

Free Reading Sample

Mathematical Elements of The Periodic Table

Presented By

Radioactive



By Sybrina Durant with Illustrations by Various Artists

Radioactive Goblins

present

“Magical Elements Of The Periodic Table.”

In this periodic table book, 15 Radioactive Goblins present Magical Elements of the Periodic Table. Each goblin is fueled by a radioactive element from the periodic table which gives them unique powers.



Blandlak starts out the Radioactive Goblins book by introducing the magical element Bohrium on his element page.

Tubnulk, the goblin king, wields extraordinary powers from Tennessine, enhancing his strength and enabling elemental manipulation over much of the Goblin dominion.



Another elemental favorite is Dardank, a cunning goblin fueled by Darmstadtium. She ingeniously crafts potions and wields her unique elemental abilities—transforming substances into weapons and generating heat and radiation.



Sterx wields the rare element Seaborgium, granting her the ability to manipulate matter, transmute objects, and create explosive power with a snap. Her incredible abilities earn her both admiration and fear among goblins.

The Radioactive Goblins, along with their techno-magical unicorn, dragon, wizard and knight friends from the first 5 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 MagicalPTElements.com/MRGPT. Follow [sybrinablueunicorn](#) on Instagram, [The Blue Unicorn Book Store](#) on Facebook, [@sybrinad](#) on Pinterest, [Sybrina_SPT](#) on Twitter; and [Sybrina Durant](#) on LinkedIn.

A Word About



Have you ever wondered how goblins, those mischievous creatures from folklore, connect to some of the most intriguing and perilous elements on the periodic table? Let's delve into the similarities between these mythical beings and heavy radioactive elements. Consider "instability and danger." Goblins are notorious for their chaos, lurking and waiting to stir trouble. In a similar vein, heavy radioactive elements like Bohrium and Livermorium are highly unstable. They undergo constant decay, releasing harmful radiation. Just as you must tread carefully in a goblin's territory, the approach to these radioactive elements demands caution due to their hazardous nature.

Then there's "transformation." Goblins frequently change form through magic, tricking others in the process. In the scientific realm, superheavy elements also undergo transformations via radioactive decay, akin to goblins shedding an old guise for a new one. These transformations can result in the creation of new elements, mirroring how a goblin's cunning can lead to unexpected situations.

Goblins evoke an uncanny feeling—they're both familiar and strange, tapping into our fears and desires. Superheavy radioactive elements similarly exist at the very edge of our understanding of matter. Their bizarre properties challenge our perceptions of the universe, much like goblins challenge our grasp on normality.

Goblins thrive on chaos, embodying unpredictability. Imagine a cheeky troublemaker who relishes in stealing shiny objects and disrupting the order. This essence aligns with superheavy radioactive elements like Oganesson. These elements possess fleeting lifespans, constantly changing in a process called radioactive decay. They are hazardous due to their rapid transformations and harmful radiation, produced in labs—making them rare and elusive, like our mythical goblins. They are hazardous due to their rapid transformations and harmful radiation, produced in labs—making them rare and elusive, like our mythical goblins.

The sneaky tricks and shape-shifting nature of goblins resonate with the behaviors of superheavy elements, which can continuously change form. As they decay, they often transform into smaller, more stable elements, echoing how a goblin's disguise



Bohrium Facts

- First produced in 1976 in Dubna, Russia
- Predicted to be a metallic solid like a Group 7 Transition Metal
- Isotope Half-Life— 10 milliseconds to 2.4 minutes
- Super Heavy—Radioactive

Blaadlak Presents Bohrium

Symbol: Bh Atomic Number: 107 Atomic Mass: 270



No Metal



Blaadlak

Blaadlak The Goblin
Fueled By Bohrium



No Magic

Element 107 (Bohrium) is synthesized by bombarding a target made of the post-transition metal element bismuth-209 with accelerated nuclei of the transition metal element chromium-54.

107 270
Bh
bohrium



Bh

Radioactive

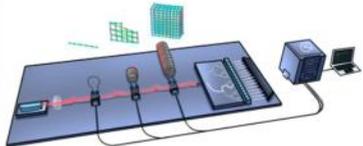
Blaadlak's Magical Abilities

Blaadlak, driven by Bohrium, craves knowledge and power. Highly intelligent and cunning, he obsessively collects rare elements. Fiercely independent, he excels in alchemy and chemistry, crafting potent potions and poisons. A skilled fighter, he outsmarts rivals with agility and precision in battle.



