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## Metals and nonmetals worksheet answer key

The views expressed by entrepreneurs are their own on March 13, 2015. Whether you're running a pole-dancing fitness business or an online Etsy store, all your management efforts and sleepless nights really get off to three crucial questions about your business - and three crucial documents to help you answer them: Related: How long do you really have to keep your financial documents? 1. Do you make a profit? (Consult your net profit statement.) Profits are measured in one place: your net profit. Net revenue, which is usually the same as net sales, does not give the whole story because it does not take into account all the direct and indirect costs required to run your business. For example: If you have paid your bills recently, you know that rent, utilities, insurance, accounting fees, web and technical support all cost money. Therefore, profit is what you have after deducting expenses from net sales. This calculation generates the net income of your business. Is it positive this month? Then you make money. Good deal. But did you know you could show profit and still be bankrupt? Knowing whether you are making money is not enough; that money should be converted into cash. What is your money situation? (Consult your cash flow statement.) Cash is the lifeblood of your business. In an ideal world you pay the bills of cash generated from operations, not debts, if you want to maintain financial sanity. To pay in cash, your small business should start enough to cover the bills. Do you have enough cash to cover expenses for at least 90 days? You will find out by looking at your cash flow statement. Remember that cash for your business is like blood for your body; without it, your business is dying. Cash comes when customers pay you. But sometimes they don't pay the full retail price because of discounts or third parties like PayPal who take a percentage of the deal. Just because you take X doesn't mean you'll collect X when you make a sale. Sometimes there is also a time difference between when you complete a project and when you are paid. This is common in some service companies, but it needs to be carefully managed; otherwise, you'll just have an expensive hobby rather than a business. Related: How best to manage cash flow? 3. Do you build or destroy wealth? (Consult your balance.) Building a terminal is a matter of why you are in business. The terminal cost is that you could sell the business if you decided to do so today. If you're a small business owner, what's the long game? It's just about grinding through 12-16-hour days for decades retirement when the doctor tells you? Or is it about imitating sharks on abc's shark tank, which must be so rich? They built businesses that grew assets faster than liabilities - much faster. In some cases, they sold their own in others they used the business as collateral to attract venture or start-up money for new ventures. It's an amazing system when it works. So, what about your business? Do you have a small business you could sell after all? Your balance is crucial here. It measures your assets, liabilities and owner's equity, or net worth of business. This is not the only indicator of value, but it contains valuable information every banker and investor wants to know. This is the first step in determining the terminal value. Do you know how to read your net profit, cash flow statement and balance sheet? In 20 years of my business I have seen how clear it is that if you do not understand these documents, you leave a huge potential for profit and cash flow on the table. Your small business also probably carries a much greater risk of failure than you know. Would you drive a car with your eyes closed? No way, right? So don't run your small business without knowing how to answer these three key questions. Finding answers is easier than you imagine. And these answers can change your future. Related: Ins and Cash Flow Statements Copper Reddish Metal with Chemical Symbol Cu. The word copper comes from the Latin cuprum, which means metal from Cyprus. In ancient times, the island of Cyprus was a place of copper mining. Copper, dating from prehistoric times, was one of the earliest metals known to man. In addition, for thousands of years, man also used a copper alloy of bronze to make tools, jewelry and weapons. Copper is soft and flowing, has a high electrical conductivity. It also has a high melting point of 1084.62 degrees Celsius. Due to the good thermal and electrical properties of copper conductivity, one of its main applications is wiring. Copper alloys, such as brass and bronze, also have important applications in construction and plumbing. In general, metals, unlike non-metals, are good conductors of heat and electricity, malleable, ducted and almost always solid at room temperature. Metals very often have only one to three electrons in their outer valence shell, while non-metals are usually four to eight. Metals tend to have metallic sheen and are as opaque as thin sheets, while non-metallic solids tend to have dim surfaces and transparent. Many differences between metals and non-metals have notable exceptions. For example, while all three common states of matter, solid, liquid and gas, are in non-metals, almost all metals are solid at room temperature. Mercury, liquid metal, is the only exception. Meanwhile, while most non-metals are poor thermal conductors, the diamond, the form of pure is actually the best solid heat pipeline in existence. Another form of carbon, graphite, is a good conductor of electricity. Metals and non-metals tend to react each other because of their additional number of electrons in their outer valence shell. For example, an extremely common