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Atom

The smallest part of an element that can exist.



Element

A substance made of one type of atom only.



Molecule

A collection of two or more atoms held together by chemical bonds.

Compound

A substance formed by the chemical union of two or more elements.



Simple distillation

A separation method used to separate a solvent from a solution.



Fractional distillation

In fractional distillation a mixture of several substances, such as crude oil, is distilled and the evaporated components are collected as they condense at different temperatures.

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Chromatography

Used to separate different substances dissolved in a liquid.



Proton

A subatomic particle with a positive charge and a relative mass of 1. The relative charge of a proton is +1.



Neutron

An uncharged subatomic particle, with a mass of 1 relative to a proton. The relative charge of a neutron is 0.

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Electron

A subatomic particle, with a negative charge and a negligible mass relative to protons and neutrons.



Period

A horizontal row in the periodic table.



Group

A vertical column in the periodic table.

Alkali metals

The first vertical column of elements in the periodic table, starting with lithium and ending with francium. Also called group 1.



Transition element

A metal that is located in between groups 2 and 3 of the periodic table and has coloured compounds.



Catalyst

A substance that changes the rate of a chemical reaction without being changed by the reaction itself.