Activity 15

Print your name here.

Write a letter to your instructor for this assignment.

Write a Letter Based on Chemistry Information Provided.

Letters are a written, typed, or printed communication, especially one sent in an envelope by mail or messenger.

A letter is one person's written message to another pertaining to some matter of common concern. Letters have several different types: Formal letters and Informal letters. Letters have been sent since antiquity and continue to serve a purpose today.

Letters are a way to connect with someone not through the internet. Despite email, letters are still popular, particularly in business and for official communications. Letters have some advantages over email:

- No special device is needed to receive a letter, just a postal address, and the letter can be read immediately on receipt.
- Letters, especially those with a signature and/or on an organization's own notepaper, are more difficult to falsify than is an email and thus provide much better evidence of the contents of the communication.
- Letter writing can provide an extension of the face-to-face therapeutic encounter.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Letter_(message)

Instructions: Use the science information provided to you for constructing the content of your letter's body.

1. **Hand-write your letter on the back of this page.**
2. **DATE.** *Write today's date in the date box.*
3. **ADDRESS.** *Address the letter to your instructor in the "Address Block" box.*
4. **GREETING.** *Start your letter with an appropriate salutation such as Dear …*
5. **BODY.** *Write 70 words or more about the topic you have been assigned.*
6. **CLOSING.** *Sign your letter beneath the "Sincerely" expression.*

1. Hand write your letter.
2. Write today's date here.

3. Write your instructor's name followed by Your schools address, city, state, zip code.

4. Write your greeting here.

5. Write the body here (70 words)

6. Sign your letter here.

Sincerely,

Activity 15 Letter Topic

Use the Chemistry information provided below to write a letter .

Write a letter to your instructor based on this information.

Chemistry 15. The Periodic Table

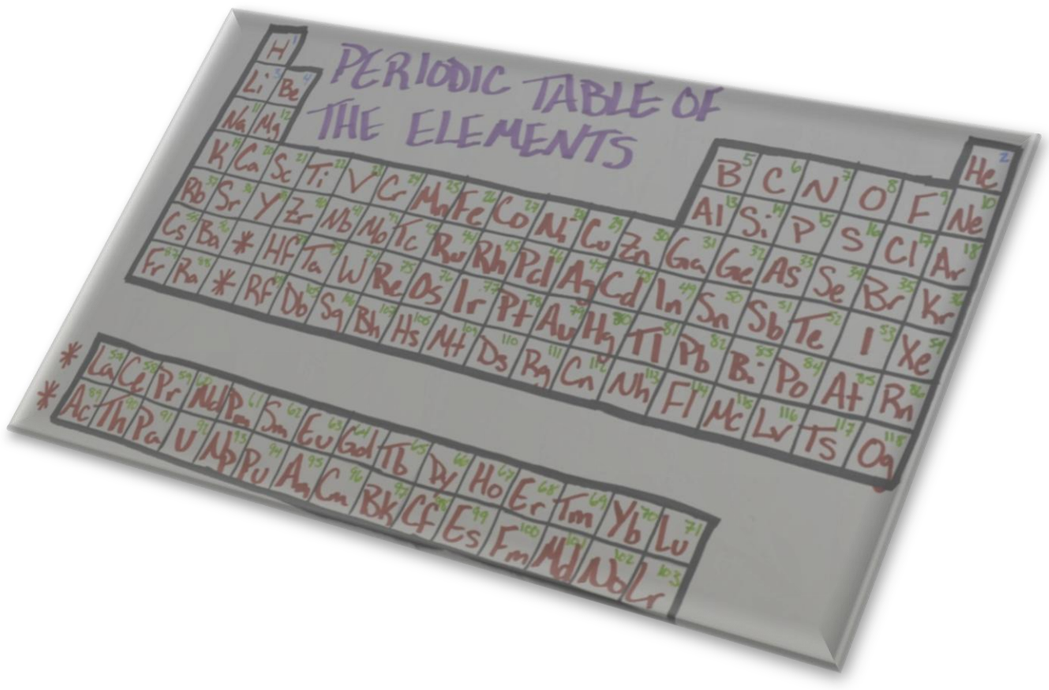
Most chemistry classrooms have a periodic table hanging on the wall. The chart shows all of the known elements and provides a surprising lot of information about each. The chart – despite its quizzical shape – provides guidance to chemists around the world. Rationale behind its quizzical shape and arrangement of elements becomes increasingly apparent to chemistry students as they progress through further topics.

- The first column of elements (beginning with H – hydrogen – at the top left) have a similar set of chemical properties. All of them in the first column (except for hydrogen) are called the Alkali metals.

- The second column is called the Alkaline earth metals. Columns 3 through 12 are called Transition metals.

- The column on the far right represent the Noble gases. The periodic table is laid out very intentionally in columns and rows.

A one-, two-, or three-letter identifier provides a convenient way for chemists to communicate about an element or combinations of elements without using the entire, formal name(s). The numbers (written in sequence from 1 through 118) represent the number of protons in one atom of that element. The number is called the atomic number. These and other important aspects of the period table are covered here.



Chemistry Reminders

Selected Key Words: *Atomic; Average; Binary; Boiling; Bond; Buoyancy; Chemical; Coeffecients; Colloid; Combustion; Compound; Covalent; Decomposition; Diatomic; Diffusion; Distillation; Double; Ductile; Electron; Electrons; Element; Groups; Heat; Heterogeneous; Homogeneous; Ionic; Isotopes; Kinetic; Law; Malleable; Mass; Melting; Metallic; Metalloids; Metals; Molecule; Neutrons; Nonmetals; Nucleus; Oxidation; Pascal; Periodic; Periods; Physical; Polyatomic; Pressure; Products; Protons; Quarks; Reactants; Semiconductors; Single; Solution; Sublimation; Substance; Suspension; Synthesis; Transitional; Tyndall; Viscosity.*

Chemistry is a natural science. Chemistry is the scientific discipline involved with compounds composed of atoms, *i.e*. elements, and molecules, *i.e*. combinations of atoms: their composition, structure, properties, behavior and the changes they undergo during a reaction with other compounds. Chemistry addresses topics such as how atoms and molecules interact via chemical bonds to form new chemical compounds. There are four types of chemical bonds: covalent bonds; ionic bonds, hydrogen bonds; and Van der Waals force bonds. Chemistry is sometimes called the central science because it provides a foundation for understanding both basic and applied scientific disciplines at a fundamental level. (*Wikipedia*)

Natural science is a branch of science concerned with the description, prediction, and understanding of natural phenomena, based on empirical evidence from observation and experimentation. Mechanisms such as peer review and repeatability of findings are used to try to ensure the validity of scientific advances. (*Wikipedia*)