

1 HYDROGEN



Hydrogen is the smallest, lightest, and most abundant element in the universe.

H

2 HELIUM



Helium is a nonreactive element and the lightest of the noble gases.

He

3 LITHIUM



The metal form of Lithium is so soft it can be cut with a knife.

Li

4 BERYLLIUM



Beryllium can be found in the forms of aquamarine and emerald.

Be

5 BORON



Boron is a subdued element that produces a bright green flame.

B

6 CARBON



Carbon can take the forms of charcoal, graphite, and diamond.

C

7

NITROGEN



Some forms of Nitrogen are toxic and other forms cause light-headedness.

N

8

OXYGEN



Pure Oxygen comes in the paired form of O_2 .

O

9

FLUORINE



Fluorine gas is so reactive it will ignite anything it touches.

F

10

NEON



Neon glows red-orange when an electric charge runs through it.

Ne

11

SODIUM



Sodium is found in the ocean, but the pure metal reacts violently with water.

Na

12

MAGNESIUM



The only way to put out a Magnesium fire is with sand.

Mg

13

ALUMINUM



Aluminum is a strong yet lightweight metal commonly found in soda cans.

Al

14

SILICON



Silicon is often found in computer microchips and other electronics.

Si

15

PHOSPHORUS



It is the red Phosphorus in match tips that makes it ignite.

P

16

SULFUR



Sulfur is a smelly, combative element found in grenades and gunpowder.

S

17

CHLORINE



Inhaling Chlorine gas can cause burning in the eyes and sinuses.

Cl

18

ARGON



Argon's name means "inactive" and is commonly found in lightbulbs.

Ar

19

POTASSIUM



Potassium is a very reactive element that burns with a lilac flame.

K

20

CALCIUM



The Calcium in milk helps to strengthen the skeleton.

Ca

Elements, in a different and awesome way

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