Free Reading Sample

Presented By

The Alchemical

Book 1

By Sybrina Durant with Illustrations by Pranavva et al.

Book 1 – Alchemical Wizards

present

"Magical Elements Of The Periodic Table."

In this periodic table book, 23 Alchemical Wizards present Magical Elements of the Periodic Table. Each wizard wields a magical staff tipped with an element which gives them unique powers.

Areg starts out Book 1 of the Alchemical Wizards by introducing the important element Argon on his element page.

Thurwin rounds out the Book 1 elements by presenting facts and other fun information about the metal, Thulium on his element page.

Another elemental favorite is Galoa, who represents Gadolinium. It gives her the power to control and manipulate electromagnetic waves, rendering her a formidable force in the world of technology and communication.

Phova is truly magical, as Phosphorus gives her the ability to manipulate light and create illusions. She can control the intensity, color, and direction of light, allowing her to bend it to her will.

The Alchemical Wizards, along with their techno-magical unicorn and dragon friends from the first 2 Magical Elements Books are the perfect group to introduce you to metals and other elements in the Periodic Table. Hopefully, the Magical Elements of this periodic table book will spark an interest in the magical and real world properties of all the metals and other elements known today. You may be surprised at how prominently they feature in our every day lives.

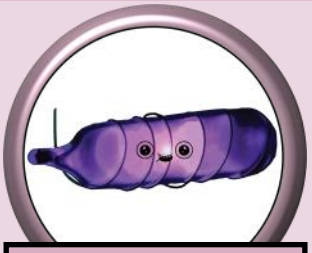
Each element page in this book contains terms that might not be completely familiar to the reader. Refer to the definitions in the back of the book to get a clear understanding of each meaning.

There is also a fun elemental themed Periodic Table at the back of the book. It features metal horn unicorns, dragons with element tipped tails, wizards and knights with elemental staffs and swords; and radiated goblins.

Remember, "No metal – No Magic. . .and No Technology".

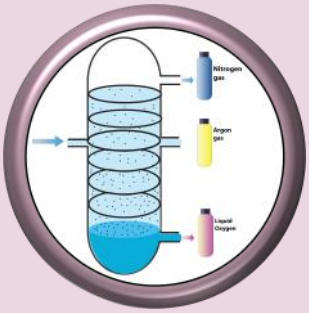
It's Techo-Magical.

Note: The reference page for all entries in this periodic table book is at MagicalPTElementscom/MW1PT. Follow sybrinablueunicorn on Instagram, The Blue Unicorn Book Store on Facebook, @sybrinad on Pinterest, Sybrina_SPT on Twitter; and Sybrina Durant on LinkedIn.



Areg Presents Argon

Symbol: Ar Atomic Number: 18 Atomic Mass: 39.95



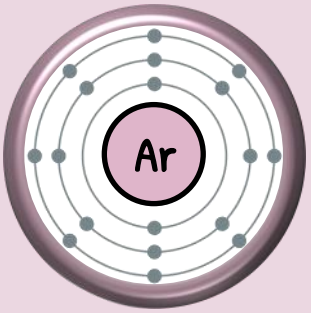
Argon Facts

- Discovered in 1894 in London
- Colorless, odorless and tasteless gas
- Insulator—Not a good conductor of heat and electricity
- Non-flammable
- Glows violet
- Noble Gas

Argon is obtained by cooling air, in a cryogenic air separation unit until it turns into a liquid. Then, it's separated into different gases, which helps pull argon away from nitrogen and oxygen.

Areg's Magical Abilities

Areg's magic power is that he can create a dense fog of argon, obscuring visibility and providing cover.



Atomic Structure

Uses For Argon

Argon is a gas used in welding to protect metal from reacting with oxygen at high temperatures.

Skin issues can be treated with a blue-green argon laser. The laser's energy gets taken in by hemoglobin and turns into healing heat.

Argon gas helps keep important historical documents, like the U.S. Constitution, safe from getting damaged over time. It protects them while they're stored or on display.

Argon is used in light bulbs to help them last longer. It keeps the filament from rusting, which means the bulb will not have to be changed as often.

Argon is used in fire suppression systems, especially in places like data centers. It puts out fires without leaving any mess that could hurt the equipment.

Double-glazed windows have argon gas between the panes to help keep your home warm and save energy by stopping heat from escaping.

Did You Know?

