







Set 1. Physical Sciences: *Metals*

<p><b>Metals are ductile:</b> This means <b>metals</b> can be pulled into really thin wires or tubes. If this couldn't happen then metals wouldn't be as useful for <b>conducting</b> electricity or to use as pipes.</p>	
<p><b>Metals are malleable:</b> This means <b>metals</b> can be pounded into different shapes. This is what prehistoric people found out when they were trying to make tools and boomerangs.</p>	
<p><b>Metals are shiny:</b> You know, "shiny", that means bright and glistening. This is especially true when <b>metals</b> are freshly cut because sometimes the air might make them a little dull if they have been sitting around.</p>	
<p><b>Metals are very strong:</b> This property makes <b>metals</b> very useful for supporting buildings and as the frames for cars and trucks.</p>	
<p><b>Metals are almost always solid at room temperature:</b> The big exception here is mercury. Mercury is a <b>metal</b> but it is liquid at room temperature. Mercury is a really interesting <b>metal</b> but it is also poisonous. You shouldn't be using mercury in your classroom or</p>	
<p><b>Metals have very high melting points:</b> This means that a lot of heat is required to make a metal change from a solid to a liquid. This is very useful, especially if we are using metals for our pots and pans. We wouldn't want our pot to melt</p>	
<p>Some <b>metals</b> are magnetic: This means that they are attracted to a magnet. Iron is magnetic, so is steel because steel is made from iron. Nickel and cobalt are also magnetic.</p>	