Atomic Structure

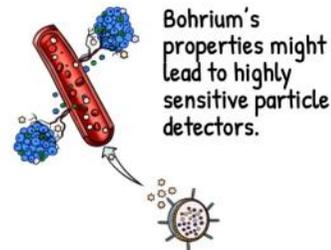
Potential Futuristic Uses For Bohrium



Bohrium isotopes might one day be used in quantum processors for ultra-fast calculations.



Bohrium nanoparticles could be used in nano-medicine for precise cancer cell targeting.

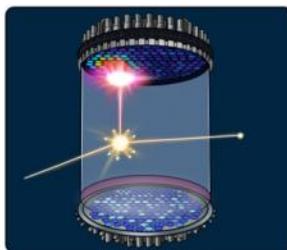


Bohrium's properties might lead to highly sensitive particle detectors.

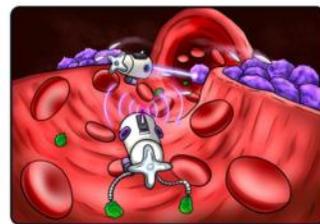
Bohrium might become a high-energy fuel source for future experimental reactors.



Bohrium could help enhance detectors searching for dark matter.



Bohrium could be integrated into nanorobotics for precision micro-robotic surgery.



Did You Know?

- The lighter isotopes of Bohrium usually have shorter half-lives; half-lives of under 100 ms for 260Bh, 261Bh, 262Bh, and 262mBh were observed. The heaviest isotopes are the most stable, with 270Bh and 274Bh having measured half-lives of about 2.4 min and 40 s respectively. The heavier unconfirmed isotope 278Bh appears to have an even longer half-life of about 11.5 minutes.
- Theoretical models predict Bohrium will behave like rhenium and technetium (members of Group 7), particularly in oxidation states and chemical reactions, although experimental confirmation is very limited.
- In the video game Evolve, Bohrium is a super-rich, trans-uranic element essential for powering advanced technology and armor.
- Bohrium is the first element to be synthesised by a cold - rather than hot - fusion process between two nuclei.



Flerovium Facts

- First produced in 1998 in Dubna, Russia
- Predicted to be a solid, silvery-white or grey metal like a Group 10 Heavy Transition Metal
- Isotope Half Life—2.5 milliseconds to 19 seconds
- Super Heavy—Radioactive

Fleth Presents Flerovium

Symbol: Fl Atomic Number: 114 Atomic Mass: 289

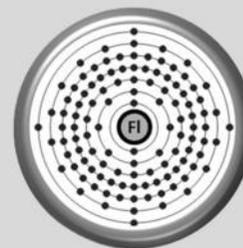


Element 114 is created by smashing Calcium-48 ions into a Plutonium target in powerful particle accelerators, a process of nuclear fusion that forms superheavy elements, like Flerovium-289.



Fleth's Magical Abilities

Fleth the Goblin, infused with Flerovium's essence, wields extraordinary magical abilities. She can transmute ordinary items into treasures, unleash powerful energy bursts, craft complex illusions, and display remarkable agility. Additionally, she adapts to elemental magics and channels energy into explosive spells, making her a compelling and unpredictable figure in any fantasy narrative.

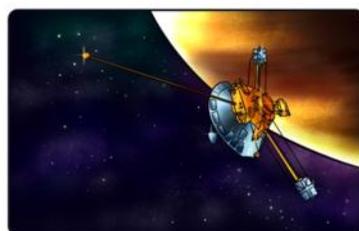


Atomic Structure

Potential Futuristic Uses For Flerovium



Flerovium infused Synthetic Enzyme Blockers could be used to halt harmful reactions while treating alien allergies.



Flerovium might possibly be used as an Interstellar Signal Booster to amplify deep-space communication signals to connect Earth to distant colonies.



Flerovium alloys might be used in Hyperloop Transport Systems to enhance electromagnetic propulsion for high-speed travel.

Flerovium might be used in Bioluminescent Implants to create glowing artificial organs for medical applications.



It might be used in High-Speed Data Transmission to boost internet speeds beyond fiber optics.



It might be used in Faster-Than-Light Navigation, aiding in research for interstellar propulsion systems.



Did You Know?