- Argon was suspected to be present in air by Henry Cavendish in the year 1785. It was first isolated from air in 1894 by Lord Rayleigh and Sir William Ramsay at University College London.
- Argon gets its name from the Greek word "argos," which means idle or lazy, because it hardly reacts with anything.
- Argon is the most common noble gas on Earth. There's more of it in the air than water vapor—over twice as much.
- Argon is used to keep snack chips fresh in their packaging. While other noble gases could work too, argon is the cheapest option.
- Argon can be mixed with oxygen to create a special breathing gas called Argox. It helps get rid of extra nitrogen from your blood when you're decompressing after deep-sea diving.

Boroleas Presents Boron

Symbol: B Atomic Number: 5 Atomic Mass: 10.81

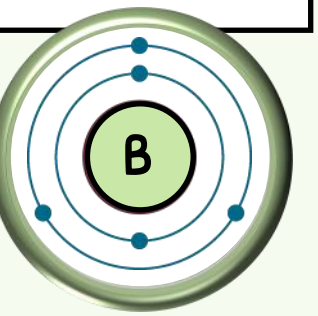
Boron Facts

- Pure Boron first produced in 1909 in USA
- Solid alkaline metal
- Good conductor of heat
- Poor conductor of electricity
- Diamagnetic
- Brittle metal only malleable when hot
- Metalloid

Boron is found in volcanic spring waters as orthoboric acid and as borates in minerals like borax and colemanite. Turkey is a big producer of it.

Boroleas' Magical Abilities

Boroleas can create powerful energy balls. These balls look really cool and when they hit something, They explode with a bright blue light and do a lot of damage. Boroleas is really good at aiming these powerful little balls and can hit anything she targets.



Atomic Structure

Uses For Boron

Boron compounds are used in solid rocket propellants and pyrotechnic initiators because they pack a lot of energy and ignite easily.

Neodymium magnets often contain boron, creating powerful permanent magnets used in things like electronics and motors.

Boron fibers in military aviation are used like tape to fix cracked aluminum on planes.

Boron is used to make borosilicate glass, which can handle sudden temperature changes. It is often used for lab glassware.

Borates help make detergents and bleach work better by softening water, which makes cleaning easier.

Did You Know?

- The name boron comes from the mineral borax which gets its name from the Aribic word "burah" which means borax.
- In 1808, scientists Louis-Josef Gay-Lussac and Louis-Jacques Thénard in Paris, along with Sir Humphry Davy in London, figured out how to get boron by heating borax with potassium. Then, in 1892, Henri Moissan made a cleaner version. Finally, in 1909, E. Weinfraub created the super pure boron we use today.
- Boron burns bright green in flame tests. Boron's green flame properties are used to make green colors in fireworks.
- Boric acid kills insects when they eat it. It works by messing with their stomachs and affecting their nervous system.

Brogach Presents Bromine

Symbol: Br Atomic Number: 35 Atomic Mass: 79.90

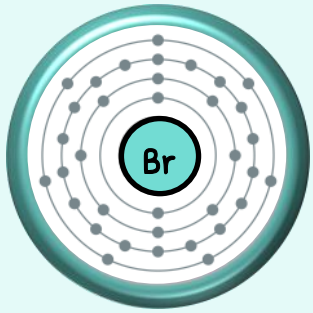
Bromine Facts

- First discovered in 1825 in Germany
- Volatile diatomic orange-red liquid
- Insulator—bad conductor of heat and electricity
- Non-magnetic
- Halogen

Bromine is extracted from brine, which is a concentrated solution of salt in water. The largest producers of bromine are the United States, Israel, and China.

Brogach's Magical Abilities

Brogach can control Bromine to make acid mist, create barriers that can dissolve things, and make really strong blasts of heat.



Atomic Structure

Uses For Bromine

Bromine chemicals, like bromochlorodimethylhydantoin (BCDMH), are used to keep swimming pools and hot tubs clean by fighting off bacteria and algae.

Some bromine compounds are used in Halon fire suppression systems, which help put out fires without damaging things with water.

Bromine compounds like methyl bromide are used to kill pests in farms and storage places.

Bromine helps make different medicines, like sedatives, anesthetics, and allergy drugs.

Silver bromide is a key ingredient in photo films and papers because it reacts to light.

Did You Know?

- Bromine was discovered independently by two chemists, Carl Jacob Löwig (Germany) and Antoine Balard (France), in 1825 and 1826, respectively. Löwig isolated bromine from a mineral water spring from his hometown of Bad Kreuznach in 1825.
- Bromine is the only nonmetal that's a liquid at room temperature, making it one of just two elements that are liquid at room temp and pressure (the other is mercury).
- It easily evaporates to make stinky brown fumes that smell really bad. Its name literally means "stench of he-goats."
- Bromine is extremely reactive but bromides (negatively charged bromine ions) are non-reactive. The Dead Sea has a lot of bromide in it.

