

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Science</b>
<b>Unit/Topic</b>	Year 9 Periodic Table

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Abundance</b>	If there is a lot of something, it is described as being abundant.
<b>Atom</b>	The smallest part of an element that can exist.
<b>Atomic Number</b>	The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom. Also called the proton number.
<b>Compound</b>	A substance formed by the chemical union of two or more elements.
<b>Conservation Of Mass</b>	The total mass of reactants before a reaction is equal to the total mass of products after a reaction, because no atoms can be created or destroyed so the mass must remain unchanged.
<b>Electron</b>	Subatomic particle, with a negative charge and a negligible mass relative to protons and neutrons.
<b>Electron Structure</b>	A set of numbers to show how the electrons in an atom are arranged in shells, or energy levels.
<b>Element</b>	A substance made of one type of atom only.
<b>Formula</b>	A combination of symbols that indicates the chemical composition of a substance.
<b>Group</b>	A vertical column in the periodic table containing elements with similar chemical properties.
<b>Insoluble</b>	Unable to dissolve in a particular solvent. For example, sand is insoluble in water.
<b>Ion</b>	Electrically charged particle, formed when an atom or molecule gains or loses electrons.
<b>Isotope</b>	Atoms of an element with the same number of protons and electrons but different numbers of neutrons.

<b>Mass</b>	The amount of matter an object contains. Mass is measured in kilograms (kg) or grams (g).
<b>Metal</b>	Shiny element that is a good conductor of electricity and heat, and which forms basic oxides.
<b>Molecule</b>	A collection of two or more atoms held together by chemical bonds.
<b>Non-Metal</b>	Element that is a poor conductor of electricity and heat, and which forms acidic oxides.
<b>Nucleus</b>	The central part of an atom. It contains protons and neutrons, and has most of the mass of the atom. The plural of nucleus is nuclei.
<b>Period</b>	A horizontal row in the periodic table.
<b>Product</b>	A substance formed in a chemical reaction.
<b>Properties</b>	The characteristics of something. In chemistry, chemical properties include the reactions a substance can take part in. Physical properties include colour and boiling point.
<b>Proton</b>	Subatomic particle with a positive charge and a relative mass of 1. The relative charge of a proton is +1.
<b>Reactant</b>	A substance that reacts together with another substance to form products during a chemical reaction.
<b>Relative Atomic Mass</b>	The mean relative mass of the atoms of the different isotopes in an element. It is the number of times heavier an atom is than one-twelfth of a carbon-12 atom.
<b>Soluble</b>	Able to dissolve in solvent. For example, sugar is soluble in water because it dissolves to form sugar solution
<b>State Symbol</b>	A symbol used in chemical equations to show if a substance is a solid, a liquid, a gas, or an aqueous solution.
<b>Word Equation</b>	An equation in which only the names of the reactants and products are used to model a reaction.