...THE THREE STATES OF MATTER...

Hard to squash

Fixed shape

_____ - the particles are close together & vibrate on the spot

Hard to squash

Takes shape of the container

_____- the particles are close & slide over each other

boil

Fills the container

_____ to _____ squash

_____! The particles are _____ _____ and move _____

Molecule of compound •

Atom of element •

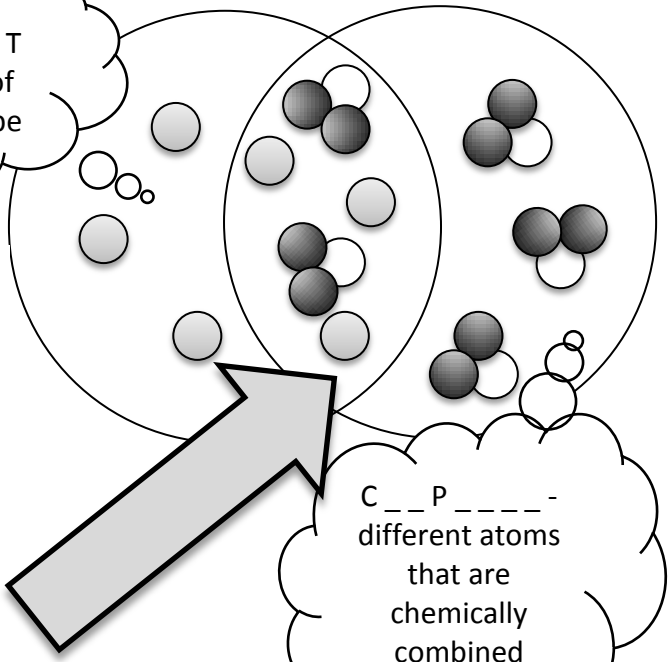
Molecule of element •

• Water

• Helium

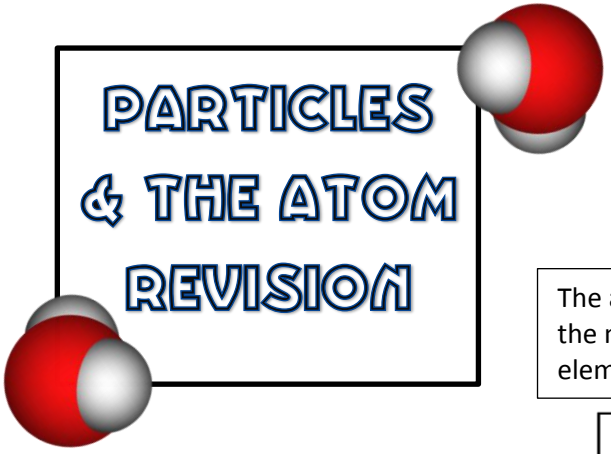
• Oxygen

E _ _ _ _ _ T - atoms all of the same type



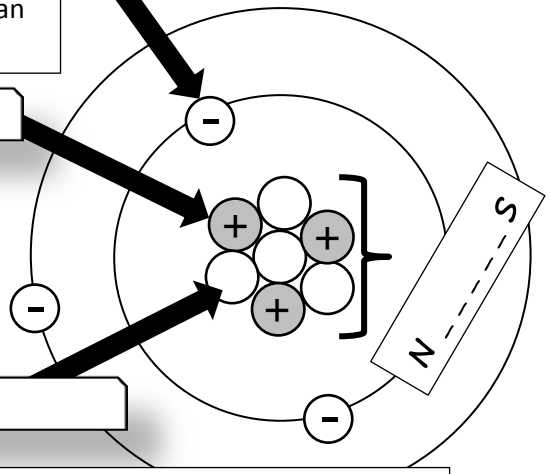
C _ _ P _ _ _ _ - different atoms that are chemically combined

PARTICLES & THE ATOM REVISION



THE ATOM

The a _ _ _ _ _ number is the number of protons an element has.



The m _ _ _ number is the number of protons PLUS neutrons an element has.

WHO AM I ?

I am the only metal that is a liquid @ room temperature.

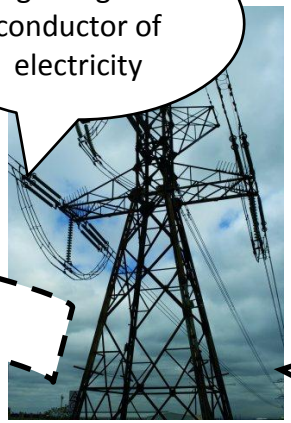
I am made into steel to use in buildings, boats and bridges.

I am a very reactive metal that fizzes & floats on water.

Light but strong, able to be shaped

Light & easily shaped

Light & good conductor of electricity

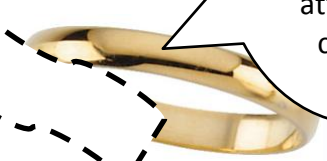


THE PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

Semi metals

Able to be shaped, unreactive, shiny & attractive colour.

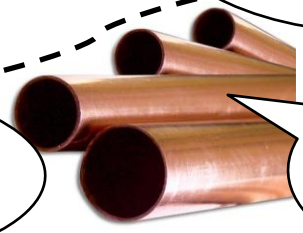
Who am I? Name the metal!



Dense, soft & easily shaped (around a fishing line)

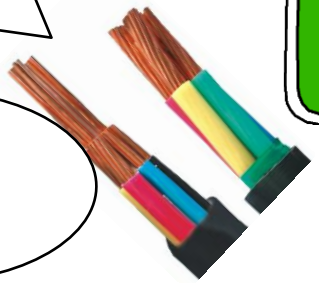
Hard & strong enough to be hammered.

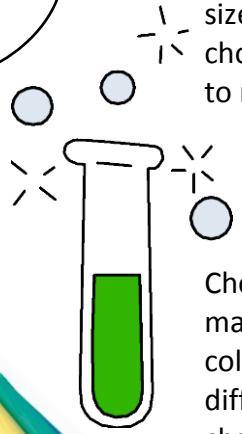
Can be drawn in to wires & a good conductor of electricity



Able to be shaped, unreactive & a good heat conductor

Able to be shaped & unreactive





PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHANGE

Physical change – no new substance is made, usually involves a change in state or size/shape of material. Eg melting ice, chopping up wood. It is sometimes possible to reverse the change.

Chemical change – a new substance is made. There may be flames, gas, change in colour and/or appearance. It is often very difficult, often impossible, to reverse the change.