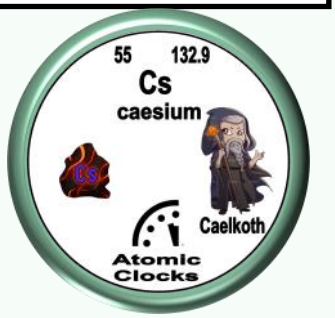
Caelkoth Presents Caesium (Cesium)

Symbol: Cs Atomic Number: 55 Atomic Mass: 132.9

Caesium Facts

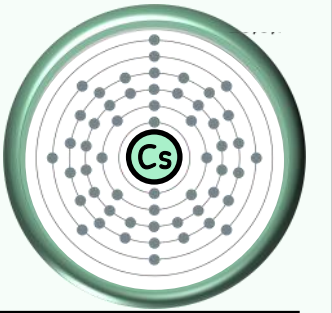
- Discovered 1860 by the newly developed method of flame spectroscopy.
- Highly reactive soft alkali metal
- Good heat and electricity conductor
- Paramagnetic
- Malleable and ductile
- Alkali Metal

Caesium (Cesium) is found in minerals like pollucite. It gets extracted using a method called fractional crystallization. Most caesium is mined in Canada, Zimbabwe, and Finland.



Caelkoth's Magical Abilities

Caelkoth can control time. He can make time go slower, faster, or stop for a little bit. This helps him win fights and solve tricky magic problems, letting him see things happen in super slow motion.



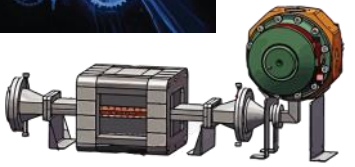
Atomic Structure

Uses For Caesium

Caesium atomic clocks are highly accurate timekeeping devices used in GPS satellites and international time standards.

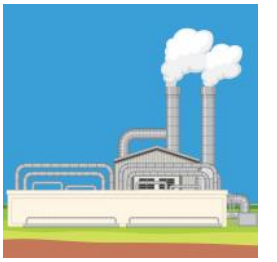
Caesium compounds are used in photoelectric cells to convert light into electricity.

Cesium helps power ion propulsion engines in spaceships, giving them efficient and long-lasting



Caesium is used in Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) generators to turn heat into electricity.

Caesium formate is used to increase the efficiency of geothermal power plants.



Caesium formate helps keep oil and gas wells stable while drilling and protects the drill

Did You Know?

- Caesium or Cesium? It's spelled "caesium" everywhere else, but in 1921 the U.S. switched to "cesium." This element got its name from the cool blue lines in its spectrum and the blue flame it creates. The Latin word "caesius" means "sky-blue."
- This silvery metal with a golden cast is the most reactive and one of the softest of all metals. It is liquid at or near room temperature and will melt in your hand. But don't hold it! Sweat on your palms could make it explode.
- It has an electrical conductivity 10-times less than copper, and a thermal conductivity about 10-times less than gold.
- A second is how long it takes for a certain amount of radiation to come from caesium-133. That's why caesium is used in atomic clocks and gadgets like cell phones to keep track of time.

Allotropes

An **allotrope** is one or more forms of a chemical element that can exist in the same physical state. Allotropes have different chemical and physical properties due to the different ways in which the atoms bond together to create each allotrope.

Boron =

Borophene
Borospherene
Boron Nanotubes

Borophene (boron sheets) Applications: Used in batteries, hydrogen storage, micro-mano sensors, laser shielding, composites,textile products, *bendable screens*, circuit boards, paintings and coatings.

Borospherene (boron fullerenes) Applications: Used as a nanoparticle in the fields of medicine, electronics, and in the fields of molecular devices.

Boron nanotubes Applications: Used to shield large space crafts from space radiation and high temperatures during atmospheric entry, descent, and landing.

Phosphorous =

White Phosphorus
Red Phosphorus
Black Phosphorus

White Phosphorus (yellowish waxy solid) Applications: Used to manufacture chemicals used in fertilizers, food additives, and *cleaning compounds*.

Black Phosphorus (phosphorene) Applications: Used in photodetectors, supercapacitors, superconductors, and memory devices.

Red Phosphorus (dark red, amorphous powder) Applications: Used in production of pyrotechnics, fertilizers, pesticides and in electroluminescent coatings.

