

8Ga – Building up/Metals and their properties

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
catalyst	<i>cat-a-list</i>	A substance that speeds up a reaction, without itself being used up.
chemical property	<i>kem-ik-al</i>	How a substance reacts with other substances.
composite material	<i>kuh-m-poz-it</i>	A material made up of two or more substances. It has significantly different properties from the substances from which it is made.
halogen		An element in group 7 of the periodic table, such as fluorine and chlorine.
metal		Any element that is shiny when polished, conducts heat and electricity well, is malleable and flexible and often has a high melting point.
non-metal		Any element that is not shiny, and does not conduct heat and electricity well.
physical property	<i>fi-zi-kal</i>	A description of how a material behaves and responds to forces and energy. Hardness is a physical property.

8Gb – Corrosion

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
corrosion	<i>kur-O-zhuhn</i>	When something, such as stone or metal, reacts with chemicals in the air or water and gets worn away.
formula (chemical)		A combination of symbols and numbers that shows how many atoms of different kinds are in a particular molecule. In compounds that do not form molecules, it shows the ratio of elements in the compound.
rust		A weak, brown, crumbly solid formed when iron corrodes. (A mixture of oxides and hydroxides of iron including iron hydroxide.)
rusting		The corrosion of iron or steel (water and oxygen must be present for rusting to occur).
symbol equation	<i>eck-way-shun</i>	A way of writing out what happens in a chemical reaction using symbols to represent the substances involved.
word equation	<i>eck-way-shun</i>	An equation in which the names of the reactant(s) are written on the left side, there is an arrow pointing from left to right and the names of the product(s) are written on the right side.

8Gc – Metals and water

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
reactive	<i>ree-ak-tiv</i>	A substance that reacts with many other substances or reacts very easily is reactive.
reactivity		A description of how quickly or vigorously something reacts.
reactivity series		A list of metals that shows them in order of their reactivity, with the most reactive at the top.

8Gd – Quality evidence (Working scientifically)

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
accurate	<i>ak-yer-it</i>	A measurement that is close to the true value.
anomalous	<i>ah-nom-uh-luh s</i>	Something that does not fit a pattern. When talking about water, this means that water does not behave in the same way as other liquids when it freezes.
range		The difference between the highest and lowest values in a set of data (usually ignoring any anomalous results).
reliable	<i>ri-lahy-uh-buh l</i>	Results that are repeatable and reproducible.
repeatable		Results that are similar when repeated by the same experimenter.
reproducible		Results that are similar when repeated by different experimenters.

8Gd – Metals and acids

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
acid	<i>ass-id</i>	A substance that reacts with alkalis, turns litmus red, and has a pH of less than seven is acidic.
effervescence	<i>ef-er-ves-ens</i>	The production of a gas in a reaction in a liquid.
salt		Compound (other than water or hydrogen) formed during the neutralisation of an acid with a base (or the reaction of a metal with an acid).

8Ge – Pure metals and alloys/Metals in art

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
alloy	<i>al-oi</i>	A metal with one or more other elements added to improve its properties.
boiling		When there is liquid turning into a gas in all parts of a liquid, creating bubbles of gas in the liquid.
boiling point		The temperature at which a liquid boils.
malleable	<i>mal-ee-uh-buh l</i>	Able to be beaten and bent into shape.
melting point		The temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid.
mixture		Two or more substances jumbled together but not joined to each other. The substances in mixtures can often be separated from each other.
pure		A single substance that does not have anything else in it.