

**VOCABULARY and MAIN CONCEPTS**

TOPIC: Periodic Properties

In English	Pronunciation <a href="http://dictionary.cambridge.org">http://dictionary.cambridge.org</a>	Euskaraz
<b>Definition (Cambridge, Wikipedia)</b>		
<b>screening effect</b>	'skri:nɪŋ ɪ'fekt	<b>pantailatze-efektua</b>
The effect describes the decrease in attraction between an electron and the nucleus in any atom with more than one electron shell		
<b>effective nuclear charge</b>	ɪ'fɛk.tɪv 'nju:kliɛr tʃɑ:dʒ	<b>karga nuklear eraginkorra</b>
The effective nuclear charge is the net positive charge experienced by an electron in a multielectron atom		
<b>inner electron</b>	'ɪn.əɹ ɪ'lek.trɒn	<b>barneko elektroia</b>
inner: inside or contained within something else		
<b>outer electron</b>	'aʊ.təɹ ɪ'lek.trɒn	<b>kanpoko elektroia</b>
outer: at a greater distance from the centre		
<b>atomic size</b>	ə'tɒm.ɪk saɪz	<b>tamaina atomikoa</b>
<b>radius radii</b>	'reɪ.di.əs 'reɪ.di.aɪ	<b>erradioa erradioak</b>
<b>metal</b>	'met.əl	<b>metala</b>
a chemical element, such as iron or gold, or a mixture of such elements, such as steel, which electricity and heat can travel through and which is generally hard and strong		
<b>tendency</b>	'ten.dənt.si	<b>joera</b>
a likelihood to behave in a particular way		
<b>ionization energy</b>	'aɪ.ən.aɪ'zəɪ.ʃən 'en.ə.dʒɪ	<b>ionizazio-energia</b>
is the energy required to remove one electron from one isolated gaseous atom or ion		
<b>metallic character</b>	mə'tæl.ɪk 'kær.ɪk.təɹ	<b>izaera metalikoa</b>
the element's ability to lose electrons		
<b>tightly bound to the nucleus</b>	'taɪt.li baʊnd tu: ðə 'nju:kli.əs	<b>nukleoarekiko sendo lotuta</b>
more tightly bound to the nucleus = "closer"		
<b>loosely bound to the nucleus</b>	'lu:slɪ baʊnd tu: ðə 'nju:kli.əs	<b>nukleoarekiko ahul lotuta</b>
<b>increase</b>	ɪn'kri:s	<b>handitu</b>
to (make something) become larger in amount or size		
<b>decrease</b>	dɪ'kri:s	<b>gutxitu</b>
to become less, or to make something become less		