Arsenic =

Yellow Arsenic,
Black Arsenic,
Gray Arsenic

Yellow Arsenic (non-metallic solid) Applications: Used in pharmaceuticals, *wood preservatives*, agricultural chemicals, and applications in the mining, metallurgical, glass-making, and semiconductor industries.

Black Arsenic (glassy chrystal) Applications: Used in pharmaceuticals, *wood preservatives*, agricultural chemicals, and applications in the mining, metallurgical, glass-making, and semiconductor industries.

Gray Arsenic (metallic) Applications: Used to strengthen alloys of lead (e.g. in automotive batteries) and copper.

Selenium =

Amorphous Red Selenium,
Amorphous Black Selenium,
Monoclinic Selenium,
Hexagonal Selenium

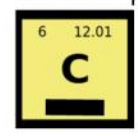
Amorphous Black Selenium (glassy and amorphous) Applications: Used as photoconductors in *X-ray detectors* and as toners for copy machines.

Amorphous Red Selenium (brick-red powder) Applications: Used for infrared technology, ultra-violet lights and as a red colorant.

Monoclinic Selenium (Crystalline) Applications: Used in the electronics industry, as a nutritional supplement, in the glass industry, as a component of pigments in plastics, pains, enamels, inks and rubber.

Hexagonal Selenium (Metallic Gray) Applications: Used in toner cartridges, optical materials, static photographic materials and other optical instruments.

Can you guess the most well-known allotrope of all?



= ??????

(Answer can be found below.)

The above chart only shows a few of the allotropes formed by those elements. Other elements with allotropes are:

Bromine: Dibromine, *Chlorine*: Dichlorine, *Fluorine*: Difluorine, *Hydrogen*: Dihydrogen, *Iodine*: Diiodine, *Nitrogen*: Dinitrogen, *Polonium*: Alpha Polonium & Beta Polonium, *Tin*: White Tin & Gray Tin, *Oxygen*: Dioxygen, Ozone & Tetraoxygen, *Sulfur*: Rhombic Sulphur, Monoclinic Sulphur & Amorphous Sulphur, *Antimony*: White Antimony, Yellow Antimony & Black Antimony.

Carbon is the most well-known allotrope of all because its atoms bond together to form **Graphite**, **Graphene**, **Diamonds**, **Carbon Nanotubes**, **Carbon Buckeyballs**, and much more.

None of the other elements of the periodic table form allotropes.

Magical Elements of The Periodic Table

Magical elementals from the Magical Elements of the Periodic Table books present all of the elements of the periodic table in fantastical and real life terms.

In the books, each elemental character has magical powers based on the properties of the elements that come from the land, air and water. They are the perfect group to introduce you to metals, metalloids, non-metals, halogens, noble gases and much more.

Unicorns, dragons, alchemists, knights, and goblins will show you how people of this world always have and always will depend upon the elements that our earth provides for all of our needs.

Use this Periodic Table as you would any other to spark an interest in the magical and real world properties of all the elements known today. You may be surprised at how prominently they feature in our every day lives.