and vital reaction in nature is the reaction of oxygen with many metals. Indeed, many non-metals act as electronic techniques, or oxidizers, not just oxygen. Meanwhile, many metals easily act as donor electrons, or diminaries. Items can be classified as metals or non-metals depending on their properties. Most of the time, you can tell the metal element is just looking at its metallic sheen, but that's not the only difference between these two common groups of elements. Most of the elements are metals. These include alkaline metals, alkaline earth metals, transient metals, lanthanides and actinides. On the periodic table metals are separated from non-metals by a zigzag line, pronnrishing through carbon, phosphorus, selenium, iodine and radon. These elements and those to their right are non-metal. The elements to the left of the line can be called metalloids or semi-metals and have intermediate properties between metals and non-metals. The physical and chemical properties of metals and non-metals can be used to distinguish them from each other. Metallic physical properties: Brilliant (brilliant) Good conductors of heat and electricity High-density (heavy for their size) Suitable (can be scored) Ductile (can be drawn into wires) Usually solid at room temperature (excluding mercury) Opaque as a thin sheet (can not see through metals) Metals sound or emit a bell-like sound when hit by Metal Chemical Properties: Have 1-3 electrons in the outer shell of each metal atom and easily lose electrons (for example. Lost electrons are lightweight oxides that are the basic Fave of the lower electronegativities A good reducing metal agents: copper (left); metalloid: arsenic (centre); and non-metallic: sulfur (right). Matt Meadows, Getty Images Nonmetals, excluding hydrogen, are located on the right side of the periodic table. Elements that are non-metallic hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, oxygen, sulfur, selenium, all halogens, and noble gases. Non-metallic physical properties: Not shiny (dull appearance) Poor conductors of heat and electricity The bad solids Boggy solids Bait solids Bait solids May be solids, liquids or gases at room temperature Transparent, like thin leaf Nonmetals are not sound non-metallic chemical properties: both metals and non-metallic take different shapes (allotropes), which have different appearance and properties from each other. For example, graphite and diamond are two allotropes of non-metallic carbon, time as ferrit and auzenite are two iron allotropes. While non-metal can have an allotropy that seems metallic, all metal allotropes look like what we think of as metal (brilliant, shiny). Non-metal is just an element, an element, displaying the properties of the metal. It is determined not by what it is, but by what it is not. It does not look metallic, cannot be made into a wire, knocked into shape or bent, does not hold heat or electricity well, and has no high melting point or boiling point. Non-metals in the minority on the periodic table are mainly located on the right side of the periodic table. The exception is hydrogen, which behaves like non-metallic at room temperature and pressure and is located in the upper left corner of the periodic table. In high-pressure conditions, hydrogen is projected to behave like alkaline metal. The non-metals are located on the top right side of the periodic table. The non-metals are separated from the metals by a line that cuts through the diagonal area of the periodic table, The elements with partially filled orbits of the Halogen River and noble gases are non-metallic, but a group of non-metallic elements usually consists of the following elements: serocarbonnonicrogxyensenforsulfursalenium Halogen elements: fthhnrearl bromininstatin Posibra element 117 (tennessene), although most scientists believe that this element will behave as a metal. Noble elements of gas are: heliumenonenerogyptononone 118 (oganesson). This element is predicted to be a liquid, but is still non-metallic. Non-metals have high ionization energies and electronegavits. They are usually poor conductors of heat and electricity. Solid non-metals are usually fragile, with little or no metallic luster. Most non-metals have the ability to easily obtain electrons. Non-metals display a wide range of chemical properties and reagents. High ionization of high-energy electronegativities Poor thermal conductors Converted electric conductors British solids - not malleable or ductile Little or no metallic luster Gain electrons easily Dull, not metal-shiny, although they can be colorful Smooth melting points and boiling points than the metals chart below displays a comparison of physical and non-metal These properties apply to metals in general (alkaline metals, alkaline earth, transient metals, main metals, lanthanides, actilids) and non-metals in general (non-metals, halogens, noble gases). Metals Nonmetals chemical properties easily lose the valence of electrons easy to share or get valence of electrons 1-3 electrons (usually) in the outer shell of 4-8 electrons in the outer shell (7 for gal ogens and 8 for noble gases) form basic oxides to form acidic oxides good reducing agents good oxidizing agents have higher electronegate properties solid at room temperature (except mercury) , solid, or gas (noble gases gases) have a metallic sheen do not have Shine is a good conductor of heat and electricity a bad conductor of heat and electricity, usually malleable The ductile is usually brittle opaque in a thin sheet transparent in a thin sheet sheet properties of metals and nonmetals worksheet answer key. reactivity in metals and nonmetals worksheet answer key. metals nonmetals and metalloids worksheet answer key pdf

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