X diminutas que se pueden estirar hasta quedar largas y delgadas.

¿Te gusta jugar con limo o "slime"? ¡Estás practicando química!

¿POR QUÉ EL LIMO ES ELÁSTICO?

HOW CAN CHEMISTRY HELP CLEAN UP OIL SPILLS?

Chemistry can help us solve challenges.

Oil spills happen when crude oil is accidentally dumped into a body of water, harming animals, plants, and the environment. We have to act fast to clean up a spill. Chemists and other scientists are working on a number of different solutions to break down the oil or make it easier to remove from the water. None of the solutions are perfect, but they all help!

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¿CÓMO PUEDE LA QUÍMICA AYUDAR A LIMPIAR LOS DERRAMES DE PETRÓLEO?

¿Te gusta resolver
problemas? ¡Puedes
resolverlos
con química!

La química puede ayudarnos a resolver los desafíos. Los derrames de petróleo ocurren cuando el petróleo crudo se vierte accidentalmente en una masa de agua, y causa daño a los animales, las plantas y el medio ambiente. Es necesario actuar rápido para limpiar un derrame. Los químicos y otros científicos están trabajando en una serie de soluciones diferentes para descomponer el aceite o hacer que sea más fácil removerlo del agua. Ninguna de las soluciones es perfecta, ¡pero todas ayudan!

WHAT ARE STARS MADE OF?

Chemists study the basic elements that make up everything in the universe. Stars are made up mainly of hydrogen and helium, but they also contain heavier elements, such as carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, and sulfur. Together with hydrogen, these heavier elements also make up 97% of our own bodies!

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¿DE QUÉ SE COMPONEN LAS ESTRELLAS?

*¿Tienes alguna pregunta?
¡Estás practicando química!*

Los químicos estudian los elementos básicos que componen todas las cosas en el universo. Las estrellas se componen principalmente de hidrógeno y helio, pero también contienen elementos más pesados como carbono, nitrógeno, oxígeno, fósforo y azufre. Junto con el hidrógeno, ¡estos elementos más pesados también forman parte de un 97% de nuestros cuerpos!

WHAT CHALLENGES DO YOU WANT TO SOLVE WITH CHEMISTRY?

Chemists are scientists. They study what things are made of, how different materials behave and change, and how materials interact with each other and combine to make new things. Chemists use this information to understand the world around us, solve problems, and make new things.



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¿QUÉ RETOS DESEARÍAS RESOLVER CON LA QUÍMICA?