No Metal

Actinium To Zirconium

No Magic

Remember, "No Metal—No Magic." . . .And no technology.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 H hydrogen — Hildy, Textile Manufacturing																	2 He helium — Hetha, Balloons
2 Li lithium — Lillian, Batteries	4 Be beryllium — Berwyn, Musical Instrument											5 B boron — Borolas, Sports Equipment	6 C carbon — Cole, Charcoal	7 N nitrogen — Nitra, Food Packaging	8 O oxygen — Ozzy, Air	9 F fluorine — Fleure, Strong Bones and Teeth	10 Ne neon — Jalan, Advertising Signs
3 Na sodium — Sorn, Salt	12 Mg magnesium — Maggie, In Your Bones											13 Al aluminium — Alumna, Airplanes	14 Si silicon — Silonar, Glass	15 P phosphorus — Phova, Fertilizer	16 S sulfur — Xoe, Matches	17 Cl chlorine — Krystle, Swimming Pools	18 Ar argon — Areg, Light Bulbs
4 K potassium — Pearl, Saline Drips	20 Ca calcium — Verly, Teeth	21 Sc scandium — Scandra, Bicycles	22 Ti titanium — Tilly, Aerospace	23 V vanadium — Vana, Black Printer Ink	24 Cr chromium — Crowmist, Stainless Steel	25 Mn manganese — Mangar, Earth Movers	26 Fe iron — Iown, Bicycle Chains	27 Co cobalt — Corliss, Magnets	28 Ni nickel — Nix, Guitar Strings	29 Cu copper — Cuprum, Money	30 Zn Zinc — Dr. Zinko, Suntan Lotion	31 Ga gallium — Gallant, LED Displays	32 Ge germanium — Gemel, Camera Lense	33 As arsenic — Arkyn, Poison	34 Se selenium — Selenice, Printers	35 Br bromine — Brogach, Photography Film	36 Kr krypton — Krypto, Detect Leaks
5 Rb Rubidium — Ruby, Night Vision Glasses	38 Sr strontium — Strauna, Computer Screens	39 Y yttrium — Yago, Microwave	40 Zr zirconium — Zora, Chemical Pipelines	41 Nb niobium — Nonnach, Mag Lev Trains	42 Mo molybdenum — Maximo, Cutting Tools	43 Tc technetium — Tephen, Radio Active Diagnosis	44 Ru ruthenium — Ruth, Electrical Switches	45 Rh rhodium — Rovana, Finish for Jewelry	46 Pd palladium — Paedin, Concert Flute	47 Ag Silver — Silubhra, Ventilator	48 Cd cadmium — Cadmus, Power Tools	49 In indium — Iker, Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)	50 Sn Tin — Tinam, Liquid Crystal Display	51 Sb antimony — Antz, Flame Resistant Fabric	52 Te tellurium — Tellan, Vulcanized Rubber	53 I iodine — Jody, Cloud Seeding	54 Xe xenon — Xena, Used To Catch Speeders
6 Cs caesium — Caelkoth, Atomic Clocks	56 Ba barium — Barsena, Spark Plugs	57 thru 71 RARE EARTH LANTHANIDE METALS	72 Hf hafnium — Hallam, Nuclear Submarines	73 Ta tantalum — Taltra, Mobile Phones	74 W tungsten (Wolfram) — Wolfie, 3D Printing Nozzles	75 Re rhenium — Renkin, Rocket Engines	76 Os osmium — Osm, For Lab Testing	77 Ir iridium — Iridna, Weight Scale	78 Pt platinum — Paedra, Pacemaker	79 Au Gold — Ghel, Pacemakers and Stents	80 Hg Mercury — Questa, Barometer	81 Tl thallium — Thanelen, Tattoo Ink	82 Pb Lead — Lauda, Batteries	83 Bi bismuth — Bitsy, Fire Sprinklers	84 Po polonium — Polgarn, Anti-Static Brushes	85 At astatine — Aszrad, Thyroid Cancer Treatment	86 Rn radon — Ranoran, Earthquake Prediction
7 Fr francium — Francine, Cancer Treatment	88 Ra radium — Raele, Luminous Watches	89 thru 103 ACTINIDE METALS	104 Rf rutherfordium — Rukukz, Radioactive	105 Db dubnium — Dubnic, Radioactive	106 Sg seaborgium — Stern, Radioactive	107 Bh bohrium — Bladiak, Radioactive	108 Hs hassium — Hoiga, Radioactive	109 Mt meitnerium — Mohdort, Radioactive	110 Ds darmstadtium — Dardank, Radioactive	111 Rg roentgenium — Rogmort, Radioactive	112 Cn copernicium — Climvots, Radioactive	113 Nh nihonium — Nirtak, Radioactive	114 Fl flerovium — Fleth, Radioactive	115 Mc moscovium — Molit, Radioactive	116 Lv livermorium — Ligee, Radioactive	117 Ts tennessine — Tubnulk, Radioactive	118 Og oganesson — Otyrt, Radioactive

SUPER HEAVY METALS—RADIOACTIVE

RARE EARTH LANTHANIDE METALS

57 La lanthanum — Lannion, Telescope Lense	58 Ce cerium — Cerella, Lighter Flints	59 Pr praseodymium — Praebec, Welder Mask	60 Nd neodymium — Nelushia, Electric Car Motors	61 Pm promethium — Proctor, Night Light	62 Sm samarium — Samarinda, Electric Guitar PickUp	63 Eu europium — Euvell, Fluorescent Light	64 Gd gadolinium — Galoa, MRI Diagnosis	65 Tb terbium — Terlin, Solid State Device	66 Dy dysprosium — Dypsie, Sonar Sensors	67 Ho holmium — Holmia, Eye Laser	68 Er erbium — Erbie, Optical Communications	69 Tm thulium — Thurwin, Eye Laser	70 Yb Ytterbium — Ytizy, Amplifies Fiber Optics	71 Lu lutetium — Urmi, Positron Emission Tomography (PET)