- Bioluminescence, involves a chemical reaction, often between a molecule called luciferin and an enzyme called luciferase, that generates light within a living organism. It could be used in medical implants which use light signals to release drug payloads or perform treatments.
- The hyperloop is a conceptual high-speed transportation system that aims to revolutionize travel by transporting people and goods in pods through a network of low-pressure tubes at incredibly high speeds using magnetic levitation for propulsion.
- Flerovium was first produced in 1998 but was not named until 2012 in honor of the Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions, which itself was named after Russian physicist Georgy Flyorov.
- In 20113, Nanotechnology scientist Robert Freitas suggested a flerovium nanocoin fused with gold with a face value of one million dollars.



Moscovium Facts

- First produced in July 2003 in Dubna , Russia
- Predicted to be silvery white solid metal like a Post Transition Metal in Group 15.
- Isotope Half-Life—16 milliseconds to 0.65 seconds
- Super Heavy—Radioactive

Moilt Presents Moscovium

Symbol: Mc Atomic Number: 115 Atomic Mass: 290

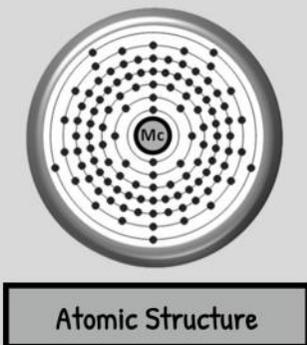


Element 115 is created in a particle accelerator by fusing the heavier element, Americium with the lighter Calcium ion to form the superheavy nucleus of Moscovium



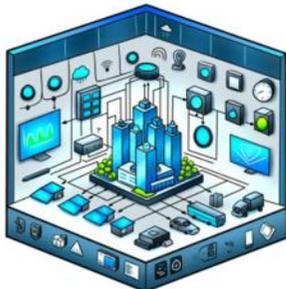
Moilt's Magical Abilities

Moilt, a clever goblin, delights in gadgetry and mischief. With loyalty and a sharp wit, he pranks foes effortlessly. Powered by Moscovium, this alien looking goblin is an agile dynamo, using swift reflexes and bursts of radioactive energy to outmaneuver and excel in any battle, blending humor with formidable combat skills.



Atomic Structure

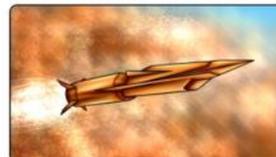
Potential Futuristic Uses For Moscovium



Moscovium might someday be used in high-accuracy industrial smart monitoring systems.



Moscovium might be used in anti-fog lenses that clear misty views and keep vision sharp.



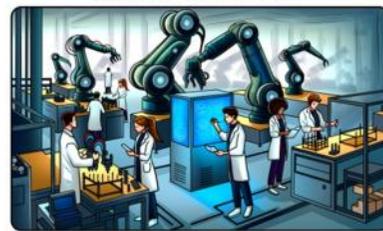
Moscovium could be used in next-gen hypersonic missile guidance components.

Moscovium could be utilized in autonomous factory robots to enhance precision and speed in automated industries.

Moscovium might be used on Anti-Slip Surfaces for more grip under pressure to increase safety everywhere.



It might be used in Tidal Energy Harvesting to improve efficiency in ocean-based power stations.



Did You Know?

- Moscovium (element 115) is predicted to exhibit chemical properties most similar to thallium (Tl) and bismuth (Bi) due to relativistic effects influencing its valence electrons. As a group 15 pnicogen, it shares characteristics with bismuth, but its behavior in the +1 oxidation state is expected to strongly resemble thallium(I).
- Before it was named "moscovium", element 115 had been given the placeholder name "ununpentium, which is Latin for "one-one-five".
- Element 115 is featured in the Call of Duty: Black Ops subseries in the 'Zombies' PVE-style game mode, where it is called Divinium. In the game, Divinium is used for multiple purposes, such as powering weapons, teleporters, liquid drinks known as "Perk-a-Colas", special gumballs known as "Gobblegum", and even creating the zombies themselves.



