***Metals, Nonmetals, Metalloids***

Periodic Table of Elements - A table in which all the known elements are arranged by properties and are represented by one or two letters, referred to as chemical symbols.

Physical Property - Measureable characteristics that describe the physical state of something, including mass, magnetism, temperature, density, shape, volume, and conductivity.

Metals - Most elements are metals; they are typically solid, shiny, malleable, and good conductors of heat and electricity.

Nonmetals - Elements that are typically not shiny, not malleable, and poor conductors of heat and electricity; usually gases or brittle solids.

Metalloids - Elements that have properties of both metals and nonmetals; sometimes referred to as semiconductors.

Luster - The way the surface of a mineral reflects light; either metallic or non-metallic such as silky, dull, glassy, or resinous.

Conductivity - The ability of a substance to transfer heat or electrical energy.

Malleability - The ability of something to be reshaped without breaking.

Brittle - A tendency to break rather than flex or bend.

Insulator - A material that does not conduct heat or electrical current.

Conductor - A substance that readily transfers heat or electrical energy.

Semiconductor - A substance that shows the property of electrical conductivity between that of a conductor and that of an insulator; the foundation of modern electronics.

Matter - Anything that has mass and takes up space.

Classify/Classification - Sort or put into groups based on similar and dissimilar physical, chemical, or biological characteristics.

Element - A pure substance composed of the same type of atom throughout.