ACTINIDE METALS

89 Ac actinium — Acanus, Radioactive Medicine	90 Th thorium — Thordis, Heat Resistant Paint	91 Pa protactinium — Protik, Radioactive Waste	92 U uranium — Uri, Used To Power Submarines	93 Np neptunium — Nepthas, Nuclear Fuel	94 Pu plutonium — Puchan, Power Satellites	95 Am americium — Amerine, Smoke Detector	96 Cm curium — Curran, Moon Rover	97 Bk berkelium — Berenero, Scientific Research	98 Cf californium — Calastian, Metal Detector	99 Es einsteinium — Elizama, Nuclear Research	100 Fm fermium — Ferley, Scientific Research	101 Md mendelevium — Menesant, Scientific Research	102 No nobelium — Norinum, Nuclear Research	103 Lr lawrencium — Larelis, Radioactive Research

It's Techno-Magical

LEGEND

- Alkali Metals
- Alkali Earth Metals
- Transition Metals
- Post-Transition (or Other Metals)
- Metalloids
- Non-Metals
- Halogens
- Noble Gases
- Rare Earth Lanthanide Metals
- Actinide Metals
- Super Heavy—Radioactive

Alloys are created when 2 or more metals are combined. Compounds are created when 2 or more non-metals are combined.

EXAMPLE OF A COMPOUND

Quincy

Quick Lime = Ca (Verly, Teeth) + O (Ozzy, Air)

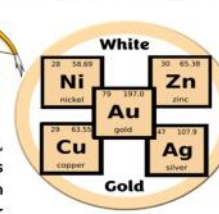
Used for Concrete

Both Carbon and Oxygen are reactive nonmetals.

EXAMPLE OF AN ALLOY

White Wing

Used for jewelry, dental amalgams plus connectors, and switch and relay contacts for electronics.



White Gold

Includes 58.5 % gold, 22% copper, 8% zinc, 7% nickel, 4.5% silver and possibly other elements.

Sybrina.com

Types of Elements On The Periodic Table

Alkali Metals—Some metals on the periodic table are soft and shiny—they're so soft you can actually cut them with a knife! These metals love to give away their electrons, which makes them super reactive. When they do, they form something called salt. Interestingly, you won't find these metals by themselves in nature; they need to be taken from other materials.

Examples of these metals include lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium, and francium.

Alkali Earth Metals—The elements in column 2 of the periodic table have 2 outer electrons in their shell. This makes them super reactive with nonmetals that need electrons to feel stable. When they react, they create something called a salt. You can often find them alone in nature, and they can even conduct electricity! The elements are beryllium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, and radium.

Post-Transition (or other Metals)— Elements directly to the right of the transition metals. They are known as "poor metals: and are soft and brittle. These include aluminum, gallium, indium, tin, thallium, lead, bismuth, zinc, cadmium and mercury.

Transition Metal—The main metals are found in the middle and bottom rows of the periodic table. They look like metal, can conduct electricity, can bend and be shaped easily. The period 4 transition metals are scandium, titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, and zinc. The period 5 transition metals are yttrium, zirconium, niobium, molybdenum, technetium, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, silver, and cadmium. The period 6 transition metals are lanthanum, hafnium, tantalum, tungsten, rhenium, osmium, iridium, platinum, gold, and mercury. The period 7 transition metals are the naturally-occurring actinium, and the artificially produced elements rutherfordium, dubnium, seaborgium, bohrium, hassium, meitnerium, darmstadtium, and roentgenium.

Metalloids—The elements called metalloids are a mix of metals and nonmetals. They look like metals, but can't conduct electricity very well. They also break easily and act like nonmetals. These include boron, silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium, astatine, and polonium.

Non-Metals—These elements reside in columns 15-17, and can be gases, liquids, or solids. They don't conduct heat or electricity. The solids are brittle, and they have no metallic luster. They readily accept electrons from metals to form salts. These include nitrogen, oxygen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

Halogens—Halogen chemicals are a special type of element. When they mix with metal, they become a kind of salt. Halogens are super reactive because they like to take an electron from metals. They can be found in column 17 of the element table. Some of them can be found in nature, but most are very dangerous and can hurt you if you touch them. They include fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and the radioactive elements astatine and tennessine.

Noble Gases—These elements reside in column 8. They are all odorless, colorless gases that are chemically very stable (inert). They don't generally form compounds by bonding with another element. These include helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, and radon.