Seaborgium Facts

- First Produced in 1974 in Berkeley, California
- Expected to be a solid metal at room temperature and to behave like Tungsten, a Group 6 Transition Metal
- Isotope Half-Life—2.5 milliseconds to 2.4 minutes
- Super Heavy—Radioactive

Sterx Presents Seaborgium

Symbol: Sg Atomic Number: 106 Atomic Mass: 269

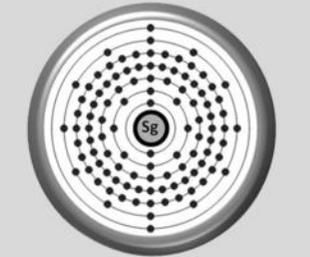


Element 106 is created by fusing Californium-249 with Oxygen-18 or Lead-208 with Chromium-54 in particle accelerators at advanced research facilities like GSI/FAIR



Sterx's Magical Abilities

Sterx wields the rare element Seaborgium, granting her the ability to manipulate matter, transmute objects, and create explosive power with a snap. Her incredible abilities earn her both admiration and fear among goblins, as she roams the forest seeking chaos and challenges to push her powers to their limits.



Atomic Structure

Potential Futuristic Uses For Seaborgium



Seaborgium nanites could solve pollution crises by recycling at the atomic level with molecular disassemblers that break down waste into raw atomic components.



Seaborgium injections might regulate tectonic activity on unstable planets. These planetary core stabilizers could prevent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions for colonization.



Seaborgium could be used in gravity-based power storage systems to lift weights to store energy to be released during peak demand.

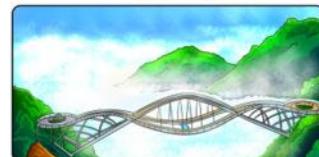
Seaborgium atmospheric oxygen boosters could release O₂ in thin atmospheres, making Mars breathable over time.



Seaborgium infused ocean pH balancers could neutralize acidification and save marine life from collapse.



Seaborgium alloys could be used to protect metals in harsh climates, extending bridge and ship lifespans.



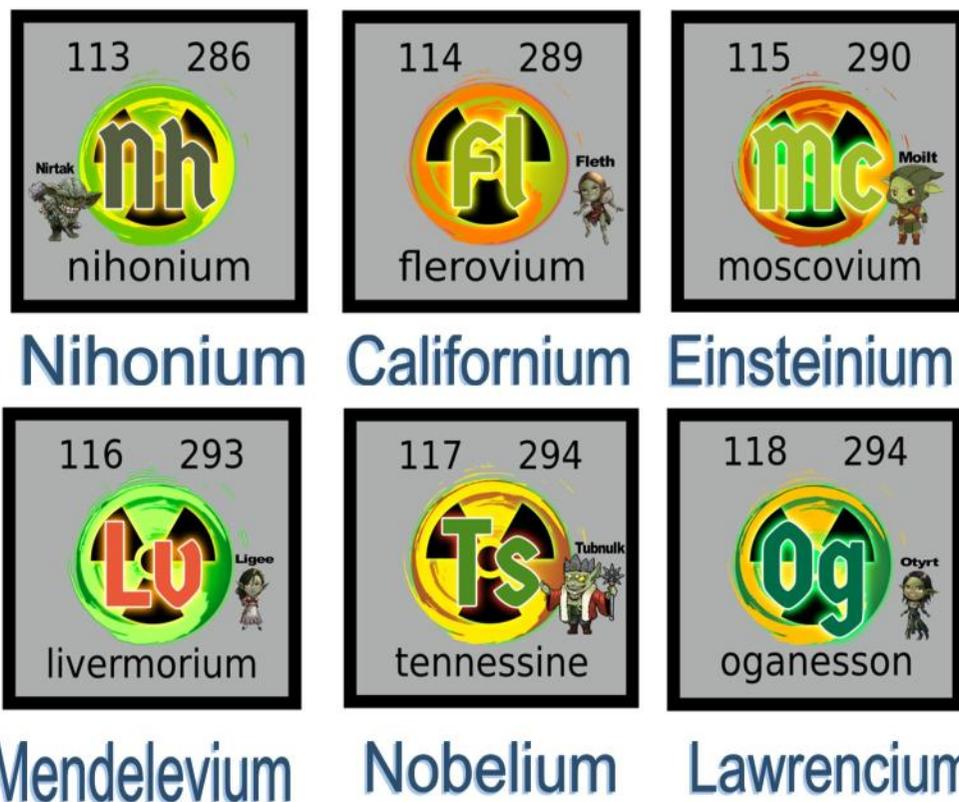
Did You Know?

