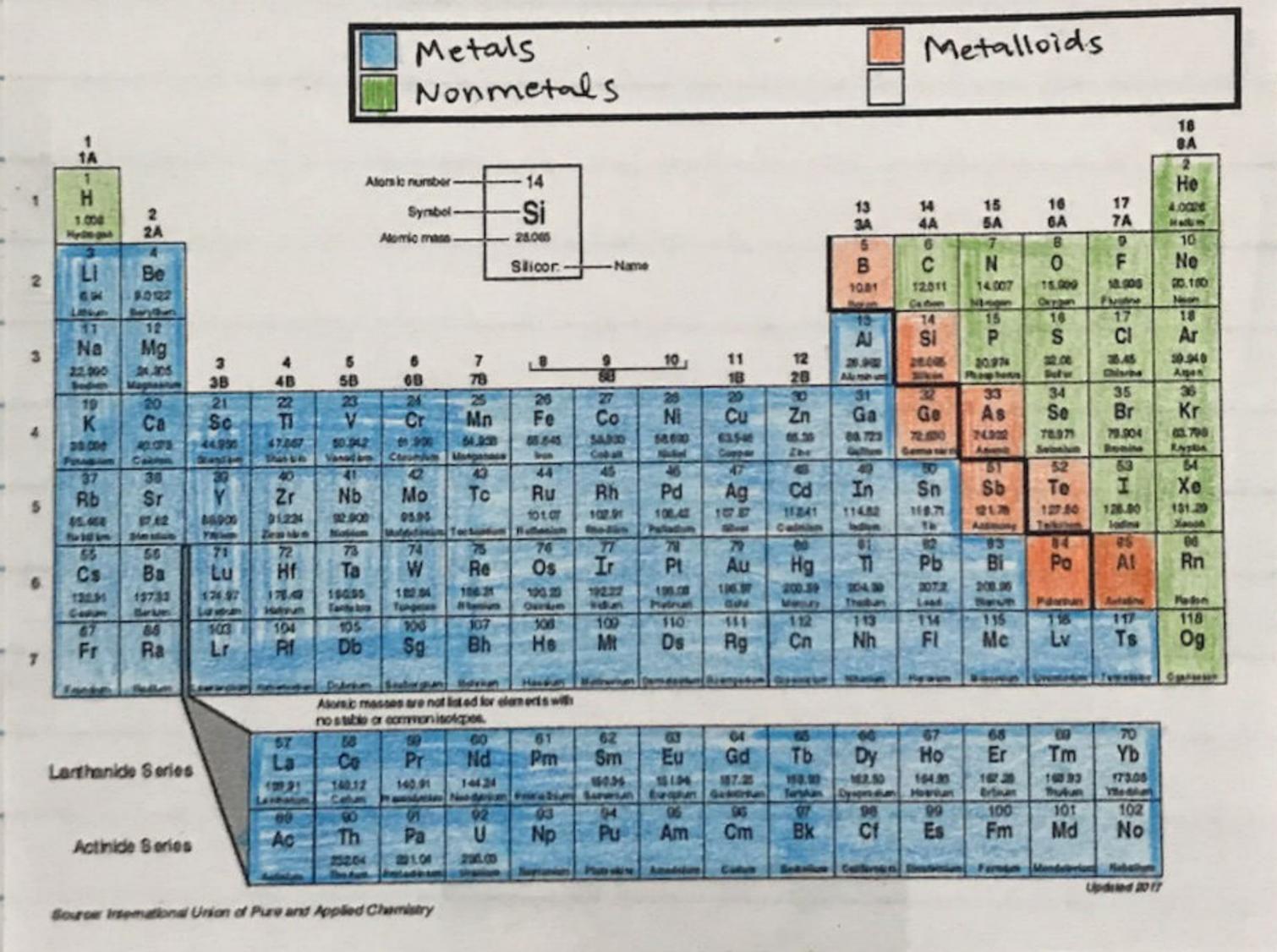


WHAT IS A metal?

Purpose: Examine physical and chemical properties of elements. Determine properties used to classify elements on the periodic table.

The periodic table: divided into 3 groups



metals

• left

metalloids

• on the stair step

Includes:

- B, Si, Ge, As, Sb, Te, Po, At

Nonmetals

• right

★ Group 18: Noble Gases
valence electron shell is full = stable!

Octet Rule:

- atoms bond when the \oplus proton is attracted to the \ominus electron of another atom
- elements bond to have 0 or 8 valence electrons
→ They bond to be stable!
- Metals get rid of electrons to get to ZERO!
- Nonmetals steal or share to get to EIGHT!
- Valence electrons control chemical & physical properties

Properties of Metals and Nonmetals

Property	Metals	Nonmetals	Reason
Conductivity	Conducts Electricity	Does Not Conduct Electricity	Electricity needs freely moving electrons to be conducted.
	Conducts Heat	Does Not Conduct Heat	Heat is the vibration of the atom. The freely moving electrons allow the heat to be passed at a more rapid rate.
Luster	Shiny	Dull	The freely moving electrons reflect all the wavelengths of light. The reflection of all the light makes metals appear shiny.
Color	Silver or Gray Color	Earth Tones	The freely moving electrons reflect all the wavelengths of light. The reflection of all the light makes metals appear Silver or Gray
Strength	Malleable	Brittle	The freely moving electrons allow metals to bend instead of break.
Reactivity	Reacts with Acids	Does Not React With Acids	Acids want extra electrons. Metals electrons float freely around, and are easy to steal
	Gives off Electrons in Chemical Reactions	Steals Electrons in Chemical Reactions	The freely moving electrons around the nucleus are easy to steal.
Magnetism	Can be Magnetic (4 types of metals are magnetic)	Never Magnetic	Scientists are still not sure how magnetism works. They do know that it involves freely moving electrons, which metals have.

physical change: alters
size, shape, state

Ex) cutting vegetables,
melting candle wax, boiling
water

chemical change: permanent
change that arrange atoms to
be a NEW compound

(chemically changed)

Ex) iron nail rusting, sliced
apples turning brown,
bread baking

Indicators of a chemical change (reaction)

* you may observe one or more of the following

- bubbling
- temperature change
- unexpected color change
- formation of a precipitate (solid in a solution)
- light produced

Reactants react \longrightarrow Products are produced