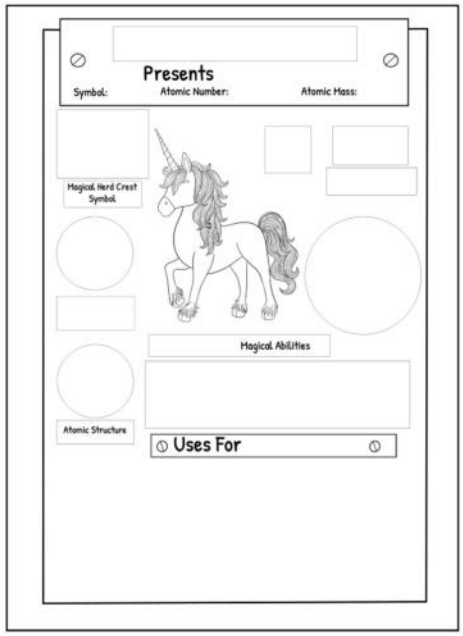
Lanthanide Rare Earth Minerals—The Japanese call them "the seeds of technology." The US Department of Energy calls them "technology metals." These elements have atomic numbers 57-71. They are vital to industry. They can be added to metals to strengthen them to make alloys such as stainless steel, used to refine crude oil, and are crucial in producing technology—electronics, telecommunications, and metal devices to name a few. They are lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, samarium, europium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium,

Actinide Metals—Any of a series of chemically similar metallic elements with atomic numbers ranging from 89 (actinium) to 103 (lawrencium). All of these elements are radioactive, and two of the elements, uranium and plutonium, are used to generate nuclear energy. The lanthanides and actinides are sometimes called the inner transition metals, referring to their properties and position on the table. They are actinium, thorium, protactinium, uranium, neptunium, plutonium,

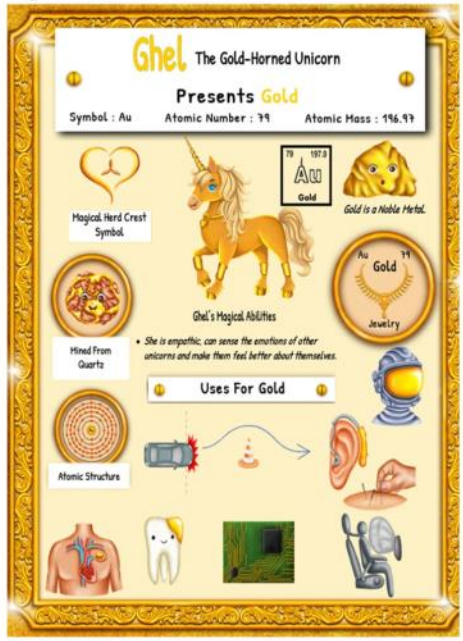
Super Heavy—Radioactive—Superheavy elements are those elements with a large number of protons in their nucleus. Elements with more than 92 protons are unstable; they decay to lighter nuclei with a characteristic half-life. They do not occur in large quantities (if at all) naturally on earth, and only exist briefly under highly controlled circumstances. They include lawrencium, rutherfordium, dubnium, seaborgium, bohrium, hassium, meitnerium, darmstadtium, roentgenium, copernicium, nihonium, flerovium, moscovium, livermorium, tennessine, and oganesson.