- It is expected that seaborgium will behave much like its group 6 companions, and therefore various properties can be surmised based on knowledge of these other elements, particularly tungsten and molybdenum. The color of seaborgium cannot be confirmed, but it is most likely a metallic silvery-gray in color.
- A molecular disassembler is a highly theoretical concept, particularly in the context of advanced nanotechnology and science fiction that describes a device that could break down a material into its constituent atoms or molecules.
- Glenn Seaborg, who Seaborgium was named for, was a true giant in chemistry, having discovered 10 elements (including plutonium, americium, and curium) and having co-discovered element 106. Seaborg said that having an element named after him was a greater honor than the Nobel Prize, as it would last as long as there were periodic tables.

The "Island of Stability"

Normally, as elements become heavier, they become more unstable and decay instantly. The Island of Stability theory predicts a region of superheavy elements with "magic numbers" of protons and neutrons (like 114 protons and 184 neutrons) that would be significantly more stable, having longer half-lives (minutes, days, or even millions of years) than the fleeting microseconds of the highly unstable elements currently known beyond uranium. These special isotopes, though still radioactive, are expected to have longer lifetimes because their "doubly magic" nuclei are bound more strongly, potentially allowing scientists to study their unique chemical properties.

Elements 113 to 118, including Nihonium, Flerovium, Moscovium, Livermorium, Tennessine, and Oganesson, are currently the radioactive elements closest to the center of the theoretical Island of Stability, with isotopes showing slightly increased stability compared to their neighbors. Some predictions suggest that isotopes of these elements could have long enough half-lives to be studied extensively or even exist naturally, potentially making them useful for future technologies.



Scientists are actively synthesizing superheavy elements and measuring their properties, searching for evidence of this island, with recent discoveries showing promising, longer-than-expected half-lives that encourage the search. This finding could unlock entirely new types of matter, enable practical applications, and revolutionize chemical understanding.

Magical Elements of The Periodic Table

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

Magical elements from 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

1
1.008
H
hydrogen
H101

Textile Manufacturing

3
6.94
Li
lithium
L101

Batteries

2
9.012
Be
beryllium
Beryll

Musical Instrument

3
22.99
Na
sodium
S01

Salt

12
24.31
Mg
magnesium
Maggie

In Your Bones

19
39.10
K
potassium
K01

Saline Drips

20
40.08
Ca
calcium
Verly

Teeth

21
44.96
Sc
scandium
Scandra

Bicycles

22
47.87
Ti
titanium
Tilly

Aerospace

23
50.94
V
vanadium
Vana

Black Printer Ink

24
52.00
Cr
chromium
Crownist

Stainless Steel

25
54.94
Mn
manganese
Manger

Earth Movers

26
55.85
Fe
iron
Iown

Bicycle Chains

27
58.93
Co
cobalt
Cortea

Magnets

28
58.93
Ni
nickel
Nix

Guitar Strings

29
63.55
Cu
copper
Cuprum

Money

30
65.38
Zn
zinc
Zinko

Suntan Lotion

31
69.72
Ga
gallium
Gallant

LED Displays

37
85.47
Rb
rubidium
Ruby

Night Vision Glasses

38
87.62
Sr
strontium
Strauna

Computer Screens

39
89.91
Y
yttrium
Yago

Microwave

40
91.22
Zr
zirconium
Zora

Chemical Pipelines

41
92.91
Nb
niobium
Nonach

Mag Lev Trains

42
95.95
Mo
molybdenum
Maximo

Cutting Tools

43
101.1
Ru
ruthenium
Ruth

Electrical Switches

45
102.9
Rh
rhodium
Rhovana

Finish for Jewelry

46
106.4
Pd
palladium
Paedin

Concert Flute

47
107.9
Ag
silver
Silubhra

Ventilator

48
112.4
Cd
cadmium
Cadmium

Power Tools

49
114.8
In
indium
Iker

Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)

