



**فلزات** **لافلزات**

1. Metals are solid at room temperature (except for mercury, which is liquid).
2. Metals are shiny.
3. Metals are malleable and ductile, meaning they can be hammered into sheets or drawn into wires. For example, aluminum foil used for food packaging and copper wires.
4. Metals are good conductors of heat. When you touch a metal spoon, it feels warm after stirring hot food. Metals vary in their ability to conduct heat, with aluminum and iron being good conductors. That's why they are used in cookware.
5. Metals are good conductors of electricity. Metals can pass electric current in a closed electrical circuit. Metals also vary in their ability to conduct electricity, with copper and silver being good conductors. That's why copper is used in electrical wires.

Nonmetals are located on the right side of the periodic table.

**فلزات** **لافلزات**

1. Nonmetals can be solid, liquid, or gas at room temperature. For example:
  - Phosphorus ( $P_4$ ) and iodine ( $I_2$ ) are solid.
  - Bromine ( $Br_2$ ) is liquid.
  - Most nonmetals are in the gas state, such as oxygen ( $O_2$ ) and nitrogen ( $N_2$ ).
2. Nonmetals are not shiny.
3. Nonmetals are not malleable or ductile. When nonmetals in solid form are struck, they crumble.
4. Nonmetals are poor conductors of heat and electricity. Despite carbon being a nonmetal, it is a conductor of electricity.

- Phosphorus is used in the production of fertilizers and matchstick heads. It is also required by the human body in limited quantities and obtained from seafood, chicken, and nuts.
- Chlorine is used in water disinfection tablets and bleach.

There are elements that separate metals and nonmetals in the periodic table. These elements share common properties with both metals and nonmetals and are called **metalloids**.

## أشياء الفلزات

1 H Hydrogen																	2 He Helium	
3 Li Lithium	4 Be Beryllium																	10 Ne Neon
11 Na Sodium	12 Mg Magnesium																	18 Ar Argon
19 K Potassium	20 Ca Calcium	21 Sc Scandium	22 Ti Titanium	23 V Vanadium	24 Cr Chromium	25 Mn Manganese	26 Fe Iron	27 Co Cobalt	28 Ni Nickel	29 Cu Copper	30 Zn Zinc	31 Ga Gallium	32 Ge Germanium	33 As Arsenic	34 Se Selenium	35 Br Bromine	36 Kr Krypton	
37 Rb Rubidium	38 Sr Strontium	39 Y Yttrium	40 Zr Zirconium	41 Nb Niobium	42 Mo Molybdenum	43 Tc Technetium	44 Ru Ruthenium	45 Rh Rhodium	46 Pd Palladium	47 Ag Silver	48 Cd Cadmium	49 In Indium	50 Sn Tin	51 Sb Antimony	52 Te Tellurium	53 I Iodine	54 Xe Xenon	
55 Cs Cesium	56 Ba Barium	57 La Lanthanum	72 Hf Hafnium	73 Ta Tantalum	74 W Tungsten	75 Re Rhenium	76 Os Osmium	77 Ir Iridium	78 Pt Platinum	79 Au Gold	80 Hg Mercury	81 Tl Thallium	82 Pb Lead	83 Bi Bismuth	84 Po Polonium	85 At Astatine	86 Rn Radon	
87 Fr Francium	88 Ra Radium	89 Ac Actinium	104 Rf Rutherfordium	105 Db Dubnium	106 Sg Seaborgium	107 Bh Bohrium	108 Hs Hassium	109 Mt Meitnerium	110 Ds Darmstadtium	111 Rg Roentgenium	112 Cn Copernicium	113 Nh Nihonium	114 Fl Flerovium	115 Mc Moscovium	116 Lv Livermorium	117 Ts Tennessine	118 Og Oganesson	
58 Ce Cerium	59 Pr Praseodymium	60 Nd Neodymium	61 Pm Promethium	62 Sm Samarium	63 Eu Europium	64 Gd Gadolinium	65 Tb Terbium	66 Dy Dysprosium	67 Ho Holmium	68 Er Erbium	69 Tm Thulium	70 Yb Ytterbium	71 Lu Lutetium					
90 Th Thorium	91 Pa Protactinium	92 U Uranium	93 Np Neptunium	94 Pu Plutonium	95 Am Americium	96 Cm Curium	97 Bk Berkelium	98 Cf Californium	99 Es Einsteinium	100 Fm Fermium	101 Md Mendelevium	102 No Nobelium	103 Lr Lawrencium					

Metalloids are solid at room temperature. Silicon (Si) and germanium (Ge) are examples of metalloids. They are known for their ability to conduct electricity, so they are used in the production of electronic devices.