Printable Magical Elemental Activity Downloads

Fun Way For Students To Learn The Elements Of The Periodic Table

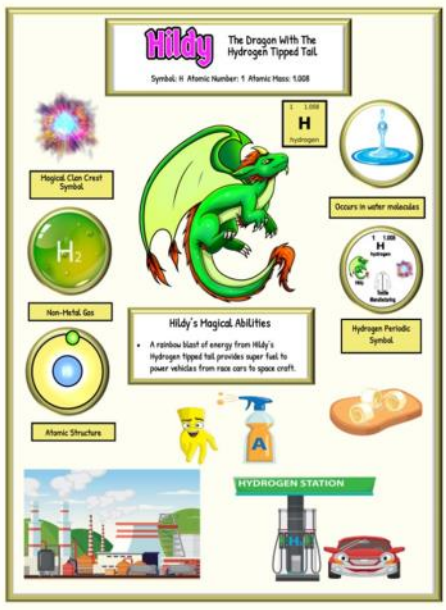


Blank Unicorn Element Card

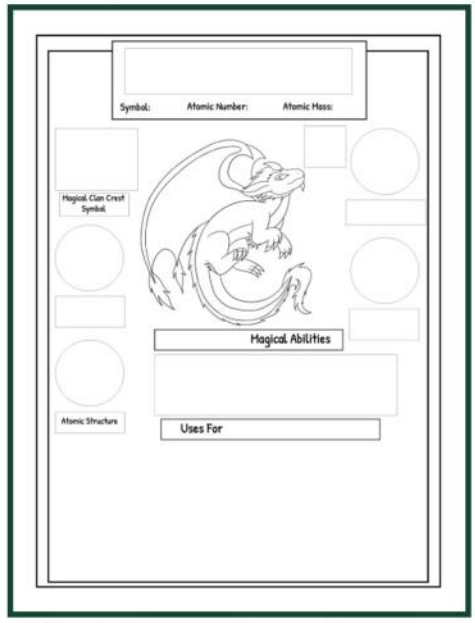


Sample Unicorn Element Card

Blank Research Sheet



Sample Dragon Element Card



Blank Dragon Element Card

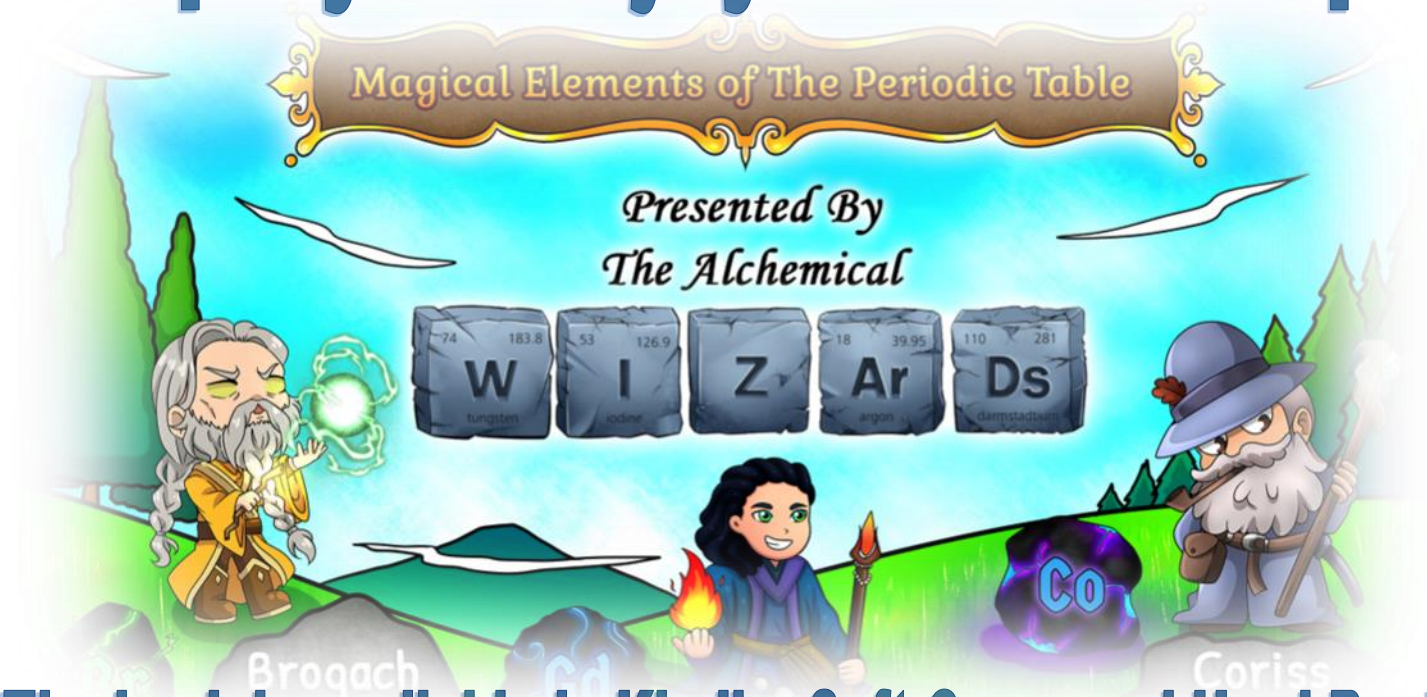
Blank Research Sheet

Using the sample Magical Elemental cards provided, have students select an element from the Periodic Table and a Magical Elemental Card Blank to create their own Magical Elemental Card. The blank and sample cards do not have to match.

You will receive a pdf containing either 26 unicorn or 26 dragon sample cards and blanks to be printed on 8 1/2 x 11 sized paper or card stock. The pdf also contains a Magical Elemental Research Sheet for the students to work on before creating their unique Periodic Table Elemental. They will also write a short paragraph describing their Unicorn or Dragon Elemental from that research.

Get These Fun Elemental Periodic Table Activity Sheets at *MagicalPTElements.com*

I hope you enjoyed this sample



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