50
118.7
Sn
tin
Tinam

Liquid Crystal Display

55
132.9
Cs
cesium
Caekoth

Atomic Clocks

56
137.3
Ba
barium
Bareza

Spark Plugs

57 thru 71
RARE EARTH LANTHANIDE METALS

72
178.5
Hf
hafnium
Hallam

Nuclear Submarines

73
180.9
Ta
tantalum
Taira

Mobile Phones

74
183.8
W
tungsten
Woltan

3D Printing Nozzles

75
186.2
Re
rhenium
Rerkin

Rocket Engines

76
190.2
Os
osmium
Osm

For Lab Testing

77
192.2
Ir
iridium
Irida

Weight Scale

78
195.1
Pt
platinum
Paedra

Pacemaker

79
197.0
Au
gold
Ghel

Pacemakers and Stents

80
200.6
Hg
mercury
Mercur

Barometer

81
204.4
Tl
thallium
Thanelan

Tattoo Ink

87
223
Fr
francium
Franchi

Cancer Treatment

88
226
Ra
radium
Raele

Luminous Watches

89 thru 103
ACTINIDE METALS

104
261
Rf
rutherfordium
Rufukz

Radioactive

105
268
Db
dubnium
Dubnic

Radioactive

106
289
Sg
seaborgium
Sarg

Radioactive

107
290
Bh
bohrium
Bhadak

Radioactive

108
297
Hs
hassium
Haskas

Radioactive

109
297
Mt
meitnerium
Meitort

Radioactive

110
298
Ds
darmstadtium
Dardank

Radioactive

111
298
Rg
roentgenium
Rogmort

Radioactive

112
298
Cn
copernicium
Cimvoh

Radioactive

113
298
Nh
nihonium
Nirtak

Radioactive

114
298
Fl
flerovium
Flioth

Radioactive

115
298
Mc
moscovium
Molitt

Radioactive

116
298
Lv
livermorium
Ligee

Radioactive

117
298
Ts
tennessine
Tubnik

Radioactive

118
298
Og
oganeson
Ogort

Radioactive

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 = Used for Concrete

Ca calcium Verly Teeth + O oxygen Ozzy Air

20 40.08
Ca
calcium
Verly
Teeth

8 16.00
O
oxygen
Ozzy
Air

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.

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.

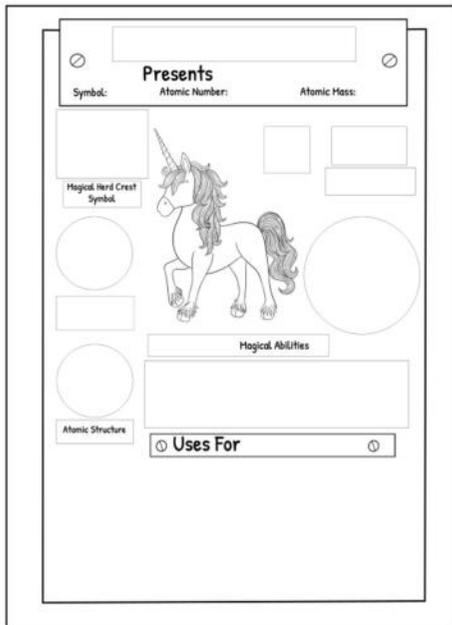
Lanthanide Rare Earth Minerals—The Japanese call them "the seeds of technology." The US Department of Energy calls them "technology metals." These elements have atomic numbers 57-71. They are vital to industry. They can be added to metals to strengthen them to make alloys such as stainless steel, used 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,

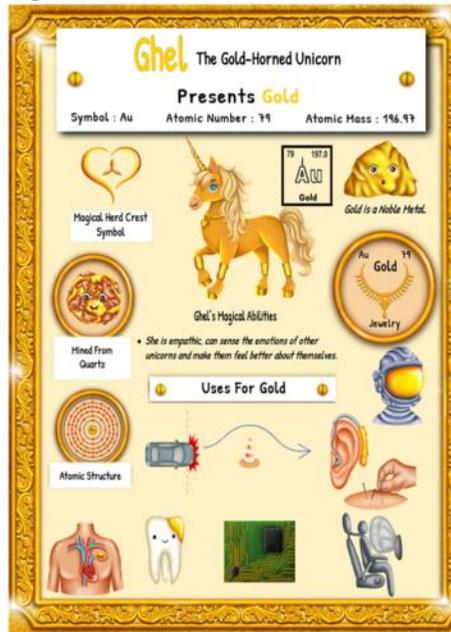
Super Heavy—Radioactive—Superheavy elements are those elements with a large number of protons in their nucleus. Elements with more than 92 protons are unstable; they decay to lighter nuclei with a characteristic half-life. They do not occur in large quantities (if at all) naturally on earth, and only 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 Elemental Card



