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| they are the most reactive metals; their atoms have one electron in their outer level | they are reactive metals but less reactive than alkali metals; their atoms have two electrons in their outer level | the ability of ab object to transfer heat or electricity to another object |
| the gradual wearing away of a metal element due to a chemical reaction | a term used to describe a material that can be pulled into a long wire | elements in the same vertical column of the periodic table; also called a family |
| the elements in group 17 of the periodic table; they are very reactive nonmetals | a term used to describe a material that can be pounded into shapes | a class of elements characterized by physical properties that include shininess, malleability, ductility, and conductivity |
| an element that has some characteristics of both metals and nonmetals | an element in group 18 of the periodic table; they have 8 electrons in their stable outer shell | an element that lacks most of the properties of a metal |
| a horizontal row of elements in the periodic table | a chart of the elements showing the repeating pattern of their properties | the ease and speed in which an element combines, or reacts with other elements and compounds |
| a substance that conducts electricity better than an insulator but not as well as a conductor | one of the elements in groups 3-12 of the periodic table |  |
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