
1. Lewis dot structure	a representation of the valence electrons of an atom
2. lithosphere	the rocks of the Earth, the Earth's crust
3. mass number	the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom
4. matter	any material substance; there are three physical states: solid, liquid and gas
5. metals	a solid material with a high melting point that conducts electricity in both liquid and solid states e.g. Cu, Al
6. mixture	a material composed of more than one substance that can be physically separated e.g. sea water, air
7. neutron	an elementary particle of an atom, found in the nucleus
8. noble gases	the elements of group 18 of the Periodic Table: helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon and radon; they are all extremely unreactive
9. non-metals	a substance with a low melting point that does not conduct electricity e.g. O, C, P, Cl
10. particle theory of matter	the theory that all matter is made up of tiny particles that are in a continual state of motion
11. percentage composition	a relative measure of the masses of each component of a mixture, using percentages
12. Periodic Table	a table of the chemical elements in order of atomic number, arranged in rows and columns to illustrate periodic similarities and trends in physical and chemical properties
13. physical properties	characteristics of a substance that do not involve formation of a new substance e.g. density, melting point, colour
14. proton	an elementary particle of an atom, found in the nucleus
15. semi-metals	elements that have properties between those of metals and non-metals e.g. Si, Ge
16. synthesis	a chemical reaction in which a new substance is formed
17. word equation	a way to describe chemical reactions using the names of substances involved