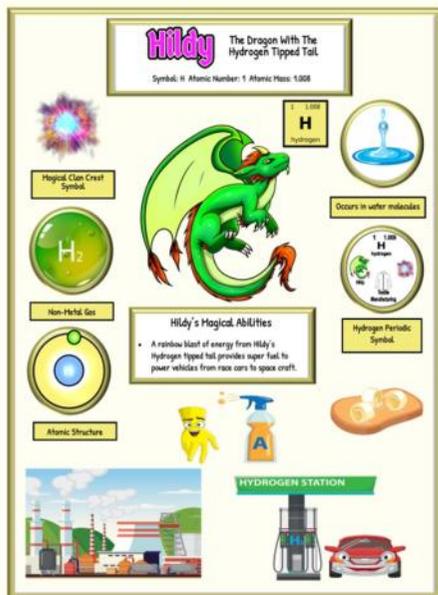
Sample Unicorn Elemental Card

Magical Unicorn Elemental Research Sheet

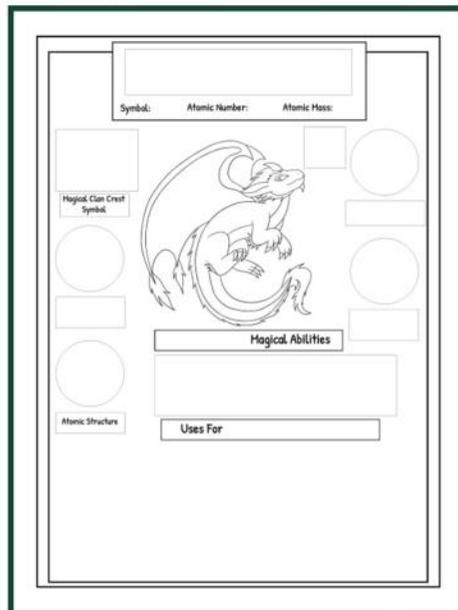
Before starting your Magical Unicorn Elemental graphics page, do some research on your chosen element.

Name of Magical Unicorn:
 Unicorn's Magic Power Based on the Element's Properties:
 Element Name:
 Element Symbol:
 Number of Protons:
 Number of Neutrons:
 Number of Electrons:
 Element Group:
 Element Period:
 Element Family Name:
 Element Type:
 State of Element At Room Temperature:
 What is Element Mined or Extracted From?
 Is Element Magnetic?
 Does Element Conduct Electricity?
 Where is the Element commonly found in Nature?
 What are 2 alloys of the Element?
 What are 2 compounds of the Element?
 Name the most common use for this Element:
 Name a little known use for this Element:
 Name one more use for this Element:
 What year and where was this Element discovered?
 Who discovered this Element?

Blank Research Sheet



Sample Dragon Elemental Card



Blank Dragon Elemental Card

Magical Dragon Elemental Research Sheet

Before starting your Magical Dragon Elemental graphics page, do some research on your chosen element.

Name of Magical Dragon:
 Dragon's Magic Power Based on the Element's Properties:
 Magical Clan Crest Symbol:
 Element Name:
 Element Symbol:
 Atomic Number:
 What year and where was this Element discovered?
 Who discovered this Element?
 Element Group:
 Element Period:
 Element Family Name:
 State of Element At Room Temperature:
 What is Element Mined or Extracted From?
 Is Element Magnetic?
 Does Element Conduct Electricity?
 Where is the Element commonly found in Nature?
 What is 1 alloy of the Element? How used?
 What is 1 compound of the Element? How used?
 Name the most common use for this Element:
 Name a little known use for this Element:
 Name one more use for this Element:
 Interesting and Fun Facts:

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.

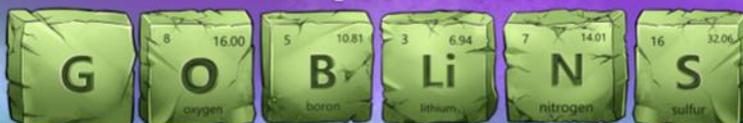
You will receive a pdf containing either 26 unicorn or 26 dragon sample cards and blanks to be printed on 8 1/2 x 11 sized paper or card stock. The pdf also contains a Magical Elemental Research Sheet for the students to work on before creating their unique Periodic Table Elemental. They will also write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

Magical Elements of The Periodic Table

Presented By
The Radioactive



Dardank
The Missouri Gnome

Tubnulk
The Tennessee Gnome

The book is available in Kindle, Soft Cover and